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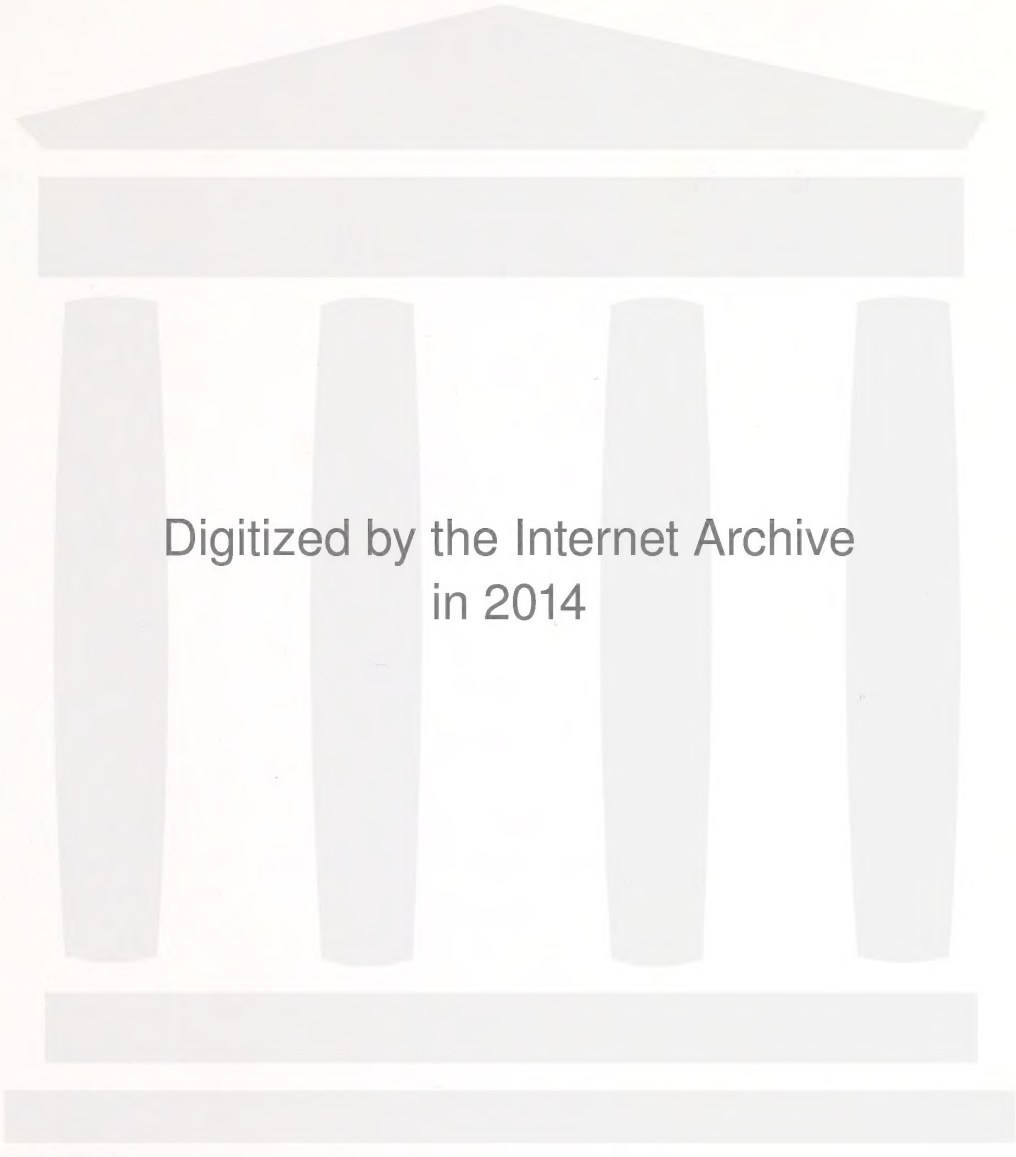
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MEN OF PROGRESS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

OF

LEADERS IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE

IN AND OF THE

State of Maine

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

RICHARD HERNDON

EDITED BY

PHILIP W. McINTYRE AND WILLIAM F. BLANDING

BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE

1897

840

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Erik Achorn

Ye MEN OF MAINE, with purpose strong,
The Wheel of PROGRESS roll along,
And neither pause nor falter;
But freely each his off'ring bring,
The best he has of everything,
To lay upon the altar.

Our Grand Old State, with honest pride,
From sea-girt shore to forest wide,
We would proclaim thy glory;
Thy sons their lives in war did give,
And by their valiant deeds shall live
For aye in song and story.

And be our station high or low,
It matters not, we onward go
As brother walks with brother;
And we this book would dedicate
To thee, beloved Pine Tree State,
And greet thee as a mother.

JOHN WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

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MEN OF PROGRESS.

PART I.

ADAMS, JOHN MILTON, Editor of the Eastern Argus, Portland, was born in Rumford, Oxford county, Maine, September 22, 1819, son of Nathan Jr. and Susan (Merrill) Adams. His American ancestor was William Adams, who arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635, and subsequently settled in Ipswich, that state. His grandparents on the Adams side were Nathan and Betsey (Poor) Adams, the latter a daughter of Eben Poor; Nathan Adams was of the sixth generation from William Adams, and was a soldier of the Revolution. His maternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Sarah (Emery) Merrill; Ezekiel Merrill was also a soldier of the Revolution, and their youngest child, Susan Merrill, was the first white child born in Andover, Maine, and for whom a lot of land was voted by the proprietors of the town. John Milton Adams, bereft of a father's care in his youth, was compelled while yet in tender years to depend largely upon his own inherent resources, receiving from a widowed mother with five children to care for, only such aid, support and instruction as her many other cares and responsibilities permitted her to give him. Faithful in his filial love, the first five years after his father's death were devoted to assisting in the work of the farm. His early education was acquired in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he sought better instruction, preparatory for college; but upon finding that some two years of his college course would have to be given to Greek, he concluded that he could utilize that time more profitably in studies of his own selection. He accordingly applied himself primarily to studies that would qualify him for teaching district schools, not neglecting Latin and the higher mathematics. In Bridgton and Bethel academies he accomplished this, and at seventeen he commenced teaching, still pursuing his studies. In 1838, the troubles over the northeastern boundary question becoming serious, the young man in a spirit of adventure, and with a desire to see the new country, volunteered as a soldier in the Aroostook War, as it was called, and was made Orderly Sergeant of Capt. John T. Hall's Oxford-county company. The international

JOHN M. ADAMS.

dispute was speedily settled however, and the volunteers were discharged after a month's service, having gone no farther than Augusta on their way to the scene of strife. At nineteen, through the influence of a relative and intimate personal friend, Mr. Adams received an invitation to teach an academy at Newmarket, on the eastern shore of Maryland, which was accepted, and nearly two years were pleasantly spent there, when the death of a brother compelled his return to Maine. Gorham Seminary

was then at its best, under charge of Rev. Amos Brown, and here he spent the summer and autumn of two years, devoting himself to the studies of the college course, excepting Greek, and teaching in winters the while. After graduating from the Seminary he entered St. Hyacinthe College, Canada, for the Senior year, his especial purpose being to acquire a thorough knowledge of the French language, the professors there having been educated in Paris, France. After graduation from that institution he came to Portland and entered the law office of Fessenden & Dublois, his mother having made the acquaintance of General Fessenden at Fryeburg Academy. He pursued his law studies successfully, teaching French meanwhile in Master Packard's school, and in 1846 he was admitted to the Cumberland Bar. He at once opened an office in Portland, and as he had while a student attended to the business of the firm in the lower courts, he quickly found himself at home in business for himself. He borrowed money to purchase a library, the first of his borrowing, and then had his life insured, being determined that no one should lose a dollar by trusting him, a resolution which he has always since observed. Having met with encouraging success in practice at the end of three years, he entered into partnership with Hon. John A. Poor, the enterprising projector and able promoter of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, now the Grand Trunk, Railway, who had lately removed to Portland from Bangor. The following year Hon. A. W. H. Clapp invited Mr. Adams to accompany his nephew, A. J. Emerson Clapp, in a tour through Europe, expenses paid. It was an opportunity that could not be refused. They embarked in November and returned in the following June, 1850, having visited the capitals and principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Belgium. As correspondent of the Railroad Gazette, of which Hon. Henry V. Poor, another kinsman of Mr. Adams, was editor, he wrote a series of letters upon the railroad systems of the different European countries and upon the political outlook at that period — some two years after the Revolution of '48. In 1855 Mr. Adams edited the Eastern Argus, to which he had previously contributed occasional articles, for Hon. John Appleton, who was then Secretary of Legation at London, James Buchanan being Minister to England. It was in the midst of an exciting political campaign, in which Samuel Wells was chosen Governor. Mr. Appleton returned home the following year, but soon resigned the editorship of the Argus to take charge of the Democratic organ at Washington. In the meantime Mr. Adams had become a law partner of Nathan Clifford. This relationship continued for something less than two years, when Mr. Clifford was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Both members of the firm had spoken of their pleasant association as probably a partnership for life; but such it was not to be. The Argus was then without an editor, and Mr. Adams was unanimously chosen by the eight proprietors to fill the position, but it was not until after much persuasion that he could be induced to accept, so strong was his preference for the law. He took charge of the Argus in May 1857, and has since continued its editor, and for some years after the great fire of 1866 was also the sole owner. The Argus was founded in 1803 to support the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and it has unwaveringly stood by Jeffersonian principles ever since. During the Civil War it supported the Union cause and was heartily disgusted with professed Democrats of the Vallandigham persuasion. Mr. Adams has been always an earnest friend of education. He was a member of the School Board of Portland for several years, and also served as County Superintendent of Schools, in which capacity he addressed by appointment, meetings of citizens on education in every town of Cumberland county. He was appointed by Governor Hubbard a member of his staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In his younger years he was frequently a delegate to state and national conventions. He was appointed Reporter of Judicial Decisions by Governor Wells, and published Volumes 41 and 42 of the Maine Reports. He was a member of the Legislature in 1877 and 1878, and served on the Finance and Legal Affairs committees at each session. In the latter year he received every vote of his party in the House for Speaker. At both sessions he tried, in vain, though otherwise influential, to get the law so amended that the person who steals real estate and holds it twenty years, thereby acquires an indefeasible title to it. As the law stands, a citizen who purchases real estate, paying full consideration for it, is liable to be dispossessed after any number of years, if another person can discover a defect in his title to the property; while in the case of personal property that has been stolen, the owner can take it whenever and wherever he can find it, on proving his ownership. Mr. Adams was appointed by President Cleveland, during the latter's first

ress, a Visitor to the United States Military Academy at West Point. On account of his business engagements he has felt compelled to decline becoming a candidate for Congress, and for Governor, both of which honors his political friends have urged him to accept. Mr. Adams has always held the respect and esteem of his political opponents as well as of his party associates. Cordial, courteous and genial in manners, his honesty of purpose, lofty character and kind and gentle nature, in business and social life, have won him admirers and warm personal friends among all classes with whom he has associated. He is justly held in the highest regard in the community in which he resides, and by the fraternity of which he is an honored and a brilliant member. He was one of the originators of the Maine Press Association, in which he still continues to take a warm interest and is usually the leading spirit, both in its summer excursions and winter reunions, and always entertains his editorial brethren with great cordiality. Mr. Adams was married September 16, 1850, to Mrs. Sophia (Wattles) Preble, widow of Edward E Preble, a beautiful and accomplished woman, a native of Alexandria, Virginia; they had no children. On April 18, 1867, he married Adela Sophronia Hobbs, daughter of William Whitman and Sarah Farrington (Merrill) Hobbs of Norway, Maine, the latter a daughter of Ezekiel Merrill of Andover, Maine. They have had five children: Susan Merrill, born May 13, 1870; Sarah Whitman, born February 3, 1874; John Milton, Jr., born June 11, 1877, a very promising young man who died in his fifteenth year, December 18, 1893; Adele Hobbs, born July 20, 1880, and Charles Henry Adams, born March 21, 1883.

ACHORN, Edgar Oakes, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Newcastle, Lincoln County, Maine, August 20, 1859, son of Dr. John Taylor and Clara Clark (Rundlett) Achorn. He is descended on the paternal side from Johann Eichhorn, who came from the Kingdom of Saxony in Germany and settled in Waldoboro, Maine, under the Waldo grant in 1748; and from John Taylor who came from England to Situate, Massachusetts, and thence to Newcastle, where he settled earlier than 1635. On the maternal side his first American ancestor was Nathan Rundlett, who came in 1665 from Exeter, New Hampshire, to Wiscasset, Maine, where he acquired large possessions. His mother was also one of the "Chase heirs," who contested the title to the Townley estate in England. He received his early education in the common schools, fitted for college at Lincoln Academy in Newcastle, was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1881, studied law at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Bar on June 16, 1884. From 1881 to 1883 he was Principal of the Whitman (Massachusetts) High School, and in 1884–5 was a member of the School Board of that place. Since his admission to the Bar Mr. Achorn has practiced

EDGAR O. ACHORN.

law in Boston, where he has built up a large clientage. In politics he has always been an active Republican, having stumped the state during several campaigns. He has also organized and been prominently identified with the Scandinavian vote of Massachusetts. As a writer he has contributed to some of the leading periodicals of the day. Mr. Achorn is President of the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Maine in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and is also President of the New England Association of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and a member of the Grand Chapter. He was married October 8, 1889, to Sophie M. Apenes, the grand-opera singer, of Christiania, Norway; they have one child: Erik Rundlett Achorn.

AYRES, Reverend William Sullivan, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portland, was born in Russellville, Kentucky, October 10, 1862, son of James E. and Sarah (Crutcher) Ayres. He is descended from one of the early families of Virginia, originally of Scotch and Huguenot ancestry, his grandfather Ayres going early into Southern Kentucky and establishing a plantation there. His early education and training were almost wholly received under the tuition of his father, who was a teacher by profession. Afterwards he entered Newton Theological Institute at Newton, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1885, and in June of that year he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Worthen-street Baptist Church in Lowell, Massachusetts. After a year and a half of his pastorate the church edifice was burned to the ground. He remained with the church until a new building was erected and the work of the church taken up and carried forward in its new quarters for a couple of years, and in November 1891 became Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Portland, where he has since

W. S. AYRES.

continued his labors. Rev. Mr. Ayres was married December 11, 1889, to Miss Emma Young of Greenfield, Missouri; they have three children: Clarence E., Edith Abbie and Ernest W. Ayres.

BAKER, Clarence Atwood, M. D., Portland, was born in Newcastle, Maine, January 3, 1852, son of John Plummer and Abby Williams (Ford) Baker. He acquired his early education in the town schools of Bristol, Maine, and at Lincoln

CLARENCE ATWOOD BAKER.

Academy in Newcastle, where he fitted for college. In 1874 he entered Bowdoin College. After graduation from that institution in 1878 he studied medicine in the Portland School of Medical Instruction, and entered Bowdoin Medical School, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of M. D. Soon after graduating in medicine he settled in Portland, where he has since practiced his profession, with the exception of a period covering a little more than a year, which he spent in taking a post-graduate course at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and in the hospitals of Europe. Dr. Baker is a member of the Portland Medical Club, the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, Maine Medical Association and American Academy of Medicine, and is a fellow and life member of the British Gynæcological Society. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 4, 1884, to Miss Mary Augusta Whitman, of Providence, Rhode Island.

BARTLETT, Ralph Sylvester, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Eliot, Maine, April 29, 1868, son of Sylvester and Clementine (Raitt) Bartlett. He is of English descent on the paternal side, and his maternal ancestry is Scotch. His early education

RALPH S. BARTLETT.

was begun in the country schools of Eliot, and in the fall of 1882 he entered Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Maine, one of the oldest academies in the country, where he fitted for college, graduating in the class of 1885. He then entered Dartmouth College, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1889, next to the youngest member of his class, and in June 1892 from the same institution, he received the degree of A. M. His legal training was obtained at the Law School of Boston University, from which he received the degree of LL. B., "magna cum laude," with the class of 1892. In July 1892 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and in November 1895 to the Bar of the United States District and Circuit Courts, since which former date he has been associated with the office of Ex-Governor William E. Russell in the Exchange Building, Boston, engaged in an active general practice. Mr. Bartlett is an enlisted member of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and is also a member of the University and Dartmouth clubs of Boston, of which latter organization he is Secretary. In politics Mr. Bartlett is a Republican. He is unmarried.

BEALS, Thomas Porter, President of the Thomas P. Beals Company, Portland, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, March 24, 1833, son of William and Hannah (Porter) Beals. His father was proprietor of the Wicasset House, one of the largest hotels in the place, and for several terms represented that town in the Legislature. Of nine children, only three are living: Mrs. Mary C. Gould, of Lynn, Massachusetts; Mrs. H. B. Dennison, wife of the ex-President of the Dennison Tag Manufacturing Company, Boston; and Thomas P., the subject of this sketch. After completing his school education in the academy at Wiscasset, Mr. Beals came to Portland, in 1848, at the age of fifteen, to work for Walter Corey & Company, in the furniture business, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Regiment. He was soon promoted to Sergeant, in which capacity he served for a year, when he was discharged for disability and came home. Six months later he became a member of the police force of Portland, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he re-enlisted in the Thirty-

THOS. P. BEALS.

second Maine Regiment as First Sergeant. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and then to Captain, and participated in seven battles: North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Tolopotomy Creek, Petersburg, Poplar Grove Church, Hatchers Run

and the Capture of Petersburg, April 21, 1865. In the storming of Petersburg he led the charge on Fort Mahone, and was wounded. He came home as a member of the Thirty-first Maine Regiment, with which the Thirty-second had been consolidated. At Petersburg Captain Beals secured the muster roll of the Confederate regiment occupying Fort Mahone, which he still has in his possession. In August 1865 he was re-appointed on the police force of Portland, and later became Deputy Sheriff and Crier of the Courts of Cumberland county. In 1867 Mr. Beals resigned, and commenced the manufacture of furniture on Congress street, at the present site of the R. C. Cavanaugh School, subsequently removing to Federal street and from there to the corner of Middle and Franklin streets. At first he employed but a small force of workmen, and his products were largely wrought by hand process. Year by year as the trade extended, improvements were made and facilities increased for doing a greater volume and a better class of work. In 1871 he admitted Joseph T. Darling to partnership, and the year following, Chas. L. Dow, and the firm name became Thomas P. Beals & Company for two years, when Mr. Beals continued the business alone on Kennebec street, and later on Exchange street, returning finally to his present location on Market street. In 1890 his son, Fred H. Beals, entered the concern, and they purchased a building on Newbury street, to which they have made various additions to provide for their rapidly increasing business. In 1892 the business was incorporated, under the name of the Thomas P. Beals Company, with Thomas P. Beals as President, Fred H. Beals as Secretary and Treasurer, and Sewall C. Ripley as Superintendent. The company's factories on Market and Newbury streets cover over two acres of floor space, and they employ on an average fifty skilled workmen. They manufacture chamber sets, bedsteads, woven-wire and spiral-spring beds, are among the largest chair jobbers in New England, and today finds the Thomas P. Beals Company in the front rank of furniture manufacturers. Mr. Beals is a member of Maine Lodge and Eastern Star Encampment of Odd Fellows, also of the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association, Bosworth Post Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, and the Veteran Firemen's Association. His geniality, enterprise, integrity and public spirit, with his thorough-going business qualities, have brought him an extensive acquaintance in business and social life, at home and abroad. In all movements to promote and advance the interests of his city, and in any worthy public enterprise, he is always ready to lend his active services and energetic support. Mr. Beals' views in regard to politics and religion have always been of a liberal nature; he is free to express his own ideas and to respect those of others. He has been three times married. His first wife was Maria F. Simonton, daughter of James and Lucy (Haskell) Simonton of Portland; she died in 1872, leaving two sons: Frederick H., who is in business with his father, and Charles T. Beals, who died in 1889. His second wife, Celia A. Smith of Boston, was a daughter of Jacob and Maria Smith of Exeter, New Hampshire; she passed away in 1889. In 1891 he married Adelaide M. Bibber of Portland, daughter of Captain Bibber of Brunswick, Maine. The family reside at 517 Cumberland street, Portland.

BERRY, ALFRED HENRY, Treasurer and General Manager of the A. H. Berry Shoe Company, Portland, was born in Georgetown, Maine, September

A. H. BERRY.

9, 1844, son of Alfred L. and Mary Elizabeth (White) Berry. He received his early education in the common schools, and his training for active life in a country store. In August 1867, he came to Portland, where he was employed by Ara Cush-

man & Company, shoe manufacturers, until June 1, 1868, when he engaged with Charles J. Walker & Company, and remained with them as salesman and partner twenty-one years. In October 1889, he organized the A. H. Berry Shoe Company, which concern commenced active business in January 1890. He has been Treasurer and General Manager of that corporation since the start, and the business established has reached large proportions and continues to enjoy an excellent measure of prosperity. Mr. Berry is a Director in the Canal National Bank of Portland, and in the Falmouth Loan and Building Association. He is a member of the Portland, Bramhall League and Athletic clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He was married July 11, 1871, to Miss Frances F. Crosby; they have one child: Harold L. Berry.

BRADBURY, ALBERT WILLIAMS, of Portland, United States District Attorney, was born in Calais, Maine, January 29, 1840, son of Bion and Alice (Williams) Bradbury.. The Bradbury family in this country is descended from Thomas Bradbury who came from Essex county, England, to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Bradbury, fourth in descent from Thomas, was the founder of the family in York county, Maine; he was a member of the Provincial Legislature, and was for ten years Judge of Probate and one of the Executive Council, warmly espousing the cause of the colonies at the breaking out of the Revolution. His son Joseph was an officer in the War for Independence and died at Saco in 1821, aged eighty-one years. Joseph's eldest son, Jeremiah Bradbury, read law in the offices of Cyrus King at Saco and Nicholas Emery at Parsonsfield, was admitted to the York Bar in 1805, and was Collector of Customs for the District of York for seven years, resigning to accept the position of Clerk of Courts of York county, to which he was appointed by Governor King in 1820, and which he held with but a single year's exception until 1841; his wife was Mary Langdon Storer, daughter of Captain Seth Storer, and a descendant of John Langdon of New Hampshire, President of the Continental Congress. Their eldest son, Bion Bradbury, was born in Biddeford, December 6, 1811, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1830, admitted to the York Bar in 1834, was Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy 1844–57, served in the Maine Legislature 1849–50 and 1862, elected the last time by the unanimous vote of both parties, was a candidate for Congress in 1858 from the Sixth District and in 1874 from the First District, and candidate for Governor in 1863; he was an eminent lawyer, was for many years a distinguished leader of the Democratic party, a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1856, 1860 and 1880, and in 1885 was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Portland, which office he held at the time of his death, July 1, 1887; he married Alice Williams, daughter of Colonel Johnson Williams of Brooklyn, New York, afterwards of Waterville, Maine, who was the son of Dr. Obadiah Williams,

A. W. BRADBURY.

a distinguished citizen of Waterville. Their eldest son, Albert W. Bradbury, is the subject of this sketch. During his infancy his family moved to Eastport, where his early days were passed. He was fitted for college at the University Grammar School in Providence, Rhode Island, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1860. In the early days of the War for the Union, August 1861, Mr. Bradbury commenced to recruit for the First Maine Battery of Mounted Artillery, was mustered in as Second Lieutenant the following December, and passed through the successive grades of First Lieutenant, Captain and Major of the First Maine Mounted Artillery, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. He first served in General

Butler's Department of the Gulf, under the immediate command of General Godfrey Weitzel, in the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by General William B. Franklin and subsequently by General Emery, and was constantly in the field. At the approaching expiration of their three-years term of service Colonel Bradbury re-enlisted his entire command (the only instance in that department, and perhaps in the army), and in the winter of 1863–4 came home to Maine and to Augusta to recruit. After thirty days he was ordered to join Burnside, but was ordered by that General to the artillery camp near Washington for guns, horses and equipment. He had command for a time of Fort Lincoln on the Bladensburg Road, with a battalion of hundred-days men, then of Fort C. F. Smith and Fort Strong, on the south side of the Potomac, with two battalions of hundred-days men, reporting to General DeRussey at Arlington Heights; and July 4, 1864, was ordered to Washington for Harper's Ferry, but his route was changed to Fort Stevens, beyond Crystal Springs, where he had command of a long line of fortifications, and where Jubal Early made his demonstration against Washington. Soon after this, General Emery with the Nineteenth Army Corps was transferred from the Department of the Gulf, and made application for Colonel Bradbury to be ordered to his command. The request being granted, he went into the Shenandoah Valley, in Sheridan's army, and participated in all the battles of that brilliant and successful campaign, was made Chief of Artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and later appointed by General Sheridan, in general orders, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Shenandoah. He was mustered out of the United States service at Augusta, Maine, July 24, 1865. After the close of his army career Colonel Bradbury read law in the office of his father, Hon. Bion Bradbury, who had removed to Portland, and after admission to the Bar in 1867, became associated in co-partnership with his father as Bradbury & Bradbury, under which firm name was established an extensive practice, and which continued until the death of the senior member in 1887. Colonel Bradbury was for some time associated in practice with George F. McQuillan, as senior member of the firm of Bradbury & McQuillan. He was appointed by President Cleveland, May 28, 1894, United States District Attorney for the District of Maine, which position he now holds. He has served as City Solicitor of Portland, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having been a prominent speaker on the Democratic side in political campaigns in Maine and other states, besides delivering addresses upon many important occasions in various parts of the country. He is unmarried.

BRIDGHAM, Prescott Corydon, head of the woolen jobbing firm of Bridgham & Company, Boston, was born in Buckfield, Maine, January 31, 1824, son of George and Anna (Nickelis) Bridgham. He is of old New England ancestry, and his Grandfather Bridgham was a well-known physician of Maine, having removed from Middleboro, Massachusetts,

PRESCOTT C. BRIDGHAM.

to New Gloucester in the former state about the middle of the last century. He was educated in the common schools and at Hebron (Maine) Academy, graduating from the latter institution about 1837, when General O. O. Howard was Master. At the age of nineteen, in 1843, he went to Boston and engaged in the jobbing drygoods business with Parsons, Denison & Company, continuing as salesman for this firm a year and a half or more. From 1846 he was a partner with J. N. Denison & Company three years. He then formed a partnership with Albert Little and Seth Chamberlin under the firm name of Little, Bridgham & Company, after the dissolution of which in 1855 or 1856 he organized a firm under the name of Bridgham, Beals & Com-

pany, which continued until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1860, when it was dissolved. The next firm with which Mr. Bridgham was associated was Kendall, Bridgham & Barrows, dating from 1861. In 1868 the firm of Bridgham, Jones & Company was formed, and continued under that name until the death of Mr. Jones in 1873, just after the great Boston fire, since which time the business has been continued under the present firm name of Bridgham & Company. The house is now one of the oldest in the woolen jobbing trade in Boston. Since the war they have dealt only in fine woolens. Mr. Bridgham's home is in Newtonville, one of the most enterprising and attractive of Boston's many beautiful suburbs, where he is a Director in the West Newton National Bank and West Newton Savings Bank. He was a member of the Newton City Council for three years, 1880–83, and is a member of the Newton Club and of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married June 20, 1850, to Miss Lucy A. Foster of Boston; they have had four children: Robert C., Charles Prescott (deceased), Frederick C. and Gertrude F. Bridgham.

BURBANK, Horace Harmon, Judge of the Municipal Court of Saco, was born in Limerick, York county, Maine, October 27, 1837, son of Abner and Eliza Adams (Harmon) Burbank. His grandfather, Samuel Burbank, was a son of Abner, who was a son of Eleazer, who was a son of John, whose father, John Burbank, was made a freeman in 1640, in Rowley, Massachusetts. His mother was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Harmon, the latter a granddaughter of Thomas Gilpatrick, one of the original proprietors of the town of Limerick. He received his early education in the common schools, attended the Limerick and Yarmouth academies, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated August 1, 1860. For two years succeeding his college course he taught school and read law. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers, and soon was promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant. Upon the muster-out of this regiment he resumed his legal studies at Harvard Law School, but after six months he re-enlisted in the Thirty-second Maine Regiment, and served until the close of the war. Upon his second enlistment in the army, in 1864, Mr. Burbank was commissioned Lieutenant of Company A in the Thirty-second Maine, and with his regiment entered upon the Potomac campaign of 1864. In May he was promoted to Captain, and participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and numerous engagements in front of Petersburg, until July 30, when at the "Battle of the Crater" he was taken prisoner. He was in Rebel prisons at Danville, Virginia, and Columbia, South Carolina, for nearly seven months, when with others he escaped and joined Sherman's army. On reaching Washington he was given thirty days' furlough, before the expiration of which came Lee's surrender. By the

HORACE H. BURBANK.

consolidation of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine Regiments, Captain Burbank was assigned to the command of Company B, Thirty-first Maine, and was mustered out May 15, 1865. He was admitted to the York Bar in January 1864, and in September 1865 began practice in Limerick, his native town, where he remained ten years, until his removal to Saco, September 1, 1875. He served as Town Clerk and School Supervisor in Limerick, and represented that town and Limington in the Legislature of 1866. He also served the county as Register of Probate eight years, from 1869 to 1877. He has been one of the Bail Commissioners of the county since 1873, and served as City Solicitor of Saco five years, in 1877–8 and 1883–4–5. In 1878,

he was appointed County Attorney by Governor Connor, and in 1882 by the Court; and in 1886 he was elected by the people and held the office until December 4, 1890. On December 5, 1890, he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Saco by Governor Burleigh, which position he still fills. In 1876 he was appointed Judge Advocate on the staff of Governor Connor, in which capacity he served three years, with rank of Colonel. In the Grand Army of the Republic he has been Post Commander of Fred S. Gurney Post of Saco, and is now serving his twelfth year as Quartermaster; and in the Department of Maine he was Junior Vice Department Commander in 1879, Judge Advocate two years, 1884–5, and in 1888 was chosen Department Commander. He is a prominent Mason, having served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maine in 1873–4, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Maine in 1884–5, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Maine in 1893, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine from 1893 to 1895. He was also Grand Treasurer of the Good Templars of Maine from 1878 to 1882. In politics he was a Democrat until 1861, but has been a Republican since. Colonel Burbank was married June 11, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Porter Thompson, daughter of Captain Nathaniel L. Thompson of Kennebunk, Maine; they have four children: Ralph Harmon, born in Alfred, September 15, 1875; Grace Thompson, born in Saco, June 12, 1877; Francis Lord, born in Saco, July 23, 1879, and Jane Lord Burbank, born in Saco, April 15, 1882.

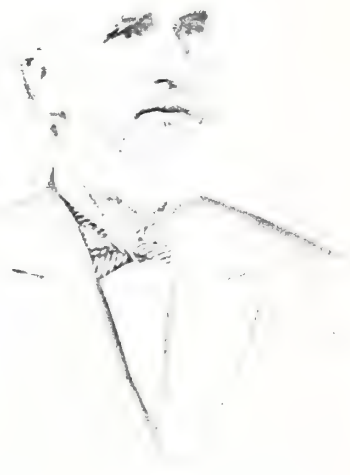
BURNHAM, Edward Payson, President of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, and Mayor of Saco for two terms, 1872–74, was born in Kennebunkport, December 3, 1827, son of Rev. Owen and Eliza (Smith) Burnham. Both parents were born in Arundel, now Kennebunkport. His American ancestor, James Burnham of Wells, was clerk of Capt. Samuel Wheelwright's company in the Indian war in 1725; his widow, Elizabeth, married Peter Rich of Wells, who died in 1760. James, son of James and Elizabeth Burnham, was born September 24, 1710, married to Grace Dalzel, January 5, 1737, and died at Arundel, November 5, 1787; his widow died July 3, 1808, aged ninety-two. Seth, son of James and Grace (Dalzel) Burnham, was born March 9, 1760, married in 1780 Lydia Lassel, and died November 17, 1846; his wife died May 1, 1832. Owen, son of Seth and Lydia Burnham, born May 22, 1796, married September 30, 1822, Eliza, daughter of Capt. Robert Smith, died June 2, 1836, and whose wife died December 18, 1847, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Edward P. Burnham received his early education mainly at Bridgton (Maine) Academy. For a few seasons he worked in a country store at Kennebunk Landing, in the palmy days of ship-building, when the Landing was a busy place. He studied law with William B. Sewall and Edward E. Bourne of Kennebunk, and was admitted to the Maine Bar at Alfred,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

April 4, 1849. He was Deputy Collector of Customs at Kennebunkport from 1851 to 1853, when he removed to Saco, and in April 1853 became Secretary and Treasurer of the Saco Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, the duties of which offices he discharged for an uninterrupted period of thirty-two years, until May 1885. From 1884 he has been a Trustee and from 1888 President of the Savings Institution, to the present time. He has also been a director of the Kennebunk & Kennebunkport Railroad from 1882, and since May 1884 its President. Mr. Burnham was Mayor of Saco two years, from March 1872 to March 1874, having served as Alderman five years and as City

Solicitor one year. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1850 and a Free Mason since 1852, and has served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of both bodies. He has been a member of the New England Genealogical Society from 1868; of the Maine Historical Society from 1870; Webster Historical Society from 1884; York Institute, Saco, from 1885, and now Treasurer; Pine Tree State Association from 1885; Sons of the American Revolution from 1891, and President in 1894; and Maine Genealogical Society. In politics he is a Republican. Before the formation of that party he was a Whig, and in 1848 he distributed ballots for Taylor and Fillmore, but was too young to vote. Mr. Burnham was married September 5, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of James and Lydia (Burnham) Osborne of Kennebunk; they have no children.

CLARK, DENNIS WOODRUFF, President of the D. W. Clark Ice Company, Portland, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, May 27, 1819, son of Abraham and Milicent (Washburn) Clark. He is of the sixth generation from John Clark on the paternal side, and of the eighth generation from John Washburn on the mother's side. John Clark was probably one of the forty-two men to whom land was assigned in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts; he removed with Rev. Mr. Hooker's Company to Hartford, Connecticut, where his name is on the monument erected to the first settlers; was in Hartford as early as 1637, was a soldier in the Pequot War, and probably removed to Farmington previous to 1655; the names of John Clark and his wife are in the list of members of the church in Farmington made out March 1, 1679–80, but when they joined is not stated; he was one of the eighty-four proprietors of Farmington, and died November 22, 1712, "at great age." The line of descent is as follows: John Clark, emigrant ancestor; Matthew Clark, married Ruth Judd; John Clark, married Elizabeth Newell; Mervin Clark, married Sarah Woodruff; Abraham Clark, married Milicent Washburn; and Dennis Woodruff Clark, the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side the line descends through John Washburn, emigrant ancestor, from Eversham, Stratford-on-Avon, Worcester county, England; John Washburn, married Elizabeth Mitchell; Joseph Washburn, married Hannah Latham; Joseph Washburn, married Hannah Johnson; Joseph Washburn, married Lucy Boardman; Joseph Washburn, married Ruth Wetmore; Milicent Washburn, married Abraham Clark. Mr. Clark received only a common-school education. In 1831 his father moved to Illinois with his family, where the boy, then twelve years old, found meager opportunities for education, there being at that time in the West but few schools. Upon his father's removal west in the fall of 1831 the family goods were shipped from New Haven via Albany and Buffalo to "Chicago." The captain of the vessel that transported them left the household effects at Michigan City, saying that he could not find



D. W. CLARK.

Chicago. The present Western metropolis was then known only as Fort Dearborn. Mr. Clark commenced active business life as clerk in a bookstore in New Haven. After his removal West he occupied similar positions in Naples and Jacksonville, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. He first went into business for himself at Rockingham, Iowa, but in 1840 he removed to Platteville, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits until 1852, when he joined his brother, Dr. J. W. Clark, and his brother-in-law, Elias Gill, in a California venture, and spent two years in trade in San Francisco and Sacramento under the firm name of Gill, Clark & Company. In 1854 he

came to Portland, Maine, where he has been engaged in the ice business since that time. In 1882 the Clark & Chaplin Ice Company was organized as a joint stock company and Mr. Clark was made its President. He was Treasurer of the Leeds & Farmington Railroad Company until that road was sold to the Maine Central in 1871, and in 1872 he was elected a Director of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. After the latter road was completed, through the Crawford Notch of the White Mountains, and the cars were running to the Fabyan House, in 1879, he resigned his directorship. He has been President of the Portland Water Company since 1873, President of the Biddeford & Saco Water Company since 1885 when the company was first organized, and President of the Standish Water and Construction Company from its organization in 1893. He has also served as Director and President of a number of other business corporations, and while interested in these companies, at the same time keeps up an active interest in the ice business, being the President of The D. W. Clark Ice Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Maine. Mr. Clark when living in the West, in 1844, united with the Presbyterian Church in Platteville, Wisconsin; and is now a member of the State-street Congregational Church in Portland. In politics he has been successively a Whig, Freesoiler and Republican, but has never had any taste or desire for public life or political office. After travelling extensively in the United States, in 1872 he spent five months with Mrs. Clark in European travel During Mr. Clark's long residence of more than forty years in Portland he has endeared himself to the people of that city by the urbanity of his manners, by his public spirit, by the many enterprises he has undertaken for the good of the town, and by the things he has done for the common weal. Probably no man walks its streets to-day held in more loving estimation. A memory like that is a rich legacy to leave to one's descendants. He was married August 22, 1850, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Capt. Alexander and Mary (Lowell) Hubbs; they have had five children: Mary Milicent, born July 19, 1851, died September 1, 1854; Alexander Hubbs, born February 26, 1853, died August 2, 1853; Emma W., born March 26, 1855, married December 29, 1881, to George Washington Percy, architect, of San Francisco, California; Isabelle Tyler, born November 26, 1857; and Mervin Washburn, born July 27, 1861, who married, in Bangor, Maine, November 12, 1890, Antoinette Langdon Paine [born August 28, 1864, in Farmington, Connecticut, daughter of Professor Levi Leonard Paine of Bangor Theological Seminary and Jeanette (Holmes) Paine]; he has one child, Langdon Washburn Clark, born January 9, 1894.

CARTER, GEORGE ALBERT, Mayor of Saco in 1874–5, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, December 12, 1830, son of Daniel R and Mehitable (Dodge) Carter. His parents moved to Rochester, New Hampshire, when he was but two years old,

G. A. CARTER.

hence he has always spoken of Rochester as his native place. His paternal progenitors were among the early residents of Dover, New Hampshire, where his father was born and spent his early years. He attended the town schools and academy of Rochester, but being obliged to assume the active duties of life at the age of seventeen, his early education was necessarily limited. It was the intention of his father to give him a college education and fit him for a profession, but the death of the parent when the son was but twelve years old changed the whole career of the latter's life. He commenced his business career in 1851 as an employe of Longley & Company's Portland & Boston Express. The year 1852 he spent in their

office in Portland, and in 1853 he came to Saco as Agent of the Eastern and subsequently the American Express and Western Union Telegraph Companies for Saco and Biddeford. Since February 1853 the express business of the two cities has been in his charge, and it is a somewhat remarkable fact that in this period of forty-three years, covering his business career, Mr. Carter has never failed to make out personally the required monthly statements of business transacted, each and every month. Mr. Carter gave up the telegraph part of the business in 1882. For several years, in addition to the duties of his position as American Express Agent for Saco and Biddeford, he has been doing an insurance business under the firm name of G. A. Carter & Company, representing a large number of leading fire and marine companies, his partner being H. A. McNeally, for a long time his chief clerk in the express office. Mr. Carter is also a Trustee of the Saco Savings Bank. In 1872 he was elected to the City Council of Saco, in the following year he was elected Alderman, and in 1874 he was elected Mayor, to which office he was re-elected in 1875. Subsequently he served again as Alderman, and also for several years as a member of the School Board. He is President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Vice-President of the York Institute, Secretary of the Wardwell Home for Old Ladies, and a Trustee of Thornton Academy. In politics he is a Republican, of sound-money and high-tariff principles. This brief sketch is a simple record of an uneventful, but albeit very busy, life. Filling positions of slight emolument mostly for the public good, Mr. Carter has found his compensation in the satisfaction derived from rendering good and faithful service, with the feeling of assurance that sometime and somehow it is certain of being rewarded. He was married at Rochester, New Hampshire, October 15, 1852, to Miss Rosa H. Otis; they have had two children: Bella O. and Mary E. Carter.

CLEAVES, HENRY BRADSTREET, Governor of Maine for two terms, 1893–97, was born in Bridgton, Maine, February 6, 1840, son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves. His father was a native of Bridgton, by occupation a farmer, and was a man of great energy and rigid integrity; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Bradstreet, who came from Rowley, Massachusetts, in the early days of Bridgton's settlement. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town and the Lewiston Falls and Bridgton academies. In 1861, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted as private in Company B, Twenty-third Maine Volunteers, and served with honor until the regiment was discharged, earning the chevron of Orderly Sergeant. Upon the expiration of the regiment's term of service, Sergeant Cleaves immediately re-enlisted for three years under General Francis Fessenden, who was recruiting a veteran regiment for active service at the front, and was appointed First Lieutenant of Company F, Thirtieth Maine Veterans. Serving in the Department of the Gulf, he participated in

HENRY B. CLEAVES.

various engagements under General Banks on the Red River expedition, and with General Fessenden at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Cane Crossing. After the close of the campaign in Louisiana the regiment was ordered to Virginia, where Lieutenant Cleaves served during the remainder of the war in the Army of the Potomac and under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. When mustered out at the close of the war he was offered by Secretary Stanton a commission in the regular army, which he declined, and returned to his home in Bridgton, occupying himself on the farm, in the lumber business, and in the study of law. In September 1868 he was admitted to the Bar, and removing to Portland, formed a law partnership with his brother, Judge Nathan Cleaves, the

firm becoming extensively and widely known throughout Maine and New England. Judge Cleaves died in 1892, having occupied many positions of honor and public trust and attained eminence in his profession. Governor Cleaves and Stephen C. Perry are the surviving partners. Mr. Cleaves was elected a Representative from Portland to the State Legislature in 1876, and re-elected in 1877, serving during both terms as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1877 he was elected City Solicitor of Portland, and conducted many important cases for the city during his two years of office. In 1880 he was made Attorney-General of the State, to which office he was twice re-elected, and in which capacity he was engaged in the prosecution of a great number of prominent criminal cases and of important state-tax cases against the railroads. In June 1892 Mr. Cleaves received the unanimous nomination of the Republicans for Governor. He was elected in the following September and re-elected in 1894, receiving the biggest majority ever cast for a Governor in Maine. Governor Cleaves has been always a Republican, having cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. While Governor Cleaves has made a memorable mark in everything he has so far attempted — particularly distinguishing himself as Attorney-General — it is as Governor of the State that he has most endeared himself to the people of Maine. In that high office he has displayed moderation and sagacity. He has been singularly careful as to the appointments coming within his province; thus earning the respect of his political opponents as well as the plaudits of his party friends. An able, an honest and a magnanimous magistrate, he has put his name high on the honorable roll of the governors of Maine. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Maine Veteran Association, and in his professional practice, as well as in matters of charity, has always shown a warm friendship for the soldier. His successful defence of William T. Best, a disabled veteran, in the extradition proceedings brought against him by the Province of New Brunswick, excited great public interest at the time and was one of the noteworthy events of his professional career. He is unmarried.

COBB, JOHN CLIFFORD, of the law firm of John C. & F. H. Cobb, Portland, was born in that part of Westbrook now included in the city of Deering, Cumberland county, Maine, March 3, 1837, son of Jonathan and Mary (Stuart) Cobb. His paternal ancestry is English, and on the maternal side he is of Scotch descent. The old homestead where he was born, situated on Riverside street, formerly known as "Cobb's Lane," he now occupies with his family as a summer home, and with some trifling exterior changes made to adapt it to modern requirements, the house now stands as originally built by his grandfather a hundred and fifty years ago. The death of his father occurred when he was but five years old, and in his tender years of boyhood circumstances made it necessary for him

JOHN C. COBB.

to become dependent upon his own energies and resources. He educated himself in the public schools of his native town and at near-by academies, his only Alma Mater, or the only one which he claims, being Westbrook Academy, although not a graduate of that institution, as his financial needs compelled him to leave before the completion of his full academic course. From the time of becoming his own master, at the age of twelve, he worked on the farm summers and attended school winters, earning the money himself wherewith to get his education and pursue the study of law. At sixteen he became a school-teacher, which profession he followed for several years, meanwhile reading law with Chadbourne & Miller (William G. Chadbourne

and Colonel James F. Miller) of Portland. He was admitted to the Bar of Maine in 1860, at Belfast, and soon after located at Rockland, where he practiced for a year, until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In April 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, Mr. Cobb enlisted in Company H, Fourth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, soon receiving a commission as First Lieutenant. After participating in the battle of Bull Run and other engagements of the early war, in August of that year, on account of ill health, he resigned and returned to Maine, and immediately commenced recruiting service. In December 1861, he accepted a First Lieutenant's commission in Company D, Fifteenth Maine, for three years, or for the war. His regiment was assigned to service in the Department of the Gulf, and formed a part of Butler's Expedition to Ship Island and up the Mississippi River. Lieutenant Cobb took part in the capture of New Orleans, and was then ordered by General Butler to Fort Pickens, Florida, in charge of the state prisoners Mayor Monroe, Ex-Mayor Smith, J. B. L. McKee and Captain Hawkins of New Orleans. At Fort Pickens, under Major Allen of the Second United States Artillery, he served successively as Post Adjutant, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster, Acting Assistant-Commissary and Post Treasurer. In the summer of 1863 he was on duty at Carrollton, Louisiana, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. While on this service, by order of Major General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, he organized, equipped and mustered into the United States service the Second Regiment of Engineers, and on August 15 he was commissioned and mustered into service as Colonel of that regiment. In the fall of the same year, as Colonel of Engineers, he constructed fortifications at Brashear City, Louisiana, an exposed station about a hundred miles from the city of New Orleans, which had been the fighting grounds of the advanced posts of both armies. Colonel Cobb held this post with his regiment of raw recruits and soon made his position impregnable by throwing up strong earthworks. Before the forts at Brashear City were fully completed and equipped he received orders from department headquarters to report with his command at New Orleans and embark for the coast of Texas, and take charge of the different fortifications on that coast, reconstruct Fort Esperanza and construct other important works on Matagorda Island, making an enclosed camp which would accommodate ten thousand troops, to be used as a base for future operations in Texas. Colonel Cobb was appointed Chief Engineer of the Coast of Texas, with headquarters at Matagorda Island. In the prosecution of his work there he employed a very large force from the Thirteenth Army Corps in addition to his own command. After the evacuation of Indianola by the Thirteenth Army Corps and its occupation of Matagorda Island, he was appointed to the command of a provisional brigade in the Thirteenth Corps, which command he held until the corps was ordered on the Red River Expedition. After the departure of the Thirteenth Corps, Colonel Cobb continued work on the fortifications until about June 1864, when he received orders to abandon the island and report with his command at New Orleans. It was with some regret that he found himself compelled to leave behind him the fruits of more than six months' hard labor and great care and solicitude, but military orders require unquestioned obedience, and dismantling the forts, spiking the guns and doing what general mischief he could to render useless to the enemy the fruits of his long winter's labor, he embarked his command on the steamer St. Mary for New Orleans and with it reported at department headquarters. By command of General Banks, through his Chief Engineer, Colonel Cobb was ordered to proceed to Port Hudson and take charge of the fortifications at that point, and reconstruct the works about that post, which he did. In the following August he was ordered with his command to join Major General Gordon Granger at Dauphine Island in Mobile Bay, to whom he reported and at once took the advance of the army and constructed the approaches to Fort Gaines, situated at the head of that island. On the following day, after Admiral Farragut had passed the forts, Fort Gaines capitulated, and Colonel Cobb was sent to conduct the approaches to Fort Morgan on Mobile Point. After a long siege he succeeded in getting his guns and mortars in position within range of the fort, and a few hours after opening fire the white flag was displayed upon the staff within Fort Morgan in token of surrender. Colonel Cobb then employed his command for a time in repairing the fort. In November 1864 he received an order from Major General Candy, commanding the Army and Division of West Mississippi, detailing him as a member of a military commission about to convene at New Orleans with Major DeWitt Clinton of General Candy's staff as Judge Advocate. He served on this commission nearly five months, dur-

ing which time many very important cases involving large sums of money and the personal liberty of citizens, and in which many of the ablest counsel in the Southwest appeared in defence, were decided in favor of the Government. He was also at the same time in command of a brigade of five regiments with headquarters at New Orleans. In the spring of 1865 he was relieved from duty at New Orleans and went with General Candy on the expedition to Mobile, where he was engaged with his command in the siege of Spanish Fort and other defences of Mobile, and in the taking of Mobile, and was placed in command of the Engineer Brigade of the Army and Division of West Mississippi. After the surrender of Mobile his command was employed in reconstructing the rebel earthworks around that city and constructing the lines of defence up to June 1865, when, feeling that he had earned a little respite, after a continuous service of more than four years, Colonel Cobb obtained a sixty-days leave of absence to visit his family in Maine. At the expiration of his furlough, the Rebellion having collapsed and the war being ended, he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged. His military career and brilliant record of services in defence of his country are of a character and importance that reflect honor upon his state, and in which he and his descendants may justly take pride. His name is prominently mentioned in the "Records of the War of the Rebellion," published by the War Department under act of Congress, and his portrait is in the "Album of Distinguished Officers of the Late War," in the War Department at Washington, by special request of the Adjutant-General of the Army. After the war Colonel Cobb returned to his law practice in Maine, locating in the fall of 1865 at Windham, where he remained for six years. In 1872 he removed to Portland and formed a law partnership with Hon. F. M. Ray, under the firm name of Cobb & Ray. This partnership lasted nearly five years, until dissolved January 1, 1876, since which time he has continued in active practice, alone for the most part until 1886, when his son, Frederick H. Cobb, was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of John C. & F. H. Cobb, which has continued to the present time. Colonel Cobb's law practice has been a general one, in all the courts of the State and the United States Courts. He has conducted many important causes which have been adjudicated upon by the courts of last resort, and are among the decisions published in the Maine Reports. He has also been engaged in many and large business enterprises outside of his profession, also, as the records at the Registry of Deeds testify, in a great many real estate deals and largely interested therein. While still conducting a large law practice in connection with his son, he is also carrying on various business operations in this country and the Dominion of Canada, and is managing some very important enterprises in the West. He has also been interested in educational matters, and has educated a family of seven children, to make in the best sense good citizens. His life has been a very busy one, but he has found time to devote a part of it to the public service. He has held various town offices and was on the School Board in his earlier years, and in 1871–2 he was a member of the State House of Representatives. He is a Mason, and a member of Presumpscot Lodge, Eagle Chapter and Portland Commandery; also a member of Beacon Lodge of Odd Fellows, Ivanhoe Lodge Knights of Pythias and Bosworth Post Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Colonel Cobb is a Democrat, but he has been too busy with his private affairs, and too much disinclined toward the methods known as "practical politics," to seek political office. In religion he is a Liberal, believing in the Religion of Humanity. He was married September 14, 1859, to Hannah M. Hawkes, daughter of Samuel M. Hawkes of Windham. They have seven children: Albert Clifford, a lawyer of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Frederick Herbert, lawyer, associated with his father; Frank Welch, merchant, of the Milliken-Tomlinson Company, Portland; Mary Alice; Grace Hawkes, now Mrs. William E. Bailey of Portland: Helen Marie, and John Clayton Cobb, now in his third year in the Portland High School, fitting for college.

COCHRANE, Jasper Duncan, M. D., Saco, was born in East Corinth, Maine, December 2, 1851, son of Chauncey and Maria (Gay) Cochrane. His American ancestors on the paternal side were originally from Ayr, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and were early settlers of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and prominent in the history of that town. His great-grandfather, James Cochrane, served as Captain of a company in the Revolution, and was afterwards made Major; both he and his father were signers of the "Association Test" in Pembroke in 1776 (see "History of Pembroke," Vol. II., page 119), which meant death if the colonies failed, and it was signed

every adult male member of the Cochrane families in Pembroke. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch were James and Lettice (Duncan) Cochrane, of Pembroke, born respectively in 1768 and 1764; James's parents were Major James

JASPER D. COCHRANE.

Cochrane, born 1743, and Mary McDaniel, born 1744, also of Pembroke; his father was James Cochrane, who settled in Pembroke about 1750; and his father was Deacon John Cochrane, who came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, about 1725. Jasper Duncan Cochrane was educated at the East Corinth Academy, the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport 1868–70, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill in the fall and spring of 1872–3–4–5, and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he entered in August 1876 and was graduated A. B. in 1880, and from which institution he received the degree of A. M. in 1883. He attended medical school at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1881–2, 1884–5 and 1885–6, graduating with the degree of M. D. in May of the latter year. From June 1886 to March 1888 he practiced medicine at East Corinth, his native place, removing then to Saco, where he has remained to the present time. Dr. Cochrane is a member of the Saco and Biddeford Medical Club and was its President in 1884, member and now President of the York County Medical Society, also member of the Maine Medical Association and American Academy of Medicine. He is a member of Saco Masonic Lodge, York Royal Arch Chapter, Bradford Commandery Knights Templar of Biddeford, Mystic Tie Lodge Knights of Pythias of Saco, and Corinthian Lodge of Odd Fellows, East Corinth. He is also a member of the York Club of Biddeford and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as Alderman, 1883–5, also as Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Saco in 1886. He is unmarried.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, Mason and Builder, Portland, was born in Manorhamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, May 8, 1839, son of Francis and Mary Jane (Meehan) Cunningham. His father and grandfather were masons and builders, and both were with General Humbert at the battle of Ballinamuck. He received a grammar-school education, and having adopted the trade of his fore-

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

fathers, came to this country in 1863, landing at Boston and arriving in Portland a few days later, where he worked with Charles Stuart as journeyman a year and as foreman for T. E. Stuart five years, and in 1870 commenced business for himself. Mr.

Cunningham has built many of the largest and finest business blocks and public and private edifices in the city of Portland, and he conducts a business of extensive proportions. He attributes his success to the start given him by Judge Putnam and Payson Tucker, through whose instrumentality he procured his first large contract, for building the Boston & Maine engine-house. He claims the honor of having been the first Irishman that was allowed to lay bricks in Portland. He also takes pride and satisfaction in never having lost a customer or friend, nor five hundred dollars in bad bills, in his twenty-five years of business. Mr. Cunningham has served seven years in the City Council of Portland, was three years Overseer of the Poor, and was appointed by Governor Cleaves to audit the State Treasurer's accounts. He has been actively interested in military affairs, and helped to organize the Montgomery Guards and Sheridan Rifles of Portland, of both of which companies he is an honorary member. He is also a member of Lodge 188 Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Athletic and Lincoln clubs, the Irish-American Relief Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of Columbus, and a Trustee of St. Elizabeth's Catholic Orphan Asylum. In politics he is a Republican, and a believer in Protection for everything American. He was married February 14, 1871, by Bishop Bacon, to Miss Catherine Mullen of Portland. They have had six children: Francis W. (deceased), Gertrude A., Jennie C., Helen C., William J. and Lawrence J. (deceased) Cunningham.

CUSHING, Charles Augustus, President and General Manager of the C. A. Cushing Shoe Company, Freeport, was born in Freeport, Maine, February 7, 1850, son of Charles and Martha Campbell (Brewer) Cushing. His father was of the old and widely-known firm of Briggs & Cushing, who for over forty years built ships in Freeport. He was educated in the common schools of Freeport and at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, graduating from the last-named institution in 1869. In the fall of that year he commenced business as a boy with A. H. Coe, retail hats and caps, Portland. After three years he went on the road for a time with straw goods, travelling in Eastern Maine. In 1873 he bought a retail clothing, shoe and hat store in South Framingham, Massachusetts, which he ran until January 1880, when he sold out and returned to Portland, where he succeeded J. Y. Hodsdon in the firm of Caldwell & Hodsdon, manufacturers of ladies' boots and shoes, as Caldwell & Cushing. In 1881 he bought out Mr. Caldwell and carried on the business alone until the spring of 1882, when James Webb became associated with him under the firm name of Webb & Cushing. These relations continued for seven years, when Mr. Cushing bought out his partner and continued alone until August 19, 1891, when he put the business into a stock company, incorporated as the C. A. Cushing Shoe Company. In September following, the factory was removed to Freeport, where the business

CHAS. A CUSHING.

has since been carried on, with Mr. Cushing as President and General Manager. Mr. Cushing is also prominently identified with various other business enterprises, being President of the Dummer Paper Feeder Company of Boston, Director in the Portsmouth Wrench Company of Boston, and a Director in the Falmouth Loan and Building Association of Portland, the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Deering Board of Trade. He is a member of Atlantic Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter and St. Albans Commandery in the Masonic fraternity, is a member and past officer of Framingham Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Cumberland, Falmouth and Young Men's Democratic clubs of Portland and of the

Portland Board of Trade. Mr. Cushing has never held public office, although he has been nominated for every office in the city government of Portland, the last time for Mayor in 1894. He is a Democrat in politics, and at present resides at Woodfords, in the city of Deering. He was married February 28, 1872, to Hattie I. Sawyer of Portland, who died in 1893; they had two daughters (deceased), and one son: Charles E. Cushing, born in June 1875. In May 1895 Mr. Cushing was married a second time, in Woodfords, Maine, to Mrs. Helen E. (Gibson) Chenery of Woodfords.

DALTON, Reverend Asa, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Parish (Protestant Episcopal), Portland, was born in Westbrook, Maine, October 30, 1824, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Huckins) Dalton. His father was a merchant, born in Parsonsfield, Maine, November 25, 1797, married October 12, 1819, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1, 1840; his mother, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Jenness) Huckins, was born in Effingham, New Hampshire, May 1, 1798, and died in Boston, February 20, 1881. His paternal ancestor (1) was Philemon Dalton, born in England about 1590, one of the founders of Dedham, Massachusetts, and subsequently of Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died in May 1662. He was prominent in public affairs, being Selectman and holding various town offices, and was first Deacon of the church in Hampton, of which his brother, Rev. Timothy Dalton, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, was the first teacher. His wife survived him, and married, second, Godfrey Dearborn, the patriarch of the Dearborn family in this country. From Philemon Dalton was descended (2) Samuel Dalton, born in England in 1629, came with his father to Dedham, Massachusetts, and died in Hampton, New Hampshire, August 22, 1681. He was a very influential man, holding many offices of trust and transacting a great amount of business; was many years Representative to the General Court, Associate Judge in Norfolk County courts, Treasurer of Norfolk county, and at the time of his death was one of the Councillors of the Province of New Hampshire, under the Royal Commission of President Cutts. Is is stated that "he always bore a high character as a public man, and his popularity was never lessened during life." He married February 6, 1650, Mehitable, daughter of Henry Palmer of Haverhill, who survived him, and married, second, Rev. Zachariah Symmes of Bradford, Massachusetts. Philemon Dalton (3), son of Samuel, was born in Hampton, December 16, 1664, and died there April 5, 1721; he was Deacon of the church, Selectman, farmer and teacher, and married September 23, 1690, Abigail, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Titcomb) Gove. Samuel Dalton (4), son of the foregoing, was born in Hampton, July 22, 1694, and died there December 26, 1755; he was a farmer and teacher, and married April 28, 1720, Mary, daughter of Moses (third from Thomas of Exeter) and Mary (Carr) Leavitt. Samuel Dalton (5), son of Samuel, born in Hampton,

A. DALTON.

April 5, 1726, married Sarah Scott, November 17, 1757, was one of the first settlers of Parsonsfield, Maine, and died there soon after the incorporation of the town. Samuel Dalton (6), son of the last named, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hampton, August 7, 1771, married in 1795 Mary, daughter of Joel and Lydia (Perkins) Bennett of York, Maine, and died in Westbrook, March 19, 1821. Dr. Asa Dalton acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1848, and received his theological instruction at Harvard Divinity School and other institutions. After graduation he taught school in Newport,

Rhode Island; edited the Protestant Churchman in New York for a time; was Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, Rector six years of St. John's Parish in Bangor, Maine, and since 1863 has been Rector of St. Stephen's in Portland. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1851, and in 1885 he received the degree of D. D. from Colby University. Dr. Dalton's life has been more studious than active; theology, philosophy, history and general literature are the subjects to which he has given most attention. As a clergyman, he has sought throughout his ministry to soften the asperity of sects, and bring them into more fraternal relations, believing that many of our antagonisms are more apparent than real. His aim, therefore, has been to promote true Christian unity on the practical lines of a common Christian work, in the belief that the more Christians know, the better they will like, each other. He has had through life a profound sense of the evils incident to the numerous and quite unnecessary divisions which in the country towns have made it almost impossible to maintain public worship in an effective manner. In the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he belongs, his sympathies are entirely with the Broad Church Party, of which the late Phillips Brooks was the best representative. Whether in or out of the church the most of his work has been done in Portland and Maine. In Portland he has given fifteen courses of free lectures, mostly on literary, philosophical and historical subjects, besides many occasional lectures, addresses and sermons. He has also been actively connected with the leading benevolent and charitable organizations of the city. As a writer, he has contributed more or less throughout his ministry to the local press, and largely to the papers and reviews of his own denomination; also a volume entitled "Epochs of Church History" (1894) has received general commendation. He counts Maine a state and Portland a city to be proud of, and as fortunate, he who has been at all identified with the growth of either, and whose lot has been cast in such pleasant places. Dr. Dalton for many years has been Secretary of the Maine Bible Society, Director of the Portland Fraternity and the Young Men's Christian Association, and Trustee of the Portland Benevolent Society and various charitable organizations. He has also been Vice-President of the Harvard Club of Maine from its formation, and is a member of the Clericus Club of Portland, the Maine Ministers' Association, the Fraternity Club of Portland, Maine Historical Society, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard College, various educational societies of New York, and other organizations. He was married November 20, 1851, to Maria Jackson, daughter of Rev. William and Mary Brown Jackson (Cole) Leverett of Boston; they have two children: Mary Leverett and Edith Leverett Dalton.

DANA, ISRAEL THORNDIKE, M. D., Portland, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, June 6, 1827, son of Reverend Samuel and Henrietta

ISRAEL T. DANA.

(Bridge) Dana. He is descended, in common with most of the Danas of New England, from Richard Dana, who came to this country from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640. His father, Reverend Samuel Dana, was pastor of the First Church in Marblehead for nearly forty years; his uncle, Reverend Daniel Dana, D. D., was for fifty years a settled pastor in Newburyport, Massachusetts; and his grandfather, Reverend Joseph Dana, D. D., was for more than sixty years Pastor of the Orthodox Congrega-

...nal Church of Ipswich, Massachusetts. His ...ther was a daughter of Matthew Bridge, M. D., a ...long practitioner at Petersham, Massachusetts. His early education was received at Marblehead Academy and by private instruction in the study of his father, who was a graduate of Harvard. Taking up the study of medicine, he entered Harvard Medical School and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1850. After taking his degree he spent two years in post-graduate study abroad, mostly in Paris, and was for three months Resident Assistant Physician in the Rotunda Lying in Hospital at Dublin, Ireland. Since June 1852 he has been engaged in the active practice of medicine in Portland, and in the instruction of medical students, and still continues the work. Dr. Dana was for two years Professor of Materia-Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical School of Maine, and for the last twenty years has served as professor of Pathology and Practice in that institution (the Medical Department of Bowdoin College). He was one of the founders of the Maine General Hospital, of which he was for twenty years Senior Attending Physician and is now Consulting Physician. In 1862 he was for a short time Volunteer Assistant Surgeon in the Armory Square Hospital in Washington. He has been President of the Maine Medical Association, is an original member and was the first President of the Portland Clinical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Physicians. He is also a member of the Portland Natural History Society, and has been an active member of the State-street Orthodox Congregational Church of Portland since 1852, the year of its formation. Dr. Dana has always believed that no mission of life is higher than that of the physician devoted to his calling, and consequently has given himself up to the work of his profession, avoiding as much as possible all conflicting interests. In politics he has been always an earnest Republican, but never a holder nor seeker of political office. He received in 1889 the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College. He was married September 28, 1854, to Caroline Jane Starr, by whom he had nine children: Anna Harrington, Alice DeWolfe, Samuel Bridge, William Lawrence, Israel Thorndike, Jr., Carrie Starr, Matthew Bridge, Henrietta Bridge and Francis William Dana. In 1876 he was a second time married, to Caroline Beck Lyman. They have one son: Ripley Lyman Dana.

DAVIS, WILLIAM GOODWIN, Merchant, with a record over half-a-century of extraordinary activity and success in business life in Portland, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, June 16, 1825, son of William and Mary (Waterhouse) Davis. His grandfather, Nicholas Davis, came to Limington from Salem, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolution, and was a pioneer of that section, reaching his new home in the wilderness with his wife and children by following "spotted" trees on horseback. The subject of this sketch enjoyed no other educational advantages than were afforded by the country schools while he was a boy on his father's farm.

WM. G. DAVIS.

At the age of fourteen, in 1839, he came to Portland, with nothing but his boyish hands and brain wherewith to make his fortune. For the first two years he was a clerk in a grocery store. Then he worked for two years in a bakery, at the end of which time he went into business for himself as a baker, with a partner, under the firm name of Davis & Waterhouse. But the confinement of the occupation so impaired his health that after two years he sold out to his partner and went home to recuperate upon the farm. He was restless there, however, and acting upon the advice of a physician he decided to adopt a vocation that, while affording opportunity for the exercise of his commercial inclinations and faculties, would keep him in the open air. Accord-

ingly, at twenty years of age, he became the proprietor of a peddler's cart, and entered upon a successful career as a dealer in Yankee notions, travelling over the state and supplying the stores in the towns and smaller cities. His route lay mostly along the coast. It was a pleasant occupation and restored his health, and his genius for trade soon developed. He had the faculty for perceiving what people would buy, as well as the personality that generally prepossesses and seldom offends. His business grew until he began to import goods from England, principally knives, scissors and other articles of cutlery. He used to go to New York and buy at a low price goods that were just going out of fashion, and bring them to Maine, where they sold rapidly at a good profit. He was the pioneer in this business in the state, and he continued in it from 1845 to 1858, during the latter years having two or three two-horse teams on the road. In 1859 Mr. Davis established himself in Portland as a wholesale dealer in general merchandise, and took in James P. Baxter, the present Mayor of the city, as a partner. They imported many of their goods from England, and in this way it came about that during the Rebellion the inception of the great Portland Packing Company occurred. Mr. Davis perceived that gold would be at a premium, and wrote to a friend in England, a former Bath boy, who had established himself in business there, asking what he should send in payment for the goods that they were importing. The friend replied, "Send canned lobsters." In a few years the Portland Packing Company was sending its preserved-food products all over the civilized world, and its promoters were reaping a bountiful harvest of profits. For the last dozen years or more Mr. Davis has had no connection with the Portland Packing Company, his two sons and the son of his former partner, Mr. Baxter, now owning the business. But he is by no means idle, and his connections with various other interests occupy all the time that at his age he cares to devote to business. He is President of the National Traders' Bank and a Director of the First National, Vice-President of the Maine Savings Bank, President of the Portland Trust Company and the West End Land Company, Director of the Maine Central Railroad, the Portland Street Railway Company and the Portland Paper Company, and was a Trustee of the Portland Lloyds until the business of that association was wound up in 1895. He represented Portland in the Maine House of Representatives in 1875-6 and in the Senate in 1877, and was one of the Maine State Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, appointed by President Harrison, at the recommendation of Governor Burleigh. The main points in Mr. Davis's character, and for which he has always been noted, are mental quickness to grasp, courage to act while others are thinking, genial manners, economic ways, easy command of men, and an utter absence of pride or vanity. Nobody ever "bulldozed" him; few ever played him a trick of any kind. He was never tempted to buy a big house, to move "uptown," to put on style, or to "run" for office; two or three times he has been elected to office, but rather by accident or popularity than by design on his part. Like his father before him he has always been a staunch Democrat, and influential in his party. For many years he has been a leading member of the New Jerusalem Church, having joined in his younger days, because the teachings of Swedenborg were more in harmony with his religious convictions than any other. Mr. Davis was married March 4, 1849, to Rhoda M. Neal, of Gardiner, Maine; they have three children living.

EATON, Woodman Shaw, General Freight Agent of the Maine Central Railroad, Portland, was born in Portland, October 16, 1846, son of Stephen W. and Miranda B. (Knox) Eaton. His ancestry is traceable to Francis Eaton, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, the line of descent being through Tristam, John, Wyman, John, John, John, and John Eaton born in Seabrook, New Hampshire, April 2, 1748, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Woodman S. Eaton's family moved to Gorham, Maine, in November 1854, where he attended school at Gorham Academy. In 1862, at the age of sixteen, he left school and entered the employ of the Berlin Mills Lumber Company. The year 1865 found him in New Orleans, as clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal, Parish of Orleans. In September 1866 he entered the railway service, in which he has since been continuously engaged, as Freight Checker at Portland for the Androscoggin Railroad. A year later he accepted a position as Freight Cashier of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad at Portland, and in May 1872 he was appointed Freight Agent of the Eastern Railroad at Portland.

In June 1875 he became Freight Agent of the Eastern and Maine Central railroads at Portland, was appointed General Western Freight Agent of the Maine Central Railroad in October 1882, and in May 1885 he received the appointment of General

W. S. EATON.

Freight Agent of the Maine Central, which position he has since held. Mr. Eaton has served as Secretary, Treasurer and President of the New England Association of General Freight Agents, also as President of the Dodlin Granite Company of Norridgewock, Maine. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of Bramhall League of Portland, and a member of the Cumberland and Portland clubs. He was married October 16, 1867, to Miss Judith Annette Colby of Gorham, Maine; they have two children: William C. and Edward S. Eaton.

EMERY, GEORGE ADDISON, Lawyer, Saco, was born in Saco, November 14, 1839, son of Moses and Sarah Cutts (Thornton) Emery. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Moses Emery, son of Moses Emery, both oldtime and prominent residents of Minot, Maine. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Dr. Thomas G. Thornton, United States Marshal 1813–24, for whom Thornton Academy of Saco is named; and great-grandson of Timothy Thornton of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and also of Colonel Thomas Cutts, who was among the principal business men and leading citizens of Saco in his time. He was educated in the Saco schools and at Hebron (Maine) Academy, graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1863, taught school in Saco, Rockland and Alfred, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the Bar in May 1866, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Saco, in association with his father under the firm name of Moses Emery & Son, until the death of the senior member May 12, 1881, since when he has continued practice alone, except a short time when he was a partner of Hampden Fairfield under the firm name of Fairfield & Emery. Mr. Emery was Judge of the Municipal Court of Saco 1867–71, and Recorder 1871–4 and from 1878 to the present time; was City Solicitor 1890 and 1894, Park Commissioner 1888–91 and again in 1896, and represented Saco in the State Legislature at the biennial sessions of 1881–2 and 1883–4. He has been a Director in the York National Bank since January 1882; a corporator of the Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution since

GEO. A. EMERY.

1874; a Trustee since 1882 of the Thornton Academy, of which he is now Secretary and Treasurer; General Agent of the Provident Association of Saco since 1871; Librarian of the Saco Athenæum from 1866 and its clerk from 1868, until

merged into the Dyer Library; a corporator and member since 1881 of the Dyer Library Association; has been Treasurer and Collector of the Unitarian Society of Saco; was an original member and is now Secretary of the York Institute, and for several years, until 1891, was Director and Secretary of the Hardy Machine Company of Biddeford. He is also a member and since 1874 has served as Secretary of Saco Masonic Lodge. Mr. Emery is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

EMERY, MARK P., Merchant, and leading business man of Portland for more than fifty years, was born in Buxton, Maine, February 11, 1817, son of

MARK P. EMERY.

Thomas and Mary P. (Woodman) Emery. He is a descendant of Anthony Emery, who was born in Hants, England, and came to America in the ship James, landing at Boston, June 3, 1635, was (probably) in Ipswich the following August, and soon after settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he lived until about 1640. Anthony Emery was a man of mark among the settlers of New England, but from the meagerness of the records his descendants have found it difficult to fully estimate his character. It appears that he was one who had decided opinions and did not hesitate to express them, although on one occasion at least his boldness might have savored of "mutinous courage." From the little that is known of him it is inferred that he was a capable business man, energetic, independent, resolute in purpose, bold in action, severe in speech, jealous of his rights and willing to suffer for his conscience's sake. He recognized a higher than statute law, and with the courage of his convictions, preferred to suffer the penalty of the latter rather than disobey the former and violate the dictates of his conscience and manhood. In entertaining Quakers at a time when they were proscribed by law and by the practice of his neighbors, he followed the Divine commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Mark P. Emery acquired his early education in the town schools of Buxton and at Gorham (Maine) Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1836. In 1837, at the age of twenty, he came to Portland and entered upon a clerkship with Smith & Brown, in the lumber and grocery business. He served in that capacity four years, and was then a clerk with J. B. Brown until 1845, when he became a partner with Mr. Brown and Jedediah Jewett, under the firm name of J. B. Brown & Company. In 1848 the firm was dissolved, and he was in business alone until 1852. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Henry Fox, under the name of Emery & Fox, and continued in the West India trade and lumber business until 1876, when this firm was dissolved. Since then Mr. Emery has carried on a lumber commission business by himself, and has also been engaged quite largely in real estate operations in Vermont and New Hampshire. He has been for many years a Director in the First National Bank of Portland, a Trustee of the Maine State Savings Bank and of the Portland Trust Company, Trustee and Treasurer of the State Reform School, and Director and Vice-President of the Portland & New York Steamship Company. He represented the Fifth Ward of the city in the Board of Aldermen for two terms, 1888–9, during which time, as Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, he participated in the purchase from the Amoskeag Company of the steamer Machigonne, the first steam fire-engine used in Portland. In all local matters Mr. Emery has always felt a deep interest, and he has taken an active part in the promotion of all enterprises tending to the good of society. For fifty years he has taken great interest in the First Parish Church and Society of Portland, has been for many years Vice-President of the Bible Society of Maine, and Treasurer of the Maine Uni-

tarian Association, and is also President of the ministry at large of that denomination. In politics Mr. Emery is a Republican. He was married January 1, 1846, to Mary S. Smith, daughter of Ezra Smith of Hanover, Maine; they have no children.

ESTES, DANA, head of the publishing house of Estes & Lauriat, Boston, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 4, 1840, son of Joseph and Maria (Edwards) Estes. His American ancestor on the paternal side was Richard Estes (son of Robert Estes of Dover, England), who came to this country in 1684, landing at Boston on September 27, and arriving at Piscataqua on October 11 following, where he settled. The line of descent is through Benjamin Estes, son of the foregoing, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, died in Berwick, Maine; Henry, son of Benjamin, a miller of Berwick, died there July 28, 1792, having had eighteen children; Samuel, of Poland, Maine, son of Henry, born in Berwick, December 8, 1751, died in May 1818; Robert, of Windham, Maine, son of Samuel, born April 27, 1777, died in Gorham, July 16, 1872; and Joseph Estes, son of Robert, born in Windham, February 3, 1805, died May 30, 1892, commanded a company of infantry in the Arcostook War, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side he is fourth in descent from Hugh McLellan of Gorham, who came in 1733 from Londonderry, Ireland, and was a descendant of Sir Hugh McLellan of Argyle, Scotland. Dana Estes received his early education in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen, in 1855, went to Augusta, Maine, where he had his first business experience and training as a clerk in a wholesale and retail general store. While resident in Augusta he had a pleasant acquaintance with many men who afterwards became notable in the annals of the country, among them James G. Blaine, then junior editor of the Kennebec Journal; the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Melville W. Fuller, at that time a sub-editor on the rival newspaper, the Augusta Age, then the Democratic party organ; Lot M. Morrill, and the veteran Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury, who is now a hale and well-preserved man of ninety-four years. In 1859 he came to Boston and engaged in the book business with Henry D. Degen & Son. Two years later occurred the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the young man, whose patriotism and pugnacious Scotch-Irish blood were at once fired, enlisted on the very day in which Fort Sumter was fired on, in the Fourth Battalion Rifles, which afterwards was the nucleus of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and was in active service until disabled by being three times wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, August 31, 1862, in which engagement his only brother, Albert S. Estes, was killed. After recovery from his wounds he took a position temporarily with the bookselling house of William H. Hill, Jr., where he remained until the return from the war of his former employer, Henry D. Degen, with whom

DANA ESTES.

he formed a copartnership under the name of Degen, Estes & Company and carried on a small publishing and bookselling business on Cornhill. The firm made a specialty of children's toy-books, and after some years' experience, not finding the field broad enough for two, Mr. Estes sold out to his partner and took a position as salesman with the large publishing and wholesale house of Lee & Shepard, remaining with them until he formed the partnership of which he was and still remains the head. Believing in the idea of connecting the miscellaneous bookselling business with the publishing business, Mr. Estes cast about to find the most able man connected with the retail book business,

and succeeded in inducing Charles E. Lauriat to join him in his new enterprise, with the understanding that Mr. Lauriat was to have, what he has always continued to have, sole charge of the miscellaneous bookselling department, while Mr. Estes was to manage the publishing business of the firm. The great Boston fire occurred within three months from the starting of the new house, and although their store just escaped destruction, their stock was considerably damaged by the blowing out of the front of the building in the efforts to stop the progress of the fire, and in the removal of a large part of the fine stock to a place of safety. Notwithstanding the discouragement occasioned by this calamity, the firm proceeded to carry out their projects, the first of their large publishing enterprises being that of Guizot's History of France, which proved the foundation stone of Estes & Lauriat's great success and subsequent prosperity. In the year following the fire the new firm was confronted by the panic of 1873, and the senior partner had also the misfortune to meet with an accident which compelled him to take a complete rest from business for several months; but despite these untoward events the business moved on steadily and prosperously, and has continued to grow until the present time. After the death of Samuel Walker, the veteran subscription-book publisher, Estes & Lauriat purchased the publishing plant connected with that business. They have always made the publication of a high grade of subscription books an important factor in their publishing business, such as standard histories like Guizot's Histories of France and England, Martin's History of France and Durny's Histories of Greece and Rome; editions de luxe of standard novelists, including Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, George Eliot, Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas; and the works of John Ruskin. Among other notable publications issued by this house during the last twenty years of their business life may be mentioned the Zigzag Journey Series, books of travel for the young, of which Mr. Estes originated the title and plan, and which under the editorship of Hezekiah Butterworth have been among the most popular books of their class ever issued; the Vassar-Girl Series, by Lizzie Champney, a similar set of books for girls; and the Knockabout Club, books of sporting and adventure, by C. A. Stephens. Among their most popular books of the present time, by American authors, are the Cookbooks of Miss Maria Parloa, of which about a million volumes have been sold; and the popular stories by Laura E. Richards of Gardiner, Maine, the well-known daughter of Julia Ward Howe. Of a single one of the last mentioned (Captain January), the firm have sold nearly one hundred thousand copies, and the sale continues unabated. One of their noteworthy specialties has been the publishing of works in Natural History, by Dr. Elliott Coues, Prof. J. S. Kingsley, Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., and others; and another popular series is their set of works on Italian Cities, by Clara Erskine Clement and other authors. In 1890 finding that their publishing business had outgrown the offices on Washington street in which it was conducted, Mr. Estes erected two large buildings on the Summer-street extension, extending nearly through to Congress street. These buildings, known as the Estes Press Buildings, and fitted with every modern improvement and convenience for the purpose, accommodate some of the largest printing and book-binding establishments in the country, and afford headquarters for the firm's own publishing, book manufacturing and subscription departments. Here too is domiciled the Joseph Knight Publishing Company, which is owned and managed by three step-sons of Mr. Estes — L. Coues Page, Charles F. Page and George A. Page — as shareholders and officers; and the Grollier Publishing Society of which Frederick Reid Estes, the oldest son of Mr. Estes, is the Treasurer and General Manager. Since the removal of their publishing business to Summer street, the miscellaneous department has occupied the whole of the premises "Opposite the Old South," and the business there conducted is one of the largest of the kind done by any house in the United States. Mr. Lauriat continues in charge of this department, and has made special features of the importation of the finest grades of rare and standard literature, the supplying of public and private libraries, and the catering for the very best class of the book-buying public. An interesting episode of the firm's publishing enterprise was their purchase of the right to publish the popular annual juvenile, Chatterbox; and the establishment of an international trademark on the name of the book, in a series of eight or ten cases against infringers in the various United States Courts of the country. They were finally triumphant, after litigation lasting nearly ten years, and involving an outlay of nearly thirty thousand dollars of expense on their part and fully an equal sum on the part of the de-

fendants; thus establishing the principle that an appropriate trademark on a book, if good in England, can be protected in the courts of this country. Mr. Estes' experience in this litigation brought him prominently forward in organizing the movement to give foreign authors their rights by an international copyright law, and he acted as chief organizer and Secretary of the International Copyright Association, of which President Eliot of Harvard University, James Russell Lowell, Francis Parkman, Alexander H. Rice and General Francis A. Walker were also executive officers. His connection with this and other literary matters has brought him into pleasant associations with many of the most prominent literary men of this country and Europe. He has had the honor of enjoying the personal friendships of George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell and many other noted authors of our country; has been the guest of the late Lord Tennyson at his home in Farringford in the Isle of Wight, and on another occasion at his inland home, Aldworth, in the county of Surrey; and has had the pleasure of enjoying friendly intercourse with Thomas Hughes, the late Lord Lytton and Robert Browning. His enthusiastic admiration for the works of the last-named led him to become an active executive officer of the Boston Browning Society, in which capacity he has served for many years. Mr. Estes has devoted himself very largely to various matters of public and private interest outside of his publishing business. He is President of the Beacon Publishing Company and the Shipman Engine Company; Secretary of the International Copyright Association; a Director of the Aldine Publishing Company, Shipman Engine Company, Publishers' Copyright League and Boston Memorial Association; Vice-President of the Brookline Independent Club and of the Brookline Union, and first Vice-President of the Playgoers' Club; is a life member of the Bostonian Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Archæological Institute and Maine Historical Society; associate member of the Cecilia and Apollo (musical) clubs of Boston; and member of the Exchange Club and the Massachusetts and the New York Reform clubs. He is also an enthusiastic amateur yachtsman, a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, and owner of a sailing-yacht, the Tourmaline, and the steam-yacht Viola. He was a charter member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, was Secretary 1887–91, Vice-President 1891–4, and President 1894-6. Mr. Estes has been too busily engaged with the affairs of business to devote much time to literary work, but he has edited a series of volumes entitled Half-Hour Recreations in Popular Science, and in 1872–4 compiled several volumes of juvenile and standard poetry. He has always been much interested in archæology, and in 1888 brought from Northern Italy a large collection of Paleo-Italian antiquities of great archæological value. Educational matters have also enlisted his warm interest and active support, and in 1895 he donated a valuable tract of land to the town of Gorham and to the State Normal School of that place, an act which called forth from his native town the following token of appreciation: "Resolved, That the thanks of the Town of Gorham be extended to Mr. Dana Estes of Boston for his generous and public-spirited gift of land for a street, and for his characteristic thoughtfulness for our best development in opening to the public grounds of surpassing natural beauty"; and from the Normal School Trustees the following: "Resolved, That the Trustees of the Normal School of Maine, in appreciation of Mr. Estes' great interest in the cause of education and the best development of the school at Gorham, hereby extend their sincere thanks for his timely and generous gift." Mr. Estes resides upon his handsome suburban place in Brookline, where, besides being actively interested in general local affairs, he is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Newton Boulevard Syndicate, and has been prominent in pushing forward the enterprise that is likely to play so important a part in the future development of that beautiful suburban city. This enterprise consists of the extension of the great Commonwealth Avenue through the heart of the city of Newton to the banks of the Charles River at Riverside and Weston, thus making a continuous parkway from the Boston Public Garden to the Metropolitan Park reservations on the upper Charles. He has also a fine seashore residence at Marblehead Neck. Among other public benefactions Mr. Estes has undertaken the work of restoring and repairing the tomb of one of Maine's most distinguished early settlers, — Sir William Pepperell of Kittery, the commander of the colonial expedition which accomplished the glorious feat of the capture of the French fortress of Louisburg, the Gibraltar of America, for which the Maine General of Militia was knighted by the King of England. This interesting historical relic is to be hereafter in the care of the Maine Historical Society, a guarantee that it will not again be allowed to fall into a state of

neglect and local abuse. Mr. Estes was first married April 11, 1867, to Louisa S., daughter of Peter and Mary (Filgate) Reid, of England. He was married second, November 10, 1884, to Grace D. (Coues) Page, daughter of Samuel E. and Charlotte Haven (Ladd) Coues, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. By the first marriage there are three children: Frederick Reid, Dana, Jr., and Philip Sydney Estes.

FAIRBANKS, JOSEPH WOODMAN, President of the Franklin County Savings Bank, Farmington, was born in Winthrop, Maine, November 16, 1821, son

J. W. FAIRBANKS.

of Columbus and Lydia W. (Tinkham) Fairbanks. Descendants of those Pilgrims who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, and of others of the better class of those who early in the seventeenth century emigrated from England to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, his forefathers were from generation to generation men whose sound judgment, sterling worth and strict integrity received public recognition in their selection to fill town and colonial offices. He was the third child in a large family of children. His father, Columbus Fairbanks, was a son of Colonel Nathaniel Fairbanks of Winthrop, who was an early settler, a leader in public affairs, a patriot of the Revolution, and who repeatedly represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts; he married January 1, 1793, Lydia Chipman, who was a descendant through Jacob Jr., Jacob, Samuel, and Hope, wife of John Chipman, from John Howland the Pilgrim, of whom the colonial records say: "He was a godly man and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ, and proved a useful instrument of good in his place." On his mother's side Mr. Fairbanks traces his ancestry to a prominent Middleborough family, her father, Major Seth Tinkham, having emigrated to Wiscasset in 1777 or 1778, where he married, May 20, 1786, Catherine Woodman. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and his education was that which he was able to obtain by attendance during the winter months at the district school; of greater value were the moral training, the integrity and the habits of self denial and continued effort which he was taught at home by precept and example. Such with little variation was his life until he went to Farmington, Maine, in the autumn of 1844, to engage in business. At the age of twenty-five, efficient, saving, clear of head and sound of judgment, he entered upon a successful commercial life which continued until 1878. His deficiencies in early education were neutralized by a shrewd observation and a careful continued reading of the newspapers — a practice not so common then, as now — aided by a natural aptitude for acquiring information. These resulted in an equipment generous, practical, and available at all times for immediate use. A Whig in politics, he joined the Republicans at the beginning, and was chosen delegate to the County Convention held at Strong, Maine, August 7, 1854, when and where it is claimed the Republican party was organized. His first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, and he has never missed a State or Presidential election since. During the Civil War he was a strong supporter of the Federal Government, and a most constant and able advocate and exponent of the principles for which it fought. His contributions were liberal, and his name was among the first of those in town who volunteered to send substitutes to the front. For many years Mr. Fairbanks has been closely identified with the business interests of the town. He lent his influence to the establishment in Farmington of the first State Normal School, and was active in giving to the town the best railroad facilities. After the great conflagration of 1886 he was chosen Chairman of the Building Committee which erected the Congregational Church, the Savings Bank and a block of stores. In the

selection of plans, collection and management of funds, and in the supervision of the erection of these buildings, as well as of numerous bridges and school-houses, he has shown executive ability, an educated taste, and a business economy which have added much to the beauty of Farmington, and have promoted and guarded the financial welfare and condition of the church, the town and the state in whose behalf they have been exercised. The present year he has been placed in charge of the erection of the new Normal School building at Farmington, by the Board of Trustees. Among the offices of trust held by Mr. Fairbanks have been those of Representative and Senator to the Legislature of Maine, 1864–1868, and of Valuation Commissioner, 1880–81. He is now President of the Franklin County Savings Bank and a Trustee since 1868, the date of its organization, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Trustee of the State Normal School, and is serving his seventh consecutive term as Selectman and Assessor of the town of Farmington. He has ever been an active and staunch supporter of the Congregational Church, notably efficient in its service of song. In his life Mr. Fairbanks has at all times shown those traits of character which we like to consider as peculiarly American. Such success as he has acquired has been due to no accident of birth or of event; it has been the direct result of worthy habits, generous endowments, and prominent traits of character. In his proved sound judgment, and correct estimate of men and things, he shows firmness but not obstinacy. Noteworthy in his energy, his self-reliance, his integrity, his charity towards others, and in his love for family, his character commands respect and esteem. A strong believer in his country and its form of government, in his political party and its principles, in his state and in his town, in their present and in their continued welfare and success, a zealous and far-seeing guardian of their interests, his partisanship never degenerates into intolerance. At an age when most men have given up their grasp on affairs and need to throw burdens on younger shoulders, he is still first in the council among those who instigate and direct, and the most energetic among those who execute. Of those upon whom weaker men rely, those whose advice is sought, whose aid is desired, of those whom others choose to honor, he belongs to the highest type of true American. Mr. Fairbanks was married October 14, 1852, to Miss Susan E. Belcher, who died in Farmington, November 8, 1875; she was the daughter of Hon. Hiram Belcher, member of the Thirtieth Congress, and Evelina Cony his wife, cousin of Governor Samuel Cony of Augusta. Five children were born to them; two daughters are now living: Mittie Belcher and Charlotte, the latter now Mrs. Clifford Wood of New York City. He married a second time, October 25, 1876, Miss Henrietta F. S. Wood, daughter of Gen. Samuel and Florena (Sweet) Wood of Winthrop.

FAIRFIELD, HAMPDEN, Lawyer, Saco, was born in Saco, December 8, 1835, son of John and Anna

H. FAIRFIELD.

P. (Thornton) Fairfield. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from John Fairfield, who was made a freeman at Salem in 1640, and is a great-grandson of Rev. John Fairfield, a graduate of Harvard College and a settled minister of Saco for many years. On the maternal side he is a great-grandson of Dr. Thomas G. Thornton and Col. Thomas Cutts, both distinguished residents of Saco, of early and renowned families. His father, John Fairfield, was Governor of Maine during the exciting period of the Aroostook War, and was twice chosen Representative to Congress, four times elected Governor and twice United States Senator, all within the space of twelve years. Hampden Fairfield acquired

his early education in the public schools of Saco, attended Bowdoin College where he was graduated in 1857, studied law, was admitted to the York County Bar in May 1860, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Saco. For the three years 1868–70 he was Clerk of Courts of York County, at Alfred, after which he came to Saco, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. In politics he is a Democrat, but has refrained from entering public life, preferring to devote his time and energies to his profession. Mr. Fairfield was married November 30, 1859, to Miss Ellen K. Perkins of Kennebunkport, Maine; they have five children: Caroline A., now Mrs. Alfred M. Goodale of Waltham, Massachusetts; Edward C., of St. Louis, Missouri; Hattie N., now Mrs. Frank H. Fairfield of East Orange, New Jersey; Sarah H., now Mrs. Arthur C. Freeman of Waltham, Massachusetts, and Ellen H., now Mrs. Luther R. Moore of Saco. Mr. Fairfield takes a pardonable pride in the fact that he can boast of having nine grandchildren.

FAUNCE, GEORGE BURRILL, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Waterville, Maine, August 11, 1824, son of Asa and Miriam (Burrill) Faunce. His American ancestor was John Faunce, who came from Rochester, England, of which city his father was Mayor at the time, and joined the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1623. His father, Asa Faunce, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1776, in the house that is now occupied by other descendants of the same name. His son has recently visited the graves in England where the Faunces are buried, in the church at Rochester. George B. Faunce's early education was limited. He attended the town schools of Waterville until 1836, then one year at private school in China, Maine, and then commenced to take care of himself, his parents having died during his infancy. At the age of thirteen, in 1837, he went to Belfast, Maine, where he served for nine years as clerk in his brother's store. In the fall of 1846 he went to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and engaged in the grocery business, in which he remained until 1860. During this time he was elected Overseer of the Poor, and served two years in the Common Council, one as President of that body. In 1862 Mr. Faunce was appointed Agent of the Norfolk and the Dedham fire insurance companies. The following year he was elected a Director in each of these companies, and later was elected President of the latter, which position he still holds. In connection with his insurance business he has been largely interested in buying, developing, selling and managing real estate, for others as well as for himself. In politics Mr. Faunce is independent of any organization in state and city affairs, always voting for those whom he thinks best qualified and adapted for the respective offices to be filled. Since the annexation of Roxbury to Boston he has had very little time or inclination to hold public office, but in 1877 he was elected an Alderman of the City of Boston on an independent ticket, and served one year only. During his term

GEORGE B. FAUNCE.

of office the great park system of Boston was inaugurated, beginning with the Back Bay Park, which Mr. Faunce was interested in and voted for. He also presided at a public meeting held in the Dudley Street Opera House, Roxbury, to encourage the Franklin Park project. As a young man he took an active interest in the purchase of Forest Hills Cemetery, and during his two years in the Common Council he approved of and voted for nearly all the public grounds in Old Roxbury, in which he took a deep interest.

FOGG, JOHN H., Lawyer, Portland, was born in Gorham, Maine, October 19, 1837, son of Daniel and Joanna (Files) Fogg. His paternal ancestor

Samuel Fogg of Hampton, New Hampshire, was the common progenitor of the Foggs in this country, and his grandfather Moses Fogg was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. On the maternal side, his grandfather Joseph Files of Gorham, Maine, was the

JOHN H. FOGG.

son of James Files, of English descent, and one of the first settlers of Gorham. He received a common-school and academic education, but no collegiate training. He worked on his father's farm until the age of sixteen, then taught school until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he entered the army on May 26 and served during the war. He was successively a private, Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in the Seventh Maine Volunteers in 1862, was detailed on special duty as Judge-Advocate of a General Court-Martial in 1863, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps by Secretary of War Stanton in 1864. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the Cumberland Bar in 1871, and commenced practice in Portland, where he has since resided, devoting his time almost exclusively to the professional demands of an extensive clientage. Mr. Fogg was a member of the Superintending School Committee of Gorham in 1869–70 and 1872, was a member of the City Council of Portland for the years 1882–3–4, and was Representative from Portland to the State Legislature from 1887 to 1892. He is a member of the Greenleaf Law Library and the Cumberland and State bar associations, the Portland Club, Portland Society of Natural History, the Genealogical Society of Portland, Sons of the American Revolution, and Bosworth Post of the Grand Army. He is also prominent in Masonry, being a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter and Portland Council, member and Past Commander of St. Albans Commandery Knights Templar, and in Odd Fellowship is a member of Unity Lodge of Portland and the Grand Lodge of Maine. In politics Mr. Fogg is a Republican. He was married November 17, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Bridgham.

FORD, Robert Francis, of the J. R. Whipple Company, proprietors of Young's Hotel and the Parker House, Boston, was born in North Berwick, York county, Maine, April 4, 1848, son of Caleb Fernald and Susan (Grant) Ford. His paternal ancestry is traced to the Widow Ford who with two sons came to America in the year following the

ROBERT F. FORD.

arrival of the Mayflower, and settled on Cape Cod, whence subsequently they removed to the province of Maine. His grandfather Ford was born within three miles of the grandson's birthplace, in the county of York, when the town was practically a

wilderness. He carried on a blacksmith shop and made plows, sleds, buckets, barrels, rope, etc., for the settlers of the surrounding district, and did freighting by team to Portland and Portsmouth. His son Caleb, Robert's father, succeeded him in his blacksmithing and general manufacturing, until the changed conditions, consequent upon the developments of trade and commerce, made the business no longer profitable, and he then became a prosperous farmer of North Berwick. Robert's first training for active life was that of farm work, while his early education was limited to that afforded by the common schools of his native town. At the age of nineteen, in February 1867, he came to Boston, unacquainted with anyone in the city, and after a little time secured a position in the dry-goods business with the firm of J. S. Hawes & Company, now extinct. This connection lasted but a year, when despite flattering offers to continue with the firm, he went South and remained for a little more than a year. Then after a brief engagement with Craig, Stone & Company of New York, a beef concern (at Shreveport, Louisiana), which he was offered special inducements to continue, but declined, he returned to Boston, and engaged in the hotel business with George Young at Young's Hotel. Here Mr. Ford commenced at the foot of the ladder, and rose until he reached the responsible position of steward, which he retained under the new administration of Hall & Whipple as proprietors in 1876. After Mr. Whipple succeeded to the sole proprietorship, the latter conceived the idea of forming a partnership with the heads of the different departments, and Mr. Ford was chosen as one of his associates in the J. R. Whipple Company, in which he still remains, as partner both in Young's Hotel and the Parker House. The J. R. Whipple Company are also proprietors of the new Hotel Touraine, now in process of construction, to be completed and opened September 1, 1897. This palatial ten-story hotel, covering an entire block enclosed by Tremont, Boylston, Tamworth and Lagrange streets, is to be constructed of steel-frame and red-brick with buff-stone trimmings, in the Louis XII style of architecture, from plans by Architects Winslow & Wetherell of Boston, at a cost of three million dollars. It will be finished and furnished throughout in the highest degree of refined elegance, fitted with every modern improvement, including a number of new and original features for the entertainment and comfort of guests, such as a large library and a Turkish smoking-room on the first floor, and is to be the finest and most luxurious hotel edifice in Boston or New England. Mr. Ford is a prominent Mason, being a member of Boston Commandery Knights Templar, and of the Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite. In politics he is a Republican, of sound money principles. He was married November 9, 1873, to Hannah Abbie Preble, daughter of William Preble of Cape Neddick, York, Maine, and a lineal descendant of the family to which the famous Commodores of that name belonged. They have three children: Maud F., Charles F. and Roxann S. Ford.

GOODWIN, CHARLES EDWIN, Cashier of the Biddeford National Bank, and Mayor of Biddeford in 1888–9, was born in Saco, Maine, April 2, 1850,

CHAS. E. GOODWIN.

son of Joseph P. and Mary A. (Hayford) Goodwin. His early education was confined to that which he obtained in the public schools of Biddeford, and his business training was received in the Biddeford National Bank, the leading financial institution of the city, with which he has been connected for a continuous term of nearly thirty years, entering as Clerk in May 1867, receiving promotion to Assistant Cashier in June 1872, and becoming Cashier in May 1874. Mr. Goodwin is also a Trustee of the Biddeford Savings Bank, and President of the

Hardy Machine Company of Biddeford. He was seven years City Treasurer of Biddeford, 1887–94, and in 1888 was elected Mayor and re-elected in 1889. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married January 24, 1872, to Miss Lucy Jeannette Dyer of Dayton, Maine; they have two children: Fred Chapman Goodwin, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1895, and Syrena May Goodwin, now a student at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts.

GOUDY, Lewis Alden, of Goudy & Kent (corporation), Biscuit and Confectionery Manufacturers, Portland, was born in Boothbay, Maine, June 10, 1849, son of Alden and Augusta Parker (Soule) Goudy. He is descended on the maternal side from George Soule, one of the Pilgrim Fathers. He acquired his education in the common schools of Boothbay and the graded schools of Bath, Maine, and as a boy worked summers on a farm. From the age of seventeen he was in the service of the Maine Central Railroad three years, 1866–9, as clerk, and from 1869 to 1881 was clerk and bookkeeper for the wholesale grain and flour house of Waldron & True, Portland. In 1881 he commenced the manufacture of biscuits and fancy bakery products in Portland, to which the manufacture of confectionery was added in 1885, the business being conducted under the firm name of L. A. Goudy & Company until 1885, then as Goudy & Kent until 1893, when the firm became incorporated under the same name, and still continues, with Mr. Goudy as President and General Manager. From small beginnings a business of extensive proportions has been established, the trade extending over the whole of the state of Maine, and into the other New England states and Canada. Mr. Goudy is also Treasurer of the Lakeside Press, Portland, and has been prominently identified with many important enterprises and movements tending to the promotion and advancement of the city's industrial and otherwise material interests. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Landmark Lodge, Mount Vernon Chapter, Portland Council and Portland Commandery, is a member of Beacon Lodge and Machigonne Encampment of Odd Fellows, and of Ivanhoe Lodge Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, the Portland Board of Trade and the Portland Club. Mr. Goudy has never been a candidate for political or civil office, but has always been active in helping the cause of candidates who were worthy as well as ambitious. In politics he has been always a Republican, although sometimes independent of party dictations.

LEWIS A. GOUDY.

He was married February 2, 1873, to Miss Annie Jane Ayers; they have four children: Annie Louise, Isabel Augusta, Ellen Chase and Alice Dinsdale Goudy.

GUTHRIE, Simon Bernard, Postmaster of Gorham, was born in Gorham, December 10, 1853, son of Michael and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Guthrie, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The name of Guthrie was prominent in Scotland as early as the thirteenth century. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Daniel Guthrie, who was born in Scotland, was a farmer in the south of Ireland, where his children, four sons and a daughter, were born. Michael, the father of Simon B., the youngest of this family, was born in 1800, and emigrated to America when a young man, making a short stay in Portland and then settling in Gorham, where he died in 1883; his wife, who was of Irish birth, became the mother of ten children — Bridget, Daniel, Thomas, Roger, Simon B. (the subject of this sketch), Mary, James, Catherine, Michael and Elizabeth — eight of whom

are now living. Simon B. Guthrie grew to manhood in his native town. When a boy he met with a peculiar accident which was the occasion of a triumph in surgery considered very remarkable at the time. He injured the knee-pan in such a way that he was unable to walk for six months, and when he did get about the limb was crooked, and he was quite lame for seven years. Dr. H. H. Hunt then performed an operation, the ninth of the kind in the records of surgery, which fully straightened the limb and made it as strong as ever. The boy attended the common schools of Gorham until the age of fifteen. In 1868 he started to learn the

SIMON B. GUTHRIE.

shoemaker's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship entered Gray's Business College in Portland. On finishing his course of study he worked for a while at currying leather and then for two years at shoemaking. In 1877 he formed a copartnership with John S. Leavitt, Jr., of Gorham, under the firm name of Leavitt & Guthrie, and started in the boot and shoe business in Gorham. In the spring of 1878 his brother Daniel took the place of Mr. Leavitt, and the name was changed to D. & S. B. Guthrie. This partnership lasted two years, when Mr. Guthrie purchased his brother's interest and has since been sole proprietor of the business, carrying a full line of footwear and doing fine custom-work and repairing. Mr. Guthrie has taken an active part in politics and is one of the leading Democrats of Gorham. He has served as Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, as a member of the Maine Democratic Inauguration Club, has been the nominee of his party for the several town offices, and was elected one of the Gorham Village Corporation Assessors in May 1895. In 1893 he was appointed Postmaster of his native town by President Cleveland, in which capacity he still serves. He is a member, Past Chancellor and a Trustee of Dirigo Lodge Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs, also a member of the Grand Lodge, and an honorary member of John K. Adams Post Grand Army of the Republic. In religious belief he is a Catholic. Mr. Guthrie is a representative citizen of Gorham, honest and painstaking in his business contracts, and always interested in the public welfare. He was appointed Postmaster of the fourth class on April 3, 1893, and took possession of the office July 1 following. In April 1896 the office was raised to the Presidential class, and Mr. Guthrie was confirmed by the Senate on May 19. In the first year of his incumbency the postal revenue of the office increased thirty-three per cent; in the second, thirty-five per cent; in the third forty-six per cent. The increase in money order business has been no less astonishing. In the first year it was thirty-one and a half per cent; in the second one hundred and thirty-one and three quarters; in the third on hundred and sixty-eight and a half. Commenting upon these changes the Eastern Argus said: "This shows the result of admirable executive ability and business talent. We congratulate the people of Gorham upon their good fortune in securing so efficient an official, and upon the evidences of growing prosperity which these statistics supply. To Mr. Guthrie we also extend our felicitations. He has broken the record. We doubt if any other postoffice in the United States has within the last three years made a better showing." He was married June 1, 1881, to Margaret E. Manning, a native of Augusta, Maine; they have two children: Roger Hunt and Annie Elizabeth Guthrie.

HALE, CLARENCE, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Turner, Maine, April 15, 1848, son of James Sullivan and Betsey (Staples) Hale. His father was a son of David Hale, who came from Old Newbury in Massachusetts and was one of the

pioneers of Turner, where he settled upon a farm which is still in possession of the family. The ancestral line is traced to Thomas Hale of Walton, Hertfordshire, England, who with his wife Thomasine came to America and to Newbury in 1635, bringing a letter of introduction to Governor John Winthrop from Francis Kirby, a maternal relative. Mr. Hale's mother came of an old Turner family. He was the youngest of five children: Eugene, the present senior United States Senator from Maine; Hortense, who married Dr. John T. Cushing and now lives on the homestead; Frederick, who was a lawyer and partner of Senator Hale, and who died

CLARENCE HALE.

in 1868; Augusta, the wife of George Gifford, for many years United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland; and Clarence, the subject of this sketch. Clarence Hale acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town, was fitted for college at Norway (Maine) Academy, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1869, near the head of his class, having received honors in oratory and general studies during his college course. Following graduation he studied law with Hale & Emery (his brother, Senator Hale, and Hon. L. A. Emery, now a Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court) at Ellsworth, was admitted to the Bar in October 1870, and in 1871 entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland, where he has enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative law business. In 1879 Mr. Hale was elected City Solicitor of Portland, and during his three years in that office conducted successfully many important cases for the city. In 1883–5 he represented Portland in the State Legislature, where he took high rank as a debater and as a sound, well-equipped lawyer. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but while always ready to give his services in aid of his party, and participating on the public platform in every political campaign since 1872, he has been very little connected with personal politics, devoting himself to the demands of his extensive practice. He is identified, as a Director and Trustee, with the management of some of the large business interests of his city, but the greater part of his time and energies are spent in the labors of his profession, which have included much of the important litigation and legal work of the state. Mr. Hale's tastes are of a literary and scholarly character, and his private library is one of the best and largest in Portland. He has an especial fondness for historical study, and is a valued member of the Maine Historical Society. He was married March 11, 1880, to Margaret Rollins, daughter of Hon. Franklin J. Rollins of Portland; they have two children: Katharine, born in 1884, and Robert Hale, born in 1889.

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HALEY, GEORGE FRANKLIN, Lawyer, Biddeford, was born in Saco, Maine, January 30, 1856, son of Henry U. and Martha P. (Boothby) Haley. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, studied law, was admitted to the York County Bar in January 1882, and entered into a law partnership with B. F. Hamilton at Biddeford, under the firm name of Hamilton & Haley. This professional relationship existed until June 1891, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Haley opened an office by himself in Biddeford, where he is now in active practice. Mr. Haley has been actively engaged in both civil and criminal practice. Among the criminal cases in which he acted as counsel were the celebrated conspiracy cases when several prominent citizens of Biddeford were indicted for conspiracy and for voting repeaters at the city election; as counsel for defendants in the Biddeford election riot cases, the riots being caused by a decision of the court that about six hundred naturalization papers were void; counsel for the Biddeford Aldermen indicted in the United States Circuit Court for

conspiracy to violate the election laws; counsel for defendants charged with assault with intent to kill, in Biddeford city election in 1894; counsel for Isaac Sawtelle, charged with the murder of his brother Hiram in the State of New Hampshire;

GEO. F. HALEY.

counsel for Dr. Stevens, charged with murder, and also for Dr. Frost, charged with murder; counsel for Dr. Smith, indicted for arson; counsel for Dr. Webber, indicted for burning town buildings in Lebanon; and as counsel for Butler and Bushey, petitioners for Habeas Corpus, upon a hearing of which the law against the transportation of intoxicating liquors was declared by the Court to be unconstitutional. In politics Mr. Haley is a Democrat, but has never held any office and has never been a candidate for any. In 1892 he was elected City Solicitor and Chairman of the Board of Assessors of the City of Saco, but served only one week, resigning both offices on account of a disagreement with the reigning City Government. He was married in February 1894, to Miss Mariana Gaines of Saco; they have no children.

HAWKES, James Francis, of Skillin, Hawkes & Company, Wholesale Grocers and Flour Merchants, Portland, was born in Windham, Maine, July 31, 1847, son of Samuel Robinson and Hannah (Morrill) Hawkes. The progenitor of the Hawkes family in this country was Adam Hawkes, who at the age of twenty-two, with seventeen hundred emigrants under Governor John Winship in a fleet of eleven vessels, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. He settled in Saugus, Massachusetts, where he built a log house on the Saugus River, on an eminence which has always borne the name of "Close Hill;" this house was subsequently burned down in midwinter, the family barely escaping with their lives. The line of descent is — Adam (1), John (2), Ebenezer (3), Ebenezer (4), James (5), James (6), Samuel R. (7) and James F. (8). Descendants of Adam Hawkes, and of his brother (?) John, who came to America with him and settled in the Connecticut Valley, gathered in reunion, to the number of five hundred, at the Hawkes farm in Saugus in 1880, erecting their tent on Close Hill, over the site of the ancient dwelling. Ebenezer Hawkes, Sr., succeeded to the old home of his grandfather Adam, and resided there until nearly 1720, when he removed to Marblehead, where he became one of the committee appointed to locate and survey the town of New Marblehead (now

JAMES F. HAWKES.

Windham, Maine). Although he never moved there, he was one of the most active proprietors of the new town, having purchased for four of his grandsons (sons of Ebenezer, Jr.,) a tract of land near Duck Pond, upon which they afterwards

ettled. He was on the committee to build a bridge over the Presumpscot River at Horse Beef (now Mallison Falls) in 1735, and in company with three others built a saw mill there; he died in 1766. His son Ebenezer had four sons — Amos, Ebenezer, Nathaniel and James. The latter was twice married and had by his first wife one son and two daughters. The son, James, married Rebecca Robinson, by whom he had seven children — Samuel R., Solomon, Betsey, Daniel, Lydia, James and Alley; he built and carried on a carding mill at Windham, dealt in ship timber, and was for a number of years engaged in the grocery trade at Windham Hill, in company with his eldest son, Samuel R., father of the subject of this sketch. James F. Hawkes was educated in the town schools of Windham and at the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston. In 1867, at the age of twenty, he came to Portland and entered the employ of Shaw & Haskell, wholesale grocers, as clerk. After serving in this connection eleven years, he bought Mr. Haskell's interest and continued as partner under the firm name of Shaw, Son & Hawkes, which carried on the business ten years, until 1888. He then bought out Mr. Washburn of Washburn, Skillin & Company, and with Walter A. Skillin formed the present firm of Skillin, Hawkes & Company, wholesale dealers in flour and groceries, 85 Commerical street. Mr. Hawkes is a Director in the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, the Chapman National Bank of Portland, and the Cumberland Loan and Building Association, of which he is also President. He entered the city government of Portland as Councilman in 1880, and served as Alderman in 1883–4, in the latter year being Chairman of the Board. He is Vice-President and was for eight years Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association, and is a charter member and Vice-President of the Portland Club. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of Atlantic Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter, Portland Commandery and the Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite. In politics Mr. Hawkes is a Republican. He was married November 7, 1874, to Ardella H. Eames, daughter of Alexander Eames, formerly of Bethel, Maine; they have one son: Charles Eleazer, born March 26, 1876, who went through the Portland schools and is now in Harvard College.

HAY, HENRY HOMER, Druggist of Portland for more than half a century, was born in Waterford, Oxford county, Maine, October 26, 1820, son of Dr. Charles and Chloe (Smith) Hay, and died in Portland, August 9, 1895. His great-grandfather, Dr. William Hay, was born in Scotland in 1683, of an eminent family, was educated in Edinburgh as a physician, came to this country in 1708, settled in Reading, Massachusetts, married in 1717 Abigail Boutwell, and died in 1783 aged about one hundred years. Dr. William Hay's son John was also a physician, located in practice first at Woburn, Massachusetts, removed to Reading, and died in 1815. His son Charles, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1769, and was a practicing physician in Cape Elizabeth at the time of the War

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of 1812; he subsequently removed to Waterford, where Henry Homer was born, and soon afterward the family came to Portland. The father died three years later, and Henry, the youngest son among twelve children, after attending the public schools began his training for business, first in a flour and grain store and afterwards in the drug trade, which latter became his business for life, in which he continued for nearly sixty years. He was at the age of seventeen when he found his congenial occupation, for which heredity had partly fitted him, in the drug, paint and dye-stuff establishment of Masters & Company, Portland. In 1841, before he had quite reached his majority, he began business for himself by entering into partner-

ship with Robert Dresser, under the firm name of H. H. Hay & Company, in the wholesale and retail paint and drug business. His first trip to Boston to buy goods for his store was when he was but twenty-one years of age. He left the old Elm Hotel at nine o'clock one December evening, and rode all night in the mail-stage, crowded closely with nine other passengers, and arrived at Portsmouth in the morning. From there he took the train to Boston, ordered his goods and had them sent down by water. At that time the wholesale and retail trade in drugs were united in one store almost universally. There was no law requiring an examination in order to obtain an apothecary's license. A young man who entered one of those stores as a clerk, as Mr. Hay did, after learning the business was recognized to be quite as competent to fill a prescription as to measure out a gallon of linseed oil or a pound of white lead. The great variety of stock in a modern drug store was then unheard of. There were only about twenty proprietary medicines on the market, and only a half-dozen of them had any sale. At that period if a man wished to get a little paint for his own use in an odd job, he could not buy it all prepared of the druggists; they sold only the "dry colors," which house-painters bought and took to mill to be ground, as a farmer would take his corn. The large variety of fancy goods now handled by apothecaries was also unknown in those days. Perfumeries and hair and tooth brushes could not then be bought in any other stores, to be sure, but those articles with cosmetics and a few other toilet articles were the only fancy goods sold. In fact the variety in all departments and features of the druggist's stock has increased a thousand fold. Then a box of herbs put up in quarter-pound packages, consigned to Mr. Hay by the Shakers, containing only about fifty different species, were all that was ordinarily required in the botanic line. Now all vegetation, of whatever nature, in some form, is demanded by the trade, from the commonest tree of the forest to the lowly clover of the field. Fluid extracts were unthought of and unknown, and the same was true of a thousand other preparations in the form of pills, granules, tablets, etc. It was under these conditions of trade that young Hay began business for himself. Two years after he sold out to his partner and purchased W. W. Lincoln's stock and fixtures in Market Square, and in 1856 he removed to the present triangular block at the junction of Free and Middle streets, where the business has since been carried on to the present time, and which escaped in the great fire of 1866, though the buildings on the opposite sides of both streets were swept away. The escape was undoubtedly due to the presence of a spring in the cellar, from which forty men brought the water in buckets, and although the signs were burned off the walls, the building and its contents were saved. Here Mr. Hay built up a large business in drugs, paints and dyestuffs, both wholesale and retail, and established one of the finest and best-equipped apothecary stores and pharmacies in the State. In 1883 his son Charles M. became a partner and the firm was changed to H. H. Hay & Son, as it has since continued, although in 1892 another son, Edward A., was admitted to partnership. Mr. Hay was an enterprising and progressive business man, and a public spirited and upright citizen, of genial personality and spotless character. He commanded the confidence and respect of the community, and especially among his own craft was he held in much esteem and occupied a prominent position. When the Paint and Oil Club of Portland was formed he was elected its first President, was also one of the Executive Committee of the New England Paint and Oil Club, and was a member of the Maine and National pharmaceutical associations. He was a life member of the Portland Provident Association and member of the Board of Trade and the Natural History Society of Portland, also for nearly fifty years a member of Atlantic Lodge of Masons and Ligonia Lodge of Odd Fellows. From early life he was a devoted member of the New Jerusalem Church. In politics he was a staunch Republican. Mr. Hay was twice married. His first wife was Josephine, daughter of Calvin Gilson of Portland; she died a few years after her marrriage, leaving a daughter, who became Mrs. Horatio G. Cook of Portland. In 1852, January 24, he was married to Eleanor Seavey, daughter of Marcian Seavey of Portland; they had six children: Henry Clinton, Mary Adelaide, Charles M., William B., Eleanor S. and Edward Allston Hay, all of whom have survived him.

HILL, FRANK ALPINE, Litt. D., Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, was born in Biddeford, Maine, October 12, 1841, son of Joseph S. and Nancy (Hill) Hill. He traces his ancestry back on the paternal side to Peter Hill,

planter, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1633, and settled on Richmond Island, belonging to Cape Elizabeth; in 1644 he leased land at Winter Harbor (Biddeford Pool), and in 1648 he was a member of the court of Lygonia; his death occurred in 1697. The descendants of Peter Hill are now widely scattered. Many of them figured conspicuously in the early history of Biddeford and Saco. On the maternal side, the ancestry is also one of Hills, but not connected, so far as known, with the descendants of Peter. The parents of Frank A. Hill were born, respectively, in Chatham, New Hampshire, and Limerick, Maine. They were both teachers before their marriage. After marriage Joseph moved to Spring's Island, Biddeford, where he conducted a prosperous business as a manufacturer of woolen goods. He died at the age of thirty-six, leaving three children: Frank A., the eldest, at that time six years of age; Melvin Joseph, now a Master in the English High School of Boston; and Harriet Jane, deceased. Frank A. Hill graduated from the Biddeford High School at the age of fifteen, entered Bowdoin College at sixteen, and was graduated at twenty. Like many of his classmates he had to "paddle his own canoe" through college, earning money, in particular, during the long winter vacations then in vogue. During his Freshman and Sophomore vacations he was an assistant teacher in the Biddeford High School. The remaining two vacations were spent in teaching district schools — one in Biddeford and one in Calais, Maine. During his high school and college life, he had several interests or "passions" outside of his regular studies, and among them a fondness for the debating club, for out-door botanical exploration and study, and for athletics. He played first base on the College Nine, served as Curator of the Cleveland Natural History Society, was editor of the Bowdoin Bugle, gave the prophecy on Class Day and an oration at Commencement, and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation in 1862, Mr. Hill became Principal of the Limington Academy, Maine, where he taught one term, and then of the Biddeford High School, in which he was a pupil five years before. In 1864 and 1865 he studied law in the office of Hon. John M. Goodwin of Biddeford. By invitation of the city government of Biddeford, he pronounced the eulogy upon Abraham Lincoln in the local memorial service held there in 1865. The same year he took charge of the Milford (Massachusetts) High School, and in 1870 he became Principal of the High School in Chelsea, Massachusetts. In 1886 he was appointed Head-Master of the new English High School in Cambridge, which grew from three hundred and fifty pupils to seven hundred during his seven-years connection with it; and for several years he was closely associated with Harry Ellis, Superintendent of the Cambridge Manual Training School for Boys, in the organization and development of that enterprise. This richly equipped and now famous school, founded and maintained by Frederick H. Rindge, is so connected with the English High School that Cambridge boys may receive, conveniently and without charge, academic instruction in the High

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School and manual instruction in the Training School. In 1893 Mr. Hill was elected Head Master of the New Mechanic Arts High School of Boston, and in 1894 he was chosen Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, which position he now holds. The position of Secretary of the Board of Education was established in 1837, and is practically that of State Superintendent of Schools. The following persons have held the office for an aggregate of nearly sixty years: Horace Mann, 1837–1847; Barnas Sears, 1848–1855; George S. Boutwell, 1856–1860; Joseph White, 1861–1876; John W. Dickinson, 1877–1893. Mr. Hill has always taken an active part in general educational

work, both literary and executive. He has served as President of the Worcester County Teachers' Association, of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, and of the Massachusetts Classical and High School Teachers' Association. As a writer for the press, and as a public lecturer, his work has been received with marked favor. He has done also some school-book work, particularly in editing the revised Holmes's Series of Readers, and in adapting for use in schools the Civil Government and the United States History written by John Fiske. Mr. Hill is ex-officio one of the two Commissioners of the Massachusetts State School Fund, the Treasurer of the State being the other; he is also a Trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a Trustee of the State Agricultural College. He is a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both by election and ex-officio. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Schools Examination Board of Harvard University. Bowdoin College at its Centennial Anniversary in 1894 conferred upon him the degree of Litt. D. For two years Mr. Hill was President of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, the most flourishing organization of teachers in New England. He has also held the Presidency of the Cambridge Club, a long-established association of leading citizens of Cambridge, for the promotion of civic health and beauty as well as of social enjoyment. Among the traits that may be cited as a partial explanation of Mr. Hill's success, are his versatility in adapting himself to the various demands made upon him, his conscientious attention to the details of whatever he has to do, his steadfastness in looking for and recognizing the best there is in pupils and in people, his trend towards constructive rather than destructive criticism and work, his evenness and courtesy of attitude in spite of adverse conditions, and a decided progressiveness of educational spirit, side by side with a profound sympathy with teachers and a genuine recognition of the limitations under which they work. As a teacher, he was uniformly successful and inspiring, always commanding the respect, love and loyalty of his pupils as well as of all associated with him. As an executive officer, he gave vigor and prosperity to every enterprise he was entrusted with. Except in his early years, when the necessities of youth and inexperience forced him, as they force most people, to seek opportunities for work, all of Mr. Hill's positions have come to him literally and absolutely unsought. He was married in 1866 to Margaretta S. Brackett, of Biddeford. Their three sons, Myron Francis, Lewis Dana and Frederick Brackett Hill, are all graduates of Harvard.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL BUGBEE, President of the People's National Bank of Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, March 23, 1823, son of Benjamin and Anna (Taylor) Hopkins, of old New England ancestry. Receiving his early education in the schools of his native town, his first practical training for business life was as a clerk in a store at

SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

Hampden, in which capacity he served three years. At the age of eighteen, in 1841, he came to Boston and engaged as clerk with W. R. Lovejoy & Son, wholesale clothing, continuing with them ten years, and then filling a similar position for several years with John Gove & Company, in the same line of business. In 1858 he commenced for himself as a member of the firm of Whitten, Hopkins & Company, and continued in this relation until he retired from active business in 1864. Since then, however, he has started three firms in business, composed of young men who had clerked for him, in each of which he has been a special partner, and all of which have been successful. These firms were respectively Goddard, Smith & Atwood; Davis,

Hopkins & Company, the Hopkins of this firm name being his son, Warren B.; and S. B. & W. B. Hopkins, consisting of father and son. Mr. Hopkins has served for about fourteen years as a Director of the People's National Bank of Roxbury, and in August 1889 was elected President of that institution, which position he still holds. He has also been a Trustee, Vice-President and member of the Investing Committee of the Eliot Five-Cents Savings Bank of Boston Highlands for the last eighteen years, during which period its deposits have increased from $357,000 in 1869 to about four millions at the present time. Mr. Hopkins served as a member of the City Council of Boston, during 1868–9, and in the two following years (1870–1) was a Representative to the State Legislature; from 1871 to 1877 he was a Director of the East Boston Ferry Corporation, and for two years or more he was one of the Board of Assessors of the City of Boston. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, also of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Hopkins was married November 21, 1850, to Rebecca M. Frasher; they have had three children: Warren B. and Anna L. Hopkins, both deceased, and Addie L., now Mrs. Charles E. Meins of Brookline, Massachusetts.

HUNT, GEORGE SMITH, Merchant and Shipowner, for nearly forty years a leader in the West India trade of Portland, was born in Derry, New Hampshire, February 8, 1829, son of Frederick E. and Eliza D. (Smith) Hunt, and died in Portland, March 9, 1896. His father was a native of Northfield, Massachusetts, and spent the greater part of his brief life as a merchant in that state and New Hampshire. His mother was a daughter of Captain Nathaniel Smith, an East Indian shipmaster, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Both parents died in 1840, at the early age of thirty-eight, when the subject of this sketch was a boy of eleven years. Just before their decease, George S. Hunt came to Portland to spend the winter with a relative, William Allen, and remained for the rest of his life in that city. He attended the grammar and high schools until the age of eighteen, at which time, unaided pecuniarily, he started out for himself. For five years he was clerk in a jobbing fruit store. In 1835 he became clerk for P. F. Varnum, a jobber of flour and grain, where he remained four years. In 1857 he spent two months in the island of Cuba, during which time he formed a large business acquaintance, and while there entered into arrangements with several Cuban merchants to export their products. On his return he opened an office on Commercial street and began a general commission business with Cuba, exporting lumber and general merchandise and receiving in return sugar and molasses. In that year a heavy financial crisis came upon the business interests of the country, yet so well were his plans made, that Mr. Hunt's first year's business was carried through without loss, though with little profit. A second and third visit to Cuba in 1859–60 gave him increased opportunities for the development of the extensive business which he continued to the time of his death, and which ranked him among the most enterprising, active and successful business men of Portland. In 1859 he first interested himself in shipping, and soon acquired ownership in a great number of vessels registered in the Portland customs district. In 1874 Mr. Hunt took into partnership two of his clerks, and until his death the business was conducted under the firm name of Geo. S. Hunt & Company. He was a large owner in the Eagle Sugar Refinery and its commercial agent; also an original stockholder in the Forest City Sugar Refinery, and succeeded the late T. C. Hersey as

GEO. S. HUNT.

its Treasurer and Business Manager. He was also one of the pioneers in the beet-sugar enterprise which sought to establish that industry in Maine and served as President of the company. He also established later, with George O. K. Cram, the firm of George S. Hunt & Cram, sugar brokers, which business is still carried on. He was for thirty years a Director in the Merchants' National Bank, and its President during the last eight years of his life; was President of the People's Ferry Company and the Central Wharf Corporation, a Director in the Portland Publishing Company, a leading member of the Board of Trade, and also was associated with various other business organizations and institutions. He was interested and actively connected with many outside local enterprises, and was always ready to render his aid and counsel for the furtherance of any projects calculated to enhance the business interests or extend the commercial prestige of Portland. Mr. Hunt was a public-spirited man, giving freely of his time and means for objects that he knew would benefit the city, but his life was devoted wholly to business, and he never sought a political or any other public office. He was married September 22, 1863, to Augusta Merrill Barstow, youngest daughter of George S. Barstow of Portland. Mrs. Hunt is widely known from her prominent connection with temperance and philanthropic work. There are two children: Arthur Kinsman Hunt, who succeeds his father in business and as Director in the Merchants' Bank, and Philip Barstow Hunt, a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

JORDAN, EBEN DYER, founder of the Drygoods house of Jordan, Marsh & Company, Boston, was born in that part of Danville now in the city of Auburn, Maine, October 13, 1822, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Wright) Jordan, and died in Boston, November 15, 1895. He was of the seventh generation in descent from the Rev. Robert Jordan, who came to this country from England about 1640, and for a long period held a leading position among the settlers in the region about Cape Elizabeth, having been, as the early history of the district now Maine shows, a man able to successfully conduct large enterprises and to administer important trusts in a new community. Benjamin Jordan, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, a native of Danville, born in 1788. Eben D. Jordan, one of a large family of children, was left fatherless and penniless at the tender age of four years, and his mother being unable to maintain them all upon her slender resources, he was placed with a farmer's family in the neighborhood, to whom she was to pay a small sum toward his support until he was able to make his services useful. As he was a bright, active, industrious boy, this period came quickly. The family of Dyers, with whom he lived, and who were among the first settlers and most respected inhabitants of the town, were people of more than ordinary intelligence and strong commonsense, and early impressed upon the boy's mind the importance of telling the truth, of working hard, improving his time, being economical, and of following the golden rule of doing unto others as he wished to be done by. That these principles, first instilled into his mind by his affectionate mother, who deeply lamented her inability to care wholly for him, and afterwards fostered and encouraged by the Dyers, became the controlling influence of his life, none familiar with the career of the merchant prince need be told. The boy as he grew up worked industriously upon the farm, meanwhile attending brief summer and winter terms at the district school. This limited schooling was the foundation of the remarkable fund of knowledge he afterwards acquired by hard experience, a wide range of reading, extensive travel, and by personal contact with active, able and successful men in all the walks of business and professional life. At the age of fourteen the boy resolved to leave the country for the broader field of the city. By working for himself in spare hours, and by exercising his natural abilities for trade, he had at that time managed to save up something less than three dollars in silver. With this sum of money supplementing his determination to work and push himself to the front, he came to Boston, the half-fare by boat from Portland having reduced his cash capital to one dollar and a quarter. Embracing the first opportunity for employment that presented, he went to work on a farm in Roxbury, at four dollars a month and board. Here he remained for nearly two years, when the chance came for which he had been looking — a place in a drygoods store. It was a small store at the North End, and his work was that usually allotted to the new boy — building the fire and sweeping out before breakfast, running errands and carrying bundles during the day, and gradually beginning to wait upon customers as the months rolled on. But he gained an insight into the retail drygoods business, and after two years he transferred his

services to a store on Hanover street at a salary of two hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. He remained here a year, and of his modest stipend he saved a part, thus early adopting a rule of living within his income, and aiming to possess independent resources for time of need. At the age of nineteen he formed a valuable friendship with Joshua Stetson, then a prominent drygoods merchant of Hanover street, whose attention had been attracted by the young man's energy, assiduity and quick business perceptions. Through Mr. Stetson's aid he was enabled to start in business on his own account, in a little store which he stocked and opened at Hanover and Mechanic streets. At that time the steamers from "Downeast" and the Provinces arrived in the early morning; and to catch the trade from this quarter the enterprising young merchant was up and had his store open at four o'clock, doing quite a thriving trade before breakfast, and before many neighboring storekeepers realized that it was sunrise. From the first customer, an old lady who bought half a yard of calico for seven cents and which was about the sum total of his first day's sales, the trade increased steadily, amounting to eight thousand dollars the first year, and at the end of four years reaching a hundred thousand dollars per annum. When he had reached the age of twenty-five, being desirous of obtaining greater practical knowledge in the matter of buying goods, and of gaining a better understanding of the general and broader lines of trade, he sold out his store and took a position in the well-known and successful house of James M. Beebe & Company, where in two years' time, by hard work and diligent study, he acquired a thorough familiarity with the methods and principles of the drygoods business on a large scale, and of the system that Mr. Beebe had been a quarter of a century in developing. Thus equipped, Mr. Jordan entered upon a new career as a Boston merchant. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Benjamin L. Marsh, under the firm name of Jordan, Marsh & Company, and began the upbuilding of the great business which resulted in the largest retail establishment in America, and through which his name has for many years been widely known. The new house first opened a small jobbing store on Milk street, with only five thousand dollars cash capital, but with individual reputations for integrity, industry and ability, and with a united determination to succeed in building up a permanent and profitable trade. Now it was that the self-reliance, quick intelligence, untiring industry and indomitable will of Eben D. Jordan were strikingly manifested, in meeting the strong competition and larger resources of older and well-established houses. Mr. Jordan introduced the cash system into the jobbing business, instituted other reforms, and improved the methods of trade for the benefit of customers, and the firm made good progress, but felt the disadvantage of not being able to import goods direct. Large importers were few in those days, but the most active competitors of the new house enjoyed this facility, and had large credit abroad. Accordingly in 1853 Mr. Jordan sailed for Europe, and notwithstanding the firm's

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limited means, secured by the magnetism of his personal presence all the credit needed. With the ability to import goods in large quantities, the house steadily progressed and increased its resources, within a few years enlarging its salesrooms and manufacturing departments, and through its spirit of enterprise constantly maintained, continually strengthening its name and increasing its profits. The panic year of 1857 was successfully weathered, and the firm, solvent in the midst of old and strong houses that had tottered and fallen, full of renewed pluck and ambition, was ready for a new career of prosperity and mercantile success. In 1861 they bought the store at Washington and

Avon streets and launched out in the retail trade where now stands their magnificent establishment, with its many acres of salesrooms and its thousands of employes in the various departments. In 1883 the wholesale department was moved to the Washington-street building, and additional quarters for the retail business were taken; and in 1884, thirteen thousand feet of floor space was added to the already great retail establishment, making it the largest dry-goods store in the country and one of the three largest in the world. During all these years of his active business career, while building the fortunes of his house, Mr. Jordan was one of the most public-spirited of citizens, always ready to forward and promote every movement that commended itself to his judgment for the welfare of the city, although persistently refusing all suggestions of political honors. In the period of the Civil War he was among the foremost in promoting the fires of patriotism and in furnishing substantial aid to the government. At the breaking out of the struggle Jordan, Marsh & Company raised the first flag in the city, in the presence of an immense concourse of people in Winthrop Square, and upon the first call for troops, Mr. Jordan informed his employes that the firm would provide the outfits of all of them who desired to enlist, continue their salaries during absence, and retain their situations until their return. Forty-five men enlisted under these terms. He also took a deep interest in the work of the Sanitary Commission, and contributed liberally to its funds. When Chicago was swept by fire in 1872 he became a member of the Boston Relief Committee, and took an active part in despatching the relief trains to the suffering city; and when later in the same year occurred the great Boston fire, he made a liberal contribution of ten thousand dollars, for the aid especially of the injured firemen. Mr. Jordan was especially interested in art, music and theatricals, a constant buyer of pictures of great intrinsic value, assisted in many ways in spreading the knowledge and love of music, and aided worthy artists in many lines wherever the opportunity offered. He was a generous promoter and supporter of the great World's Peace Jubilees held in Boston in 1869 and 1872, was a liberal patron of the New England Conservatory of Music, and many a struggling student of that institution has experienced the direct benefits of his sympathy and means. Mr. Jordan also did much for the comfort and well-being of his small army of more than three thousand employes, and the most kindly and affectionate relations always existed between them. In 1886 he established a free evening school for such of them as chose to avail themselves of this privilege to broaden their education; and two years before that, he invited twenty-five of them to accompany him on a seven-weeks visit to England and France at his expense. The exhibit made before Europeans of the intelligence and capacity of our American working-people of both sexes, and their reception by President Grévy, John Bright and many other famous men, made of this unique trip one of the most notable episodes of Mr. Jordan's career. During the later years of his life he was an extensive traveller, and made frequent trips across the Atlantic. On one of these occasions, when starting on a trip abroad for business and relaxation, the ocean steamer that carried him was escorted down the harbor by the excursion steamer Empire State, bearing more than a thousand of his employes and devoted friends, and by a number of smaller craft, all thronged with those who were eager to give their parting greeting. It would be hard to eclipse the spirit of the scene when, amid the sounds of music and cheers from young and old of both sexes, and the waving of handkerchiefs and flags, his steamer sailed out into the bay, and his whole family of employes gave the final salute. Another scene of a kindred character was that of a later date, when in the midst of his great emporium of trade, he gave in conjunction with his employes a partin , reception to the English lady reformer, Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, who was about to sail for Europe. The plaudits that greeted her were hearty, but when Mr. Jordan himself arose, his countenance beaming, and spoke to his employes as a father surrounded by his children, the lavish enthusiasm on every side made it manifest that his paternal kindliness was fully reciprocated with filial regard. It was such episodes as these that, notwithstanding his naturally strong pride in his mercantile success, gave him more real gratification than any mere commercial triumphs. In the conduct of his immense business Mr. Jordan was alert and thorough to the close of his life. But while his great interests were in Boston, and his home in Massachusetts, he never lost his affection and admiration for his native state of Maine, and always manifested a great interest in her advancement and prosperity. He used to delight to visit his native place and talk over old times with the farmers of the neighborhood, often taking them to dinner with him, even when he did not know them personally,

and no small share of his liberal means has been expended in improving the quality of stock on Maine farms. Politically Mr. Jordan was a Democrat; but he was not an active party man, and never could be induced to accept public office. He was married January 13, 1847, to Miss Julia M. Clark, daughter of James Clark of Boston. They had five children: Walter, now deceased; James Clark; Julia Maria, now Mrs Dumaresq; Eben Dyer, Jr., the present head of the house of Jordan, Marsh & Company; and Alice, now Mrs. Arthur W. Foster, residing in England.

KNOWLTON, HIRAM, of the Law firm of H. & W. J. Knowlton, Portland, was born in New Portland, Somerset county, Maine, August 17, 1823, son of William and Mary (Chapman) Knowlton. He is a grandson of Joseph Knowlton, and on the maternal side of Nathaniel Chapman, who served in the War of the Revolution about four-and-a-half years, was honorably discharged, and received a pension for the loss of a limb. He received his early education in the common and high schools of West and North New Portland, and at Farmington (Maine) Academy, and later pursued a course of studies under private instruction. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar on January 31, 1861, and has ever since been engaged in active practice, except for an interval of five years when serving as Clerk of Courts. Mr. Knowlton has been a Selectman and member of the School Committee of Starks and Mercer; was county Treasurer of Somerset county for two terms, 1858–9, and for two terms 1863–8, was Clerk of Courts in the same county; was a member of the Executive Council under Governor Perham in 1871; was Representative to the Legislature from Skowhegan 1873–4, serving on the Judiciary, Railroad, Education and other committees, and in the latter year as Chairman on the part of the House of the first two committees named; and was a member of the State Valuation Commission for Cumberland County in 1880 and 1890, being Chairman of the Commission in the latter year. Mr. Knowlton commenced the practice of law in Mercer. In December 1862 he moved to Norridgewock and entered upon the duties of Clerk of Courts of Somerset County, January 1, 1863. In April 1868 he moved to Skowhegan and was in practice there until June 1874, when he removed to Portland, where he has since been engaged in active practice in the State and United States courts. Mr. Norton was counsel in the suits of Norton vs. Sickenesset and eighteen others, Eaton vs. Corson, and State vs. Hayden, all notable cases, and has been engaged in others equally important. In 1872 his son, William J. Knowlton, was admitted to partnership, since when the business of the firm has been conducted under the name of H. & W. J. Knowlton. They have had an especially large commercial practice. Mr. Knowlton is a member of the Board of Trustees of Bates College and of the Maine Central Institute. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a

HIRAM KNOWLTON.

Republican, and has served several terms as a member of the County and State Republican committees. He was married March 11, 1846, to Sabrina W. Chapman of Starks; they have had three children: Amos Angier (deceased), William J., and Fred H. (deceased) Knowlton.

LARRABEE, McIVAH, of Wilson, Larrabee & Company, wholesale drygoods, Boston, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, September 4, 1843, son of Ezekiel and Mary (Davis) Larrabee. He is of old New England ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Limington and at

Limington Academy, was clerk for two years in the store of Colonel Henry Small at East Limington, then for the two years 1860–1 was a salesman in the drygoods store of F. A. Day at Biddeford, and in 1862 he went to Boston, where he filled clerkships in the retail drygoods stores of O. T. Taylor and R. H. White for a period of five years. In 1867 he entered the wholesale drygoods house of Morse, Shepard & Company. Upon the death of Mr. Shepard in 1880 he was admitted to the succeeding firm of Morse, Wilson & Company, which upon Mr. Morse's decease in 1885 became the present house of Wilson, Larrabee & Company, carrying on an extensive wholesale drygoods business, selling goods in all the New England, Middle and Western States. Mr. Larrabee is a member of the Boston Art Club, and of Adoniram Masonic Lodge of Limington. In politics he is a Republican. He

McIVAH LARRABEE.

was married in Boston in 1870 to Miss Abbie J. Glover; they have four children: Ralph C., Charles M., Katherine G. and Mattie J. Larrabee.

LARRABEE, SETH LEONARD, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Scarboro, Maine, January 22, 1855, son of Jordan L. and Caroline F. (Beals) Larrabee. He comes of the well-known Scarborough Larrabees, of historic renown as Indian fighters from a period as early as 1660. He was reared on the paternal farm, acquired his early education in the district schools of his native town, was fitted for college at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, graduating in 1870, and in 1871 entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1875. During his collegiate course he taught several terms in common schools, and after graduation he was for

SETH L. LARRABEE.

a year Professor of Languages in Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont. He studied law with the well-known Portland firm of Strout & Gage, was admitted to the Cumberland Bar in 1878, and at once established himself in Portland, where he has since remained, having built up a large and lucrative practice and attained a leading position among the lawyers of Maine. In 1880 Mr. Larrabee was elected Register of Probate and Insolvency Courts for Cumberland County, and served in that office nine consecutive years. He was City Solicitor of Portland in 1891 and 1893, and was Representative from Portland to the Legislature of 1895. He has been always prominent in political matters, an ardent Republican, was one of the leaders of the last Maine House of Representatives, and is mentioned as the probable Speaker of the next House. In the volunteer militia he served as Captain of the First

Maine Artillery in 1881–3. Mr. Larrabee has been prominently identified with the Portland Board of Trade, as one of the Directors for many years, and as a member of the Board of Managers for the past six years. Possessing fine executive abilities, he has served on many important committees with great acceptance. As legal adviser of the Board in important matters he has rendered valuable aid in its legislative work, as also in the investigation of industries seeking the assistance of the Board, and in the promotion and formation of new corporations during his long and efficient services as a member of the Board of Manufactures, where his work has been conspicuous and always satisfactory. Probably no man in Portland has taken a greater interest, or given more time and money, in organizing and promoting small manufactures in Portland and vicinity the past few years than Mr. Larrabee, in which he has shown untiring public spirit, sacrificing much valuable time to answer the calls of his committee. He was one of the originators of the Belknap Motor Company; the Casco and Portland building and loan associations, of which he is Treasurer and Attorney; also of the Evening Express Newspaper Company, and is a Director in all of these successful institutions. Mr. Larrabee was one of the originators and chief promoters of the Diamond Island Association, of which he was President, and is connected with other important land and resort development companies. He has recently assisted in the establishment of the Chapman National Bank in Portland, of which he is a Director. Aside from all these enterprises, Mr. Larrabee has a large and growing law practice, and has conducted many important legal cases before the courts with signal tact and ability. He was married October 21, 1880, to Miss Lulu B. Sturtevant, daughter of Dr. Joseph Sturtevant of Scarboro; they have two children: Sydney B., aged fourteen, and Leon S. Larrabee, aged twelve years.

LAUGHLIN, ARTHUR WOOD, Treasurer and Business Manager of the Evening Express Publishing Company, Portland, was born in Pembroke, Washington county, Maine, March 1, 1854, son of Thomas and Mary A. Laughlin. His father came with his family to Pembroke from New Brunswick about fifty years ago, his people having been among the early settlers of that province. A. W. Laughlin attended the ordinary country school until he came to Portland, about 1870, at the age of sixteen. After a year's attendance at the North School he entered the High School, but left at the end of three months to learn the printer's trade. While serving his apprenticeship he worked for George A. Jones & Company, job printers, and on the Sunday Star. During the year and a half of his connection with the Star office he had Mondays to himself, in exchange for working Saturday nights, and on these Mondays he attended Gray's Business College and learned bookkeeping. Upon finishing his apprenticeship he accepted a position as bookkeeper with T. Laughlin & Son, manufacturers of

A. W. LAUGHLIN.

marine hardware, the firm being composed of his father and elder brother. He remained in this connection four years, acquiring a business education and training, and at the end of that time embraced an opportunity to buy an interest in a job-printing office, which he accomplished without outside aid, from earnings saved up to that time, and shortly afterwards he acquired the whole business. About this time the suspension of a weekly paper that he had been printing for the publisher left him with considerable newspaper-printing material on hand, a condition which first turned his attention to the newspaper field, and on October 12, 1879, he started a penny daily called the City Item, the size

of the sheet being fourteen by nineteen inches. After running it about two years he sold out to a stock company, assuming the position of Business Manager and Treasurer; the paper was enlarged and continued until September 1882, when it suspended publication. Having secured from the mortgagee of the old company a part of its material and equipments, including a Cottrell & Babcock drum-cylinder press, Mr. Laughlin issued on October 12, 1882, the first number of the Evening Express, of which he remained editor and sole proprietor four years. During this period the paper was enlarged several times and became recognized as one of the established newspapers of the state. In June 1886 Mr. Laughlin sold a half interest to the late William H. Smith, the firm name becoming Laughlin & Smith, and in October of the same year the Evening Express Publishing Company was formed, and incorporated under the laws of Maine, with Mr. Smith as President and Mr. Laughlin as Treasurer and Business Manager. After about a year Mr. Smith sold his interest and retired from the company. From its small beginnings in 1882 the Evening Express has grown in circulation and influence until now recognized as one of the leading papers of the state. Mr. Laughlin is a member and Past Grand of Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows, a Trustee of Trinity Lodge Knights of Pythias and member of the Legion of Honor, also a member of the Veteran Corps Portland Cadets and one of the "Champion Twenty-four" of 1875, who contested with the Montgomery Guards for possession of the champion flag. He was married January 1, 1880, to Miss Gertrude E. Knowlton of Portland; they have three children: Ethel G., James K. and Thomas Earle Laughlin.

LINEHAN, Reverend Timothy Patrick, Pastor of St. Mary's Parish, Biddeford, was born in Macroom, county of Cork, Ireland, April 5, 1847, son of John and Margaret (Foley) Linehan. His immediate ancestry were respectively, tracing back, John Linehan and Margaret Foley, Cornelius Linehan and Annie Vaughan, John Linehan and Mary Riordan. Linehan is derived from O'Leanaghan, or McClenaghan, an ancient proper name of Gaelic origin. His father came to America in the fall of 1847, and his mother, with five children, two boys and three girls, followed in 1849; three boys were born in this country, making eight children in all. His mother died in October 1891, aged seventy-seven; his father is still living, in Penacook, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-two. Both parents had received a good education, and were well read. The family is well known as one of the oldest and most steadfast Catholic families in the state of New Hampshire, and as having entertained many of the missionary priests in the days when Catholics were few and far between. His eldest brother, John C.

T. P. LINEHAN.

Linehan, is the present Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire. Father Linehan acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of Danbury and Fisherville (now Penacook), New Hampshire, and at Penacook Academy. His collegiate studies were pursued at St. Charles College, Maryland, founded by Charles Carroll of Revolutionary fame; at Nicolet College, Province of Quebec, Canada; and at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Theology, and in the chapel of which institution he was ordained priest for the Diocese of Portland, by Archbishop Fabre, December 21, 1878. His training for active life was not, however, wholly confined to his school and collegiate career. Previous to entering college he learned the machinist trade with D. Arthur Brown & Company, Penacook, and followed it for seven years, five in Penacook

and one each in Fitchburg and Worcester, Massachusetts. At his ordination to the priesthood Father Linehan was assigned to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland, where he remained under Bishop Healy eleven and a half years, as Chancellor and Secretary, and afterwards as Rector for nearly ten years. In July 1880 he was appointed to St. Mary's Parish at Biddeford, where during his pastorate he has greatly improved the parish property, erected one of the finest parochial schools in the diocese, and built a church (St. Margaret's) with a seating capacity of six hundred and fifty people at Old Orchard. Father Linehan has served as Diocesan Attorney, as a member of the Board of Examiners of Junior Clergy and as Vice-President of St. Elizabeth's Asylum, and is Trustee of the Clergy Relief Fund at the present time. He has also served as a member of the School Board of the diocese. He is a member of the Irish-American Relief Association of Portland, was Chaplain of the Ancient Order Hibernians of Portland in 1888-90, and is Chaplain of the Biddeford branch of that order at the present time. Politically he is a believer in sound money and protection for American industries that need them; equal rights for all; no proscription because of race, color or religion, even in state institutions; and in municipal affairs, independence of party in choice of officials, ability, honesty and fitness only to be considered. Father Linehan cast his first vote for General Grant, and in the last Presidential election voted for Mr. Cleveland.

LOCKE, Joseph Alvah, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Hollis, York county, Maine, December 25, 1843, son of Stephen and Lucinda (Clark) Locke. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from John Locke of Hampton (now Rye), New Hampshire, who came from Yorkshire, England (it is believed), and first settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he became a land owner. Through both his father, son of Caleb Locke of Hollis, and his mother, daughter of Charles Clark of Hollis, he is descended in the fourth generation from Sarah Pepperell, daughter of Andrew Pepperell, and the accomplished and beloved niece of Sir William Pepperell, and also from the historic Major Charles Frost, of Kittery. In his early childhood his parents moved to Biddeford, where he fitted for college. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1865 with high rank, salutatorian of his class, he taught in the high school in Portland the following two years, having charge of classes in Greek, Latin, chemistry and mathematics, pursuing his law studies meanwhile. He then entered the law office of Davis & Drummond (Judge Woodbury Davis and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond), and was admitted to practice in the State Courts in 1868, and in the United States Courts in 1869. He settled in Portland, remaining with Davis & Drummond a short time after admission to the Bar, and in October 1868 opened an independent office in the Boyd Block, which had just been completed. By close

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

application to business, and the care and fidelity with which he attended to all matters entrusted to his charge, both in office business and the trial of causes in the courts, he soon acquired a large and successful law practice and commanded the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In 1880 he formed a copartnership with his brother, Ira S. Locke, under the firm name of Locke & Locke, who still continue the business. Besides their large general practice, they are trustees of several large estates, and have the charge of many trust funds placed in their care. Mr. Locke has been

frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of honor and trust. He was twice elected Representative from Portland to the State Legislature, for the sessions of 1877 and 1879, serving as a member of the Judiciary Committee at both sessions and also as a member of the Library Committee in 1877. The election in the fall of 1878 for the Legislature of 1879 was a very close one throughout the state, especially so in Cumberland county, and out of the five Representatives to the House from Portland, Mr. Locke was the only Republican elected. On the organization of the House of Representatives in 1879 he was the Republican nominee for Speaker, but was defeated by the combined vote of the Democratic and Greenback Representatives. At the state election that fall he was elected a Senator from Cumberland county, being the only Republican nominee for the Senate from Cumberland county who received his certificate of election from the Governor and Council. This was the famous session of the Legislature of 1880. From the first meeting of the Senate until its final organization, when he was elected its President, he was the leader in the Senate on behalf of the Republican party in opposition to the organization of the same by the members of the Democratic and Greenback parties; and by his timely protests, duly presented in writing, while they were attempting to organize the Senate, paved the way to bring the question involved, as to who were legally elected members of the Senate, before the Supreme Court of the State for its decision. This is the only instance since the organization of the State, that a member has been elected President of the Senate in his first term of service. Mr. Locke was also the youngest man who ever occupied the Chair. He was returned to the Senate in 1881, and re-elected its President. This was the first session of the Legislature following the amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial elections, consequently Mr. Locke remained as President of the Senate, making him the second civil officer in the state, for three years, and until the organization of the Legislature in January 1883, when he was elected a member of the Governor's Council, and held this position by subsequent election for four years, serving all the time as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Public Instruction. Since that time he has entirely devoted his time and attention to his law practice. Mr. Locke has ever taken an interest in educational matters. For several years after teaching in the high school he was a member of the School Committee of Portland, has been for about twenty years a member of the Board of Trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, and for the last fourteen years President of the Board. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, Maine Genealogical Society, Portland Natural History Society, and has been interested more or less in the different secret societies or fraternal orders, but especially in the Masonic fraternity. He first became a Mason in 1866, receiving the Blue Lodge degrees in Dunlap Lodge in Biddeford. Having decided to make his home in Portland, he transferred his membership to Portland Lodge, and at the next election was elected Senior Warden, and afterwards Worshipful Master, occupying the chair for the years of 1871 and 1872. In June 1877 honorary membership was conferred upon him, and in 1878 he was elected a member of the Board of Masonic Trustees of Portland. He has at different times been highly honored by this large and strong fraternity. Besides having been elected presiding officer in his lodge, he has served as presiding officer of Greenleaf Chapter, Commander of St. Alban Commandery, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Maine, and is at the present time Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Maine, and also an officer of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States. He was for eleven years Sovereign Prince Grand Master of Yates Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in Portland; seven years Commander-in-Chief of Maine Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, of Maine; and in September 1884 received at Detroit, Michigan, the honorary grade of Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Thirty-third and last Degree. In 1889 at the triennial sessions of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar at Washington he was elected by the representatives from the different states Chairman of the Committee on Ritual, and the present uniform ritual of the order throughout the country was brought about in a great measure through his efforts and influence. Mr. Locke was married August 27, 1873, to Miss Florence E. Perley, daughter of Joseph H. Perley, a well-to-do merchant of Portland. They have four children now living: Grace Perley, now a student at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania; John Richards, aged fifteen; Allan Stephen, aged twelve; and Joseph Alvah, Jr., aged seven years.

LORD, SAMUEL LOWELL, Mayor of Saco, was born in Buxton, Maine, January 4, 1841, son of Ephraim H. and Hannah (Lowell) Lord. His paternal ancestry is traced to Nathan Lord of Kittery, Maine (1652), the line of descent being: Nathan Lord,

SAMUEL L. LORD.

Kittery, 1652; Nathan of Berwick, Maine, 1655–1733; Captain Abraham, Berwick; Abraham of Scarboro, Maine; Nathaniel, Scarboro and Buxton; Isaac of Buxton; and Ephraim H. Lord of Buxton and Saco, father of Samuel L. His mother was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ayer) Lowell of Saco, and a sister of the late Hon. Moses Lowell of Saco. His early education was obtained in the little old brick schoolhouse at Salmon Falls, Buxton, and at the grammar school on the common in Saco. In June 1856, at the age of fifteen, he left school to learn the business of druggist and apothecary with Tristram Gilman of Saco. He remained in this business as clerk and agent for others until September 1874, when he opened the drug store on Factory Island, Saco, in which he has since continued. Mr. Lord was elected Alderman of Saco from Ward Six in 1876, was again elected to that office in 1884 and re-elected in 1885, and has been a member of the Saco Board of Registration, from which position he resigned February 29, 1896. On March 2, 1896, he was elected Mayor of Saco, the first Democrat to serve in that office since 1871, and the second in the city's history. During the War of the Rebellion, in the early part of which period Mr. Lord attained his majority, he voted the Republican ticket; but in 1872 he became identified with the Democratic party and thoroughly imbued with the principles of Democracy, and since that time he has labored to further the interests of that party organization by every honorable means. He has represented his party on important committees many times, having been Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Saco for several years, was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee 1879–82, and was chosen a member of the First District Democratic Congressional Committee in 1884. He was a candidate for Mayor of Saco in 1878 and in 1879, and again in 1882, in each instance suffering defeat, the city being strongly Republican; and has been defeated as candidate for Representative to the Legislature from Saco, for State Senator from York County, and for Presidential Elector. Mr. Lord belongs to no social or fraternal organizations, and is unmarried.

LOWELL, ENOCH, Mayor of Saco for two terms, 1890–1, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, Sep-

ENOCH LOWELL.

tember 25, 1842, son of Moses and Abigail Hight (Jordan) Lowell. His father, son of Samuel and Sarah (Ayer) Lowell, was born in Saco, December

5, 1814, and died there March 5, 1878; his mother, a daughter of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Nason) Jordan, was born in Biddeford, May 22, 1816, and died November 8, 1892. He was educated in the common schools, and began his business life in 1860 as a clerk in his father's store, in which capacity he continued until 1870, when in association with Augustus Lord he bought out the stock of stoves and kitchen-furnishing goods, and continued the business to the present time, under the firm name of Lowell & Lord. Mr. Lowell served as Alderman in 1879–80, 1887–8 and 1895, and was elected Mayor in 1890 and re-elected in 1891. He has been a Director in the Saco National Bank since 1879, in which year he was also chosen a Director in the Saco & Biddeford Gas-light Company, afterward merged into the York Light and Heat Company, in which office he still serves. Since 1885 he has been Treasurer of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association. He was made a Mason in Saco Lodge in 1870, was knighted the same year in Bradford Commandery of Biddeford, and went through the various chairs in the Blue Lodge, in which he served as Master two years. Mr. Lowell was married in 1863 to Miss Narcissa Hardin, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, who died in July 1881; four children were born to them: Ida and Herbert (died in infancy), Frank H. Lowell, and Grace G., who was married to Walter J. Gilpatric of Saco, May 16, 1894. In 1888 he married Miss Mary Gilpatric, daughter of John and Annie Shepley Gilpatric of Saco; they have had three children: Annie Shepley, Moses (died in infancy) and Sarah Amelia Lowell.

LOWELL, JAMES WARREN, M. D., South Portland, was born in Phipsburg, Maine, March 22, 1842, son of Tallman and Almira (Shaw) Lowell. He is descended from Percival Lowell, who came from England in 1639, through Richard Lowell (born 1602), Percival Lowell (1639) and Mary Chandler (1664), Gideon Lowell (1672) and Mary Swett (1692), Stephen Lowell (1703) and Marian Collins (1727), Abner Lowell (1731) and Betsey Eaton (1732), Stephen Lowell (1753) and Prudence Blaisdell (1779), Abner Lowell (1781) and Hannah Wyman (1801) and Tallman Lowell born in 1805. He received his early education in the public schools of Phipsburg, and at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, and also to some extent by private instruction. When a very young man, he evinced a natural inclination for the medical profession, and it is doubtless due to his natural ability in this direction that he owes much of his professional success in his later years. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Israel Putnam of Bath, Maine, and later entered the Medical School of Bowdoin College, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1866. After graduation he was for a time intimately associated with Professor Amos Nourse of Bowdoin College, and toward the close of the year 1866 he established himself in South Portland, where he continues in active practice. Notwithstanding his large practice, Dr. Lowell has always been interested in

J. WARREN LOWELL.

and connected with numerous social and business enterprises. He has served as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, is a member of the Maine Medical Association, and has been Chairman of the Board of Health of South Portland since 1888. He has served on the School Committee of Cape Elizabeth three years (1879–81), is one of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Portland and is a Director in the South Portland Loan and Building Association. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, a member of Ligonia Lodge (Portland) and of Bayard Lodge (South Portland) Knights of Pythias, of which latter he was the founder; and through his efforts was erected the handsome Pythian Hall that now is one of the or-

naments of the town, and one of the finest Pythian buildings in the state. In politics he is a Democrat, but although he has often been urged to accept nominations for various political positions, he has steadfastly declined to accept public office. He has many times been a delegate to the state, district and county conventions, and has often appeared before the committees of the Maine Legislature to influence the passage of certain laws in which he was interested. Dr. Lowell has been very closely connected and actively associated with the advancement and progress of the town of Cape Elizabeth, now South Portland. Many of its best institutions and greatest improvements were brought into life by his suggestions, and by the energy and push he has always displayed in whatever he has undertaken, and he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-townsmen, and by all who know him. He was married in 1867 to Miss Anna F. Tarbell of Vassalboro, Maine. They have had four children: Florence Almira, now Mrs. C. A. Vincent of Oswego, New York; Annie Warren, died in 1886; Blanche Bernese and Mary Tarbell Lowell.

MARKS, William Miller, Printer and Publisher, Portland, was born in Youghal, Ireland, December 13, 1841, son of John and Dora (Hall) Marks. His early education was received in the public and private schools of his native city. In 1852 he removed to Sherbrooke in the province of Quebec, where, after going through the usual scholastic course, he entered that most practical of all schools — the "college" from which so many noted men have graduated — a printing office. He learned the case and mastered the marble slab in the office of a famous old Canadian paper, the Sherbrooke Times From the first he displayed a proficiency in his chosen profession which gave promise of rare success. Indeed, so well did he do, that in 1860, just before the outbreak of the Civil War, he received a call to a larger field of usefulness. Coming to "the States" in September 1860, he entered the printing office of Brown Thurston & Company, and shortly after was promoted to the foremanship of the Portland Daily Advertiser, then the leading Republican paper in Maine. Not long after the Portland Press was established, and he joined that paper, being identified with its fortunes from 1863 to 1877. In the latter year he determined to go into business for himself, and established the great book and job printing house which bears his name. While building up his business Mr. Marks gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who conferred upon him many preferments. They made him member of the Portland City Council in the years 1879–81, and an Alderman in 1885–7, during the last year of service being Chairman of the Board and occasionally Acting Mayor. He has also been a Trustee of Evergreen Cemetery, the beautiful burial place in which Portland inters her honored dead. Other tokens of respect and honor have come to Mr. Marks. From 1886 to 1890 he was President of Portland's famous organization, the Associated Charities. He is now President of the Portland Provident Association, an old organization; a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association, and the Maine State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is also a Fellow and Trustee of the Maine Academy of Medicine. In a word he is identified with all the good work that has been going on in Maine for thirty years. In religion Mr. Marks is a Congregationalist, being an active member of the High-street Church, of which he was elected Deacon in 1873. He has served on the Parish Committee since 1876, and been its Chairman since 1888. He belongs to two orders, being a member of Maine Lodge and Ma-

WM. M. MARKS.

chigonne Encampment of Odd Fellows, and of Bramhall Lodge Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. Marks is a Republican, commanding the esteem of his party, and receiving many tokens of their appreciation. For a long time he has been a member of the city and district committees, serving as Chairman of the one and Treasurer of the other. He was married September 20, 1870, to Miss Amanda Althea Stearns. They have had two children: Henry Thornton, born September 25, 1871, died October 20, 1879; and Helen Amanda, born March 15, 1874, died October 22, 1879.

McDONALD, CHARLES JOSEPH, of C. J. McDonald & Company, general woodworkers, Portland, was born in Gray, Maine, June 20, 1849,

C. J. McDONALD.

son of Joseph and Clarissa A. (McIntyre) McDonald. His ancestors were Scotch Highlanders. He was brought up on the paternal farm in Gray, acquired his early education in the public schools, and served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade. In 1879 he came to Portland to work for the Star Match Company. In 1883 he entered the planing mill and woodworking establishment of Littlefield & Wilson, continuing with them until Mr. Littlefield's death in 1886, when the business was sold, a copartnership being formed by himself and the Rufus Deering Company under the firm name of C. J. McDonald & Company, each buying one-half interest. Since that time he has served as General Manager, which position he now holds. Mr. McDonald was a member of the City Council of Portland in 1894-5, and is now serving as Alderman. He is a member of Siloam Lodge of Gray and Una Encampment of Portland, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Jay Lodge, Rebekahs; Knights of Pythias; Trinity Lodge, Knights of Malta; and Beacon Commandery Knights Templar. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. McDonald was married January 1, 1871, to Miss Dora S. Pierce of New Gloucester; they have had two children: Pierce McDonald, born December 8, 1874, drowned at eleven years, in July 1885; and Stanley McDonald, born March 6, 1888.

McQUILLAN, GEORGE FULTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Portland, was born in Naples, Maine, April 18, 1849, son of Reverend Hugh and Elvira (Wight) McQuillan. He is of North of Ire-

GEORGE F. McQUILLAN.

land descent, having come from the stock which gave lords to Dunluce Castle from the time of the first English occupation until that of James the First, when they were dispossessed by MacDonnell, one of James's Scottish favorites. Dispossessed of their paternal

estates they became scattered over the land. The first McQuillan to come to America was John, an officer in the British Navy, who left the service at Portland, Maine, and subsequently settled in Gorham. He married Olive Edwards of that town, where he resided until his death in 1807. The Rev. Hugh McQuillan was his second child by her, born at Gorham, July 18, 1803. Hugh was married at Naples, Maine, in 1842, to Elvira Wight, a native of Otisfield, Maine, who bore him three children: Rufus H., formerly of Yarmouth, Maine, merchant, who died in that town April 23, 1896; George F., the subject of this sketch; and Liza A., now residing in Portland and unmarried. The Rev. Hugh died in Casco, Maine, April 14, 1861, his widow surviving him a score of years, passing away at Yarmouth, Maine, November 27, 1881; she came of an old Dedham, Massachusetts, family. George Fulton McQuillan's boyhood was passed in the town of Raymond. When but eleven years old he lost his father; but his mother, a woman of the good old-fashioned New England mold, kept the family together and saw to their education. After attending the common schools George fitted for college at the North Bridgton (Maine) Academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1875, where he proved himself a diligent student. Meanwhile he was Supervisor of Schools at Raymond, Maine. After graduation he taught high schools in various parts of Cumberland county for two years, and then began the study of law with the Hon. Bion Bradbury of Portland. He was admitted to the Bar on October 14, 1879. He began practice in Casco, where he remained a year, and where he held the offices of Town Clerk and Supervisor of Schools. In October 1880 Mr. McQuillan removed to Portland, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. Besides being a member of the Bar of the State and United States courts, he was in 1892, at Washington, District of Columbia, admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. He has for a number of years been the attorney for several towns of Cumberland county. He was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Plaisted, with the rank of Colonel, June 6, 1881, and served in that capacity until January 3, 1883. Colonel McQuillan has been the Democratic candidate for Clerk of Courts of Cumberland County, on which occasion he ran well on the ticket, getting his party's full support, and in 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of Probate. On December 1, 1892, he formed a law partnership with Colonel Albert W. Bradbury, which continued until May 28, 1894, when Colonel Bradbury received from President Cleveland the appointment to the office of United States District Attorney for Maine. Colonel McQuillan is recognized as one of the soundest and most conservative lawyers at the Cumberland Bar, while in social circles he is a general favorite. He was married February 5, 1891, to Miss Mary F. Robie, daughter of Ex-Governor Frederick Robie; they have one child: Harriet Robie McQuillan, born March 14, 1894.

MELVIN, ANDREW ALONZO, Editor and Proprietor of the Westbrook Chronicle, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 10, 1849, son of Alonzo

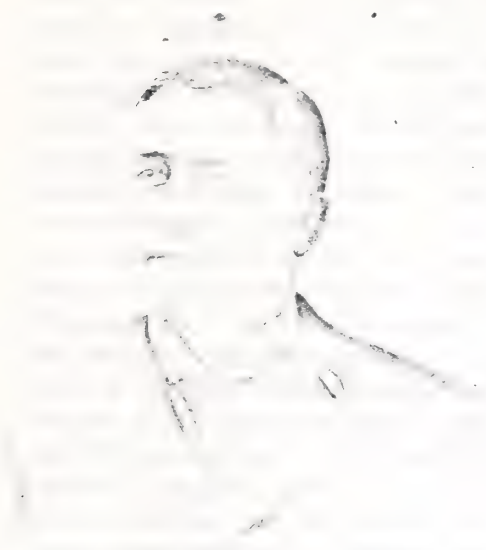
A. A. MELVIN.

Augustus and Sarah Elizabeth (Masters) Melvin. His father was a clerk in the Boston Custom House under Collector Morton at the time of his death, which untimely event occurred when he was yet a young man. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Andrew Masters of Hallowell, Maine, by his first wife, Sallie Phipps Livermore. On the paternal side Mr. Melvin is descended from Benjamin Melvin, a farmer and Revolutionary patriot of Scotch-Irish descent, living in Chester, New Hampshire, 1733–1802. Benjamin married Mehitabel Bradley, 1764,

whose father was killed by the Indians, 1745. They had nine children, three of whom settled in the state of Maine. The Livermore blood is one of the oldest and best strains in New England, appearing notably in the Hamlin family in the person of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and running back through a line of Colonial dignitaries and connection with the Phipps family, eminent in the person of Sir William Phipps, the navigator. Upon his father's death, in 1850, the subject of this sketch being then an infant of ten months, his mother removed to Hallowell, Maine, where he was brought up in the home of his grandfather, Colonel Andrew Masters. His education was begun in the city schools, but for the most part was obtained in the old Hallowell Academy, where he took the full academic course, graduating in 1866. He entered upon his training for active life in the printing office of Masters, Smith & Livermore in Hallowell, and after learning the trade worked as a journeyman printer for a time in various places and newspaper offices. While working as a printer he began contributing articles to the press, which led eventually to his giving up the stick and rule and devoting his abilities to the pen, as a newspaper reporter. He served in that capacity for a short time with the Hallowell Register, and then went to Syracuse, New York, where he obtained a situation as reporter on the Herald. After about a year in Syracuse he returned to Maine, and bought an interest in the Portland Evening Express, then a small and feeble paper. At the end of six months he sold out to his partner, W. H. Laughlin, and went as reporter on the Advertiser. Later he engaged with the Eastern Argus and remained as reporter and city editor for about three years, and then, in 1892, purchased the Westbrook Chronicle from its founder, Marcus Watson, and has continued its publication to the present time. Mr. Melvin is a journalist of progressive and independent habit of thought, and is a clear and incisive writer. One of his traits as a journalist often remarked by comrades in his profession is his clear insight and faculty of arriving without circumlocution directly at the bottom of the matter. This faculty, valuable to an editorial writer or exchange editor, is fatal to sensational reporting, and many a story that some less judicious or less conscientious man would have strung out to the extremest agony of two or three hysteric columns, got at his hands the true news value that the bottom facts deserved. One incident illustrative of this faculty occurred in his connection with the Syracuse Herald, when a certain wealthy operator in the salt district sunk a salt well through the Onondaga shales in the hope to strike a strata of rock salt, which he imagined might possibly exist below. After a month or more of work, the well going steadily deeper day by day, the drill at last began to bring up particles of a white substance, and the news spread, creating a wild excitement in the district, that rock salt had been struck. A rush of speculators and newspaper men was made. Mr. Melvin viewed the scene, and with hundreds of others handled the white substance brought up from the bottom of the well. Examining the minute crystals through a microscope, he found them hexagonal in form and that settled the matter with him. Going back to the office he made a full report, stating the facts. To his surprise the report was not satisfactory, being contrary to the general report upon the street, and he was told to re-write the portion which cast a doubt upon the genuineness of the find. He remonstrated, but without avail, and under pressure of official displeasure consented to insert the expression, "presumably a deposit of rock salt." Finally the report was taken out of his hands and a desk man in the office finished it to suit the demand. Talking with the city editor about the matter Mr. Melvin said, "You will do well not to make that report too strong; you had better leave a hole to crawl out of, because you will certainly have to recede; there is no rock salt there." The end proved Mr. Melvin to be right. After being a nine-days wonder and serving as a means of getting an appropriation from the State Assembly to continue the work, the crystals were proved to be some other mineral than salt, the brine being poisonous "bitter waters" super-saturated with the mineral brought up with it, and worthless for any purpose in the salt-making industry. Mr. Melvin is a Republican in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion. He belongs to no secret societies, and was never a member of but one club, the Press Club of Portland, now disbanded. He was married in 1889 to Miss Souverein Marie McGraw Musroll of Portland, born in Tracadie, New Brunswick, of Acadian parentage; they have one child: Marie Florence Elizabeth Melvin, born February 15, 1895.

MOULTON, Augustus Freedom, Counsellor at law, Portland, was born in Jay, Franklin county, Maine, May 1, 1848; son of Freedom and Shuah Coffin (Carter) Moulton. His father was born in Scarboro, fitted for college in Gorham, but did not

enter, was a teacher and farmer, a member of the School Committee in Jay and in Scarboro, and Town Clerk of Scarboro at his death in 1857. His mother was a daughter of Ezra Carter of Scarboro, and was also a teacher. His paternal ancestry



A. F. MOULTON.

traces back through Freedom Moulton, Captain Joshua Moulton and Charles Moulton to Captain Daniel Moulton, active in Revolutionary times, who came to Scarboro from Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1745, and who was a descendant of William Moulton, emigrant from Norfolk county, England, to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638. Augustus F. Moulton received his early education in the common schools, Saco High School and Gorham Seminary, graduated from Westbrook Seminary in 1869 and from Bowdoin College in 1873. Following graduation he was a tutor in Bowdoin for a year, and then, 1874–6, read law with William L. Putnam in Portland. He was admitted to the bar in October 1876, in Cumberland county, and since that time has been actively engaged in the work of his profession in Portland, making a specialty of mercantile and corporation law, and establishing an extensive practice both in the State and United States courts. He is also the legal representative in Portland of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. Although established in business in Portland twenty years, Mr. Moulton has retained his residence in Scarboro, where he was a member of the School Committee for fifteen years, and has held various other town offices. He was a member of the State Legislature two terms, 1878–9, has been a candidate for County Attorney twice, and twice a candidate for Judge of Probate. Mr. Moulton is a member of the Board of Trustees of Westbrook Seminary, also of the Fraternity and Cumberland clubs of Portland, the Portland Board of Trade, Maine Historical Society, Maine Genealogical Society, and in college was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. He is a prominent Mason, having held various offices in Portland Commandery Knights Templar, and is a member and ex-chief officer of Bramhall Lodge Knights of Pythias. In politics he is inclined to be somewhat independent, but has uniformly acted with the Democratic party. He is unmarried.

NORCROSS, ORLANDO WHITNEY, of Norcross Brothers, Building Contractors, Worcester, Massa-

O. W. NORCROSS.

chusetts, was born in Clinton, Kennebec county, Maine, October 25, 1839, younger son of Jesse S. and Margaret (Whitney) Norcross. When two years old his parents removed to Salem, Massachusetts, where he was educated in the public schools.

Having inherited the building instinct from his father, a man of unusual mechanical ability, whose chief business had been setting up sawmills in the woods of Maine, he learned the carpenters' trade, and in 1864, after his return from the war, he started business in Swampscott, Massachusetts, in company with his brother, James A. Norcross, under the firm name of Norcross Brothers, carpenters and builders. The beginning was modest, with little promise of speedy expansion, but two years later they secured a contract to build the Congregational Church in Leicester, Massachusetts, and in 1867 they found their opportunity in the city of Worcester, which had then entered upon a stage of extensive improvements. From that time the advancement of the firm was rapid, and their work soon became of the first importance. Within the three years 1868–70 they built in Worcester the Crompton Block, the First Universalist Church and the Worcester High School, and had begun operations in Springfield, Massachusetts, building there the South Congregational Church. In 1872 they took the contract for the Hampden County Court House, Springfield, and in 1873 began Trinity Church in Boston, the architectural masterpiece of the lamented Richardson. Subsequently they executed other notable work of Richardson's design. In the six years 1873–9 they constructed the Norwich Congregational Church, at Norwich, Connecticut; the beautiful All Saints' Church, Worcester; the Cheney Block, Hartford, Connecticut; the Latin and English High Schools, Boston; the Gymnasium and Sever Hall, Harvard College; the Ames Library and Town Hall, North Easton, Massachusetts; the Woburn Library, Woburn, Massachusetts; Trinity Church parsonage, Boston; and the Newport villa of Mrs. Annie W. Sherman. During the eighties they extended their operations over the country, building the City Hall at Albany, New York; the Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati; Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans; Turner and Lionberger Buildings, St. Louis, Missouri; Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Illinois; New York Life Insurance Buildings at Omaha and Kansas City; Presbyterian Church, Albany, New York; Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey; and Crouse Memorial College, Syracuse, New York. Within the same period they built in New England the Yale College Memorial Building; Harvard College Law School Building; a Vermont University building; the Durfee High School, Fall River; Crane Memorial Hall, Quincy; Malden Library, Malden; Fiske Building, Syndicate Building, and other business structures, also the First Spiritual Temple, and the Algonquin and Art Clubs, Boston; Burnside Building, Worcester; the South Framingham and Springfield stations on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the Union Railroad Station at Hartford; Baptist Church at Newton, and Grace Church, New Bedford; also in New York city, the Union League Club, Union Theological Seminary, and St. James Episcopal and Holy Trinity churches, and numerous pretentious and costly private residences in various cities throughout the country. They also constructed the Soldiers' Monument at West Point, New York, the largest polished monolith in the world; and the Ames Memorial Monument at Sherman, Wyoming, on the highest elevation of the Rocky Mountains crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad. Their later work includes the Ames Building, Chamber of Commerce, Tremont Building, Youth's Companion Building, Devonshire Building, State House Extension, Exchange Building, Boston; Industrial Building, Telephone Building and Banigan Building, Providence; also the Rhode Island State House, now in process of construction; Dormitory Building and Commencement Hall, Princeton College; Perkins Hall, Conant Hall and Fogg Art Museum, Harvard College; Society for Savings Building, Hartford, Connecticut; State Mutual Life Assurance Building, and City Hall, Worcester, now under construction; College for Teachers, New York; residence of the late Col. Elliot F. Shepard, Scarboro, New York; Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, New York; Library, Physics and Natural Sciences buildings, now in process of construction, Columbia College, New York; Equitable Building, Baltimore; Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington; New England Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Chemical and Physical Laboratory, Amherst College. The firm conducts extensive woodworking and ironworking shops in Worcester, also large stoneworking plants and yards in Boston and in Cleveland, Ohio, and own and operate granite, sandstone, slate and marble quarries in various states. Mr. Norcross served three years in the Civil War, enlisting in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, which became the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. In 1875 he served as a member of the commission of experts appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal Building in Chicago, whose findings were all sustained by subsequent events. Mr. Norcross has taken an active interest in local

public affairs in Worcester, and is an earnest supporter of the temperance cause. He was married in May 1870 to Ellen P. Sibley of Salem, Massachusetts; they have had five children, of whom three are living: Alice Whitney, Mabel Ellen and Edith Janet Norcross.

NYE, JOSHUA, of the Boston Custom House, for many years prominent as a Prohibition advocate and temperance worker, was born in Bucksport, Maine, December 25, 1819, son of Joshua and Mary (Hincks) Nye. He was educated in the common schools, the Benton and Waterville academies, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. In 1840–4 he was a store clerk in Groton, Massachusetts, and Bucksport, Maine, and for the next ten years he was in trade in Fairfield and Waterville, Maine. In 1852 he represented Waterville in the State Legislature. In 1855 he was elected Treasurer of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad, and for seventeen years he served as Treasurer and Financial Agent of that and the Maine Central Railroad. Later he was appointed State Insurance Commissioner by Governor Perham for three years, at the expiration of which he was reappointed by Governor Connor for a similar term. In 1868 Mr. Nye was appointed State Constable, by Governor Chamberlain, with authority to appoint thirty deputies for the enforcement of the Prohibitory law, and which office he held until the law was repealed. He was earnestly devoted to the temperance cause, and was an ardent supporter and champion of the prohibitory methods relating to the sale of intoxicants which have become widely known under the name of the "Maine Law." He was President of the Maine State Temperance Society for twelve years, and has been for fifty years a member of the Sons of Temperance, having joined Ticonic Division of Waterville, June 3, 1846. He was twice elected Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Maine, joined the National Division in Boston in 1850, and was one of the members of that body who voted against the acceptance of the committee-report declaring it inexpedient and illegal to admit colored persons to membership. In the order of Good Templars he was elected Grand Chief Templar of Maine in 1869 and again in 1874, and is a member of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge at the present time. He is also a member of Waterville Masonic Lodge, and of Samaritan Lodge and the Maine Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. For nearly thirty years he met regularly every week a juvenile temple in Waterville or Augusta, and he believes that the greatest amount of good he has done in the temperance work has been in working for the children. Mr. Nye represented Maine as Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was on duty there six months. He came to Boston in 1885, and since 1890 has filled a responsible position in the Boston Custom House. He was married June 23, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Wood of Groton,

JOSHUA NYE.

Massachusetts. They have had two children: Francis Edward Nye, now a Major in the United States Army; and Herbert Thayer Nye, died in 1885 at the age of three and a half years.

OWEN, GEORGE CUSHMAN, of Owen, Moore & Company, Portland, wholesale and retail distributors of fancy goods and furnishings, was born in Portland, September 6, 1848, son of George and Ellen Louisa (Merrill) Owen. His ancestors Owen and Merrill came from Wales and England, respectively, about the years 1650 and 1618, and both settled in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather Ebenezer Owen was the first of the family

known in Portland; he was a merchant, and his house and store, destroyed by the burning of the town by Mowatt, were situated on Fore street, where the Bethel now stands. He married a daughter of Deacon William Cotton, for whom Cotton street was named. Their son John Owen carried on the tanning business, and was for many years a Deacon of the First Parish Church of Portland. His son George Owen, father of the subject of this sketch, was associated with him in his business, and resided in Portland and Cape Elizabeth until 1867, when he removed with his family to Cambridge, Massachusetts. George

GEO. C. OWEN.

Cushman Owen's mother was a daughter of Thomas Merrill, a merchant and shipowner of Portland, who did business on Fore street near Merrill's wharf, built by him. He married Sophia Smith of Newburyport, a cousin of George Peabody, the London banker; Miss Smith's ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Owen also comes of good old Pilgrim stock, his paternal grandmother, for whom he is named, being a Cushman of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Owen was educated in the public schools of his native city. While pursuing his studies there he never allowed his spare moments to remain idle, but worked early and late, earning money in various ways, and much of the time rising at four in the morning and continuing his work until school began. At the time of the great fire of July 1866 he left the Portland High School, and for the balance of the year was clerk for the Ocean Insurance Company. But having a desire to know the drygoods business thoroughly, at the close of that year he entered the wholesale house of Jordan, Marsh & Company, Boston, where he remained until August 1, 1874, when in association with George M. Moore he founded the present business of Owen, Moore & Company, Portland. For the first two years Mr. Owen managed the business alone, Mr. Moore retaining his position in Boston, but doing the buying. Meanwhile the business reached such proportions as to require the whole of Mr. Moore's time as well as Mr. Owen's. From this time on the business has been steadily increasing, and in 1892 it was incorporated, under the same name, with George M. Moore as President, George C. Owen as Treasurer, and Albert G. Rollins as manager. Mr. Owen has been a Director of the Cumberland National Bank since 1891, and in 1894 was elected Vice-President of the Stevens Silver Plating Company of Portland. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and since 1875 has been a member of the Portland Yacht Club, of which he was Fleet Captain 1880–3, and Vice-Commodore 1883–91, declining the office of Commodore for want of time to properly attend to the duties of that position. He was also a member of the Ariel Boat Club in 1862–5. Mr. Owen is a member of the Portland Camera Club, the Portland Society of Art, Portland Society of Natural History and the Portland Board of Trade. In politics he is an Independent. He was married October 20, 1885, to Eleanor Dow Knight, of Portland. They have had three children: Margaret Bradley, born June 25, 1887, died January 30, 1888; Mildred Van-der-Velde, born December 1, 1888; and an infant son, born November 23, died November 25, 1893.

O'NEILL, James Bernard, M. D., Portland, was born in Highgate, Vermont, October 26, 1859, son of Patrick and Bridget (Nolan) O'Neill. His early education was obtained in the district school and at Bristol and Beeman academies in Vermont, after which he attended Middlebury College four years, graduating in 1883, and studied medicine four years at Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree of M. D. upon graduation in 1887. During his collegiate course he taught district

school and as Principal of the Bristol graded school in Vermont, and while pursuing his medical studies served as House Physician and House Surgeon in the Carney Hospital, South Boston. In April 1887 he commenced practice in Portland, where for the

JAS. B. O'NEILL.

past nine years he has been among the leaders of the profession in the general practice of medicine, and more especially in obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He was the first surgeon in New England to perform the operation of symphyseotomy — the delivery of a child through an abnormal or deformed pelvis — the operation referred to being performed successfully for both mother and child, at the Maine Eye and Ear Infimary in Portland, May 10, 1894, and constituting the subject of a paper read before the Maine Medical Association and subsequently printed in pamphlet form. Dr. O'Neill is a member of the Portland Medical Club, the Maine Medical Association, Maine Academy of Medicine and Sciences and the American Academy of Medicine, also the Chi Psi and Alpha M college societies, the Elks, the Foresters, the Maccabees, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Irish-American Relief Association and the Portland Athletic Club. He is also Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment National Guard of State of Maine Militia, with rank of Captain, having been appointed March 12, 1896. Dr. O'Neill was married June 22, 1888, to Miss Nellie Josephine Lynch, of Portland; they have two children: Edward, born May 17, 1889, and Helen O'Neill, born June 10, 1892.

OSGOOD, HENRY SMITH, Resident Manager of the American Express Company, Portland, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, November 17, 1834, son of Dr. Amos and Lucy B. (Chase) Osgood. His ancestors came over from England and settled in Massachusetts at an early period in the history of the country. From them sprang the Osgoods that settled in New Hampshire, from whom Dr. Amos Osgood originated. Henry S. Osgood acquired his education in the academies at North Yarmouth, Bethel and Bridgton, Maine, from which last-named institution he graduated in 1856. He was trained for a strictly business life — although liberally educated in other lines, and teaching several terms in public schools — and in March 1857 he commenced his career in the express business with George Carpenter of Augusta, Maine. In 1859 a new company

H. S. OSGOOD.

was formed under the name of the Eastern Express Company, in which in 1863 he became a partner. In 1880 the company sold out to the American Express Company, Mr. Osgood remaining, and since 1880 he has held the position of Manager of the

business in Portland. Besides his public services as the local head of one of the city's most important and useful commercial institutions, Mr. Osgood has in many ways been prominent in the business and commercial life of Portland. He is President and one of the founders of the Casco Loan and Building Association, the largest institution of its kind in the state; is a Director in the Chapman National Bank and Director in several large corporations; was for nine years Treasurer of the Maine State Agricultural Society; is an active and influential member of the Portland Board of Trade; and has served in the City Government of Augusta as a member of the Common Council and on the Board of Aldermen. He was also a United States Revenue Officer under President Grant, and was a member of Governor Coburn's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In politics Colonel Osgood has always been a Republican. In all public matters, business or political, he is recognized as a leader of great efficiency, and he is a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. He is a member of the Portland and Athletic clubs, and his social status is of the highest. The Portland Board of Trade Journal, as voicing the sentiment of the city's business interests, says of him: "Colonel Osgood is one of the prominent and progressive business men of Portland. Well educated, and having acquired a most thorough knowledge of business, his management of his business here has been vigorous and progressive, and has met the popular demands of the public so acceptably tnat a great business has grown up, of which no complaints are ever heard among our business men, because Mr. Osgood has given close personal attention to seeing that goods or funds entrusted to his care are carefully and promptly delivered, and they know that if any complaint should be made, the matter would be at once satisfactorily and equitably adjusted. Hence, the American Express Company under its present business-like administration is one of the institutions in which Portland people have pride and confidence." Colonel Osgood was married December 15, 1859, to Miss Eliza Frances Sawin of Augusta, Maine; they have one child: Wallace Chase Osgood.

PEARSON, Reverend Samuel Freeman, Founder and Pastor of the Gospel Temperance Mission, Portland, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 16, 1841, son of William and Mary A. (Dodge) Pearson. His American ancestor was probably John Pearson of Rowley, Massachusetts, who came from Wales in 1624, and died in 1693. The line of descent is through Samuel Pearson, son of John, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, July 29, 1648; Samuel Pearson, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 22, 1673; William Pearson, born in Newbury, in 1712; Samuel Pearson of Newbury, born in 1760, and William Pearson, born in 1813, father of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Freeman Pearson acquired his early education in the public schools of Roxbury and Chelsea, Massachusetts, and at a business college in Boston, and received his training for active life in the business house of Pearson, Howe & Stockman, Roxbury. After leaving school he was engaged in the grocery and provision business until August 1862, when he enlisted for three years in the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, and served with distinction until the close of the war in 1865, being twice offered commissions and refusing to accept them. After the close of his army career he engaged in the chandlery and ship-store business in the house of Henry T. Holmes, Boston, and in 1866 established the firm of Wetherby, Pearson & Company, as successors to Henry T. Holmes. In 1872 Mr. Pearson came to Portland, and immediately after his conversion engaged in temperance reform work, and was President of the State Temperance Organization for more than three years, after which he became identified with and was employed by the Young Men's Christian Association for two years and a half. On the morning of May 7, 1878, Mr. Pearson was about to leave the city to engage in the gospel temperance work at St. John, New Brunswick, when he was met upon the street by F. W. McKenney, the evangelist, and after consultation and due consideration as to the imperative needs of the city, both from a religious and temperance standpoint, it was then and there determined that Mr. Pearson should cancel his St. John engagement and enlist in the effort to establish a mission work in Portland. A search for suitable quarters in which to inaugurate the work was at once instituted, and a room in the Mechanics' Building was secured the same day. The room was immediately fitted up, although in the most humble manner — a drygoods box serving for a platform, a washstand for a pulpit — and with a borrowed Bible the earnest missionaries began their work on the evening of May 9, less than forty hours after the inception of the undertaking. Every seat, comprising twenty-five chairs and four borrowed settees,

was filled the first evening, the workers being Evangelist McKenney, F. E. Shaw, H. B. Smith of the Young Men's Christian Association, J. C. Murch and Mr. Pearson. The service was both interesting and successful, one convert being secured, who afterwards remained faithful; and the work at once took on an impetus which led to an increasing interest and the successful maintenance of the mission, with Mr. Pearson at its head, to the present time. It has long been recognized as a great power for good, and as exercising a widespread influence in behalf of temperance, morality and religion throughout the community. Mr. Pearson was ordained to the ministry August 6, 1879. During the seventeen years of his connection with the Mission, he has conducted nine thousand and sixty-four services; as a result of which four thousand seven hundred and three persons have been forward to the altar for prayers, and over fifteen thousand names have been added to the temperance pledge. More than seven hundred thousand persons have attended the services, largely those who never attend any other place of worship. Upwards of thirty-one thousand pounds of provisions have been distributed and about eight thousand articles of wearing apparel provided; five hundred and eighty-two lodgings and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four meals have been furnished to those in need; two hundred and two persons have been assisted to reach home or friends in other places, and five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars has been paid in cash for charity. During these seventeen years, Mr. Pearson has made eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-six visits among the sick and needy, conducted four hundred and thirty funerals and married two hundred and sixty-one couples. The value of this work to the city cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, for the Mission doors have been open every evening of the year, thus offering to the weary, downcast soul an opportunity to spend the time surrounded by the best influences. This striking summary of the work of the Mission tells its own story. As illustrating the practical character of Mr. Pearson's personal work in connection, the following incident communicated to the Eastern Argus by a Portland physician is worthy of a place in this sketch: "It is not a great while ago that I was called to the bedside of a woman whom I found in a dying condition; the house cold and without a fire, and a severe snow-storm raging outside. After doing what I could to make her as comfortable as possible, she expressed an earnest desire to see a clergyman, and named the church of which she was formerly quite an active and influential member, for she had seen more prosperous days. It was one of the leading churches of the city. So the storm was again faced and the minister for that church rung up and the case stated. He could not go out on such a night. But I was determined that the woman should have the consolation which she so much desired, and went for another clergyman whom I did not then know personally. He responded cheerfully, dressed himself, and we ploughed our way through the snow and were soon in the sick chamber. The

SAM'L F. PEARSON.

clergyman looked inquiringly about the room, knelt by the bedside, made a brief and fervent prayer, arose, took his hat and departed without saying a word. I thought it rather strange, and after waiting a while started to rouse up some of the neighbors, to see if something could not be done at once for the dying woman, and the relief of her famishing children. Upon returning, there was my minister down on his knees again, but this time blowing up the fire. He had gone back to his own house, strapped a good bundle of wood upon his back, made up a package of tea, milk and sugar for the sick woman, and another of food for the children. In a short time there was a cheery fire, a cup of hot tea, and the little ones were warming themselves

and eating the food cooked for my friend's own table. The look of gratitude and smile of happiness upon the face of the poor woman, as she saw her children being warmed and fed, more than repaid me for what I had done that night, and we had to go though snow-drifts nearly shoulder-high. That clergyman was the Rev. S. F. Pearson, and I 've been a Gospel Mission man ever since." Commenting upon this the Argus said: "Very few of the friends of the Gospel Mission ever heard of this incident, but it is by similar practical Christian and temperance work by large-hearted, whole-souled, hard-working Rev. S. F. Pearson, aided by his estimable wife, that great good is accomplished and much suffering relieved." In 1886 Mr. Pearson went to Europe, and was abroad nearly a year, during which time he did revival and temperance work under the auspices of different organizations, and secured over one hundred thousand names to the pledge. He has had repeated calls and invitations from the other side to return. In politics Mr. Pearson was a Republican from 1863 to 1878, and since then has been a Prohibitionist. He was married December 25, 1865, to Elvira L. Merrill of New Gloucester, Maine; they have had two children: Mary Frances and Evangeline Pearson.

PETERS, Joseph Wescott, Superintendent of the Portland & Rochester Railroad, was born in Bluehill, Maine, December 31, 1854, son of Joseph Parris and Nancy (Wescott) Peters. He is descended from Andrew Peters, the earliest well-authenticated ancestor of the Peters family in New England, one of the first settlers of Massachusetts, who was a distiller in Boston in 1659, removed to Ipswich with his family in 1665, and thence to Andover, Massachusetts, where he died December 13, 1713, aged seventy-seven years. From Andrew Peters in the fourth generation descended John Peters, Esq., Joseph's great-grandfather, who was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1740, and removed to Bluehill, Maine, in 1765. He was a land surveyor and was sent into the district of Maine by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and intrusted with important services, among which was the original lotting of townships in Eastern Maine. For many years he was in the employment of the agents of the Bingham Purchase. He surveyed many townships in Hancock and Washington counties, and his surveys are the foundation for a large majority of the deeds of lands in that section of the state. On the maternal side Joseph W. Peters is descended from William Wescott, one of the early settlers of Penobscot, Maine. His early education was acquired in the public schools and at Bluehill Academy. In May 1870, at the age of fifteen, he came to Portland and entered the Treasurer's office of the Portland & Rochester Railroad, continuing there as clerk and Paymaster until 1876. In 1874 he was appointed General Ticket Agent, in 1880 he became Train Dispatcher also, and in 1882 he was appointed Superintendent and General Ticket Agent, which dual office he at present fills.

J. W. PETERS.

Mr. Peters was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Portland for two years, 1894–5, and is now serving as one of the Back Bay and Fore River Commissioners for a term of five years, 1892-7. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the Democratic City Committee of Portland two years, 1890–1, the Cumberland County Democratic Committee four years, 1893–6, and the First District Congressional Committee two years, 1894–6. He is a member and Trustee of Portland Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is unmarried.

PIERCE, GEORGE MORTON, Wholesale Milliner, Boston, was born in Augusta, Maine, June 30, 1852, son of Joshua D. and Louisa (Corbin) Pierce. He came of sturdy New England stock. His great-grandfather on the paternal side lived to the ripe

GEO. M. PIERCE.

age of one hundred and two years and six months. He was educated in the common and high schools of Augusta, graduating from the latter in 1868. His training for active business life was received in the crockery business which his father established in 1842, until at the age of nineteen he went to Boston and entered the employ of William Heckle & Company, milliners. He remained with this firm two years, and then associated himself with W. H. Horton & Company, in the same line of business, as their travelling salesman in Maine. Later he was employed by Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, wholesale millinery goods, and in this connection, as in his previous business relations, he was very successful. Upon severing his connections with this house Mr. Pierce was the recipient of many tokens of remembrance and regard from the members of the firm and his friends in the establishment, significant of their appreciation of the sterling business qualities, genial nature and high personal character which had gained for him a universal popularity among his business associates. He left the employ of Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce to go to New York, where he bought out a wholesale millinery firm, but in 1892 he returned to Boston and entered business on his own account, in which he has since been engaged, with success and increasing prosperity. Mr. Pierce is a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

PIKE, CLIFFORD LLEWELLYN, M. D., Saco, was born in Sweden, Maine, February 21, 1859, son of Elias and Hannah Frances (Howe) Pike. His paternal ancestor was (1) John Pike, who came from Southampton, England, in the ship James in 1635, and was noted as an able lawyer of pronounced opinions. From him were descended (2) Major Robert Pike of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the military forces east of the Merrimac by Governor Simeon Bradstreet, was a magistrate and member of the Board of Assistants and of the Governor's Council; (3) Moses Pike of Salisbury, who occupied many prominent positions of trust in the public affairs of the times; (4) Joseph Pike of Salisbury, afterwards of

CLIFFORD L. PIKE.

Kensington, New Hampshire; (5) Joseph Pike of Waterboro, Maine, who filled many town offices and positions of public trust; (6) Moses Pike of Shapleigh and Waterford, Maine; (7) John Pike of Waterford and Sweden, and (8) Elias Pike of

Sweden, father of the subject of this sketch. Clifford L. Pike attended the common schools of his native town, and fitted for college at the Bridgton (Maine) High School, in the class of 1878. In 1879 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Charles L. Wilson of Waterford. He entered the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College in the same year, in the meantime taking one course in the Portland School for Medical Instruction during the season of 1880, and graduated from the former institution with the degree of M. D. in June 1881. The following August he settled in Norway, Maine, purchasing the business and residence of Dr. O. N. Bradbury, where he remained in active practice until May 19, 1892, when he removed to Saco, where he has since been located with gratifying success. Dr. Pike is a member of the York County and Oxford County medical societies, while at Norway serving as Secretary of the latter. He was surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway Company at the Norway disaster of January 17, 1885, and has served as surgeon of the Travellers' Accident Insurance Company for Oxford County. In the departments of surgery, and especially in gynæcology, he has performed many of the major operations, and in the latter has devised many new appliances and methods of treatment, whereby the knife has been discarded. In Norway he was Medical Examiner of the United Order of the Golden Cross, and for a number of insurance companies and organizations, including the Union Mutual of Portland, Mutual Life of Newark, Travelers of Hartford, Connecticut Mutual, the New England, the New York, the Penn, the Northwestern of Milwaukee, Provident Life and Trust, Maine Mutual Provident Association of Lewiston, and the Odd Fellows Graded Relief Association of Norway. He is a member of Mount Tyren Lodge of Masons, Cumberland Lodge and Norway Encampment of Odd Fellows, Norway Commandery of the Golden Cross, of which he has been Noble Commander, the Norway Literary Society, and the Bowdoin College and Bridgton High School alumni associations. He has never been actively engaged in politics or a seeker for public office, but has held a number of minor offices, "for the public good." Dr. Pike is fond of literature and literary work, and as a writer of poetry has shown himself to be possessed of no small degree of talent. He has written and delivered the class poem at Bridgton High School, class of 1878; an "Address of Welcome" (poem) to the Seventeenth Maine Regiment, at its reunion in Norway in 1886; a "Centennial Poem," at Norway's centennial anniversary and celebration in 1886; "In Memoriam," a poem for Memorial Day service in 1887; also "The Peculiar Neighbor," "The Little Maiden's Plea," "Review of Lucille," "Princeps Americanus," and many other published poems. He was married April 26, 1883, to Cora F. Plummer, daughter of John P. and Cordelia A. (Bennett) Plummer of Sweden, Maine.

REDLON, NATHAN ELDEN, President of the Portland Cement and Carbonized Drain-Pipe Company, Portland, was born in Buxton, Maine, September 30, 1830, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Berry) Redlon. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Limerick (Maine) Academy. Leaving home at the early age of fourteen, he worked for two years in a woolen factory at Dedham, Massachusetts, and after an interval of varied experiences returned to Maine and commenced, in 1848, to learn the mason's trade with W. P. Files in Portland. In 1854 he went to Biddeford, Maine, and in March 1855, having contracted the prevailing "Western fever," he went to Kansas, where he voted for the first territorial officers under Governor Reader. Later he went to St. Anthony as it was then, now the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where

N. E. REDLON.

he worked at his trade, and shortly afterwards came back to Maine, establishing himself in trade at West Gorham, where he remained during the years 1856 9. In the latter year he returned to Portland and followed his trade of journeyman-mason until 1863, when he went into the shoe business on York street and continued until after the great fire of 1866, and then commenced business as master mason, for some years thereafter conducting as large a business as any similar concern in the city. In this business he is still actively engaged, and is also President of the Portland Cement and Carbonized Drain-Pipe Company. Mr. Redlon is a Director in the Casco and the Portland loan and building associations, is President and one of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics Association, and is a prominent member of the Portland Board of Trade. He served in the Common Council of Portland in 1875–6, and in the Legislature of 1879–80, at the time of the famous "count-out," also as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1888–9 and as Overseer of the Poor for three years. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter, and St. Albans Commandery Knights Templar, has taken ninety degrees in the Egyptian Rite, of Memphis, is a member and Vice-Grand of Ligonia Lodge of Odd Fellows and a Trustee of Falmouth Encampment, and member of Canton Ridgely of Odd Fellows, the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance. In politics Mr. Redlon is a Republican. He was married in 1856 to Miss Alsadinia A. Cushing of Lewiston; they have had two children: Franklin R., born in 1857, now in business with his father, and Harry Redlon, born in 1860, died in 1863. In 1866 he was married a second time, to Miss Sarah P. Files of Portland.

REED, William Gardner, head of the law firm of Reed, Curtis & Manson, Boston, was born in Waldoboro, Lincoln county, Maine, May 4, 1858, son of Isaac and Lydia Emery (MacDonald) Reed. He is descended from William Reade, who came to Boston from London in the ship Defence, in 1635, and is a great-great-grandson of Isaac Gardner of Brookline, the first Harvard graduate killed in the Revolution — killed by the retreating British after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, while acting as Captain of the militia. His father, Isaac Reed of Waldoboro, represented that town in the Maine Legislature six times, and the county of Lincoln in the Maine Senate five terms, was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital, Whig candidate for Governor in 1854 and 1855, State Treasurer in 1856, and Member from Maine of the Thirty-second Congress. On the maternal side he is descended from John MacDonald, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and from Ireland to this country about 1745. He is also a great-great-grandson of Lieutenant James Wiley, who served both in the old French and Revolutionary wars, and who followed Arnold on his expedition through the wilderness to Canada.

WM. GARDNER REED.

He received his early education in the public schools of Waldoboro, and at Little Blue School in Farmington, where he was fitted for college. He pursued a four-years course at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, receiving the degree of A. B. upon graduation in 1882, and being subsequently honored, in 1885, by the degree of A. M. from that institution. Adopting law as a profession, he studied at the Boston University Law School, and in the office of the late William Gaston, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in January 1885, and to practice in the United States courts in October 1892. Mr. Reed has been engaged in the general practice of law in Boston since January 1885, for five years in the firm of Reed & Curtis, and since then in the firm of Reed, Curtis & Manson, his partners being ex-Mayor

Curtis and George F. Manson, with offices at 10 Tremont street. In 1894 Mr. Reed was associated with Edwin U. Curtis and Thomas W. Proctor in the successful defence of the Commissioners of Public Institutions of Boston and their subordinates in the eleven-months investigation of Boston's public institutions by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Reed was a resident of Boston Highlands from 1882 until 1892, and represented Ward Twenty-one in the Common Council of Boston in 1888, and the Tenth District in the Board of Aldermen in 1889 and 1890. From 1892 he has resided in the Back Bay district, in 1892–3 at 259 Beacon street, and since then at 222 Marlboro street. He has served in the Massachusetts Militia as a member of the First Corps of Cadets, and is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He is also a member of the Boston Art Club, the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, and Secretary of the Association of Bowdoin Alumni in Boston and vicinity. He was married October 18, 1882, to Miss Mary Louise Hagar, daughter of the late Marshall Spring Hagar of Richmond, Maine; they have two children: William Gardner, Jr., born September 5, 1884, and Edwin Curtis Reed, born March 7, 1886.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD CLAYTON, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, November 15, 1856, son of Lorenzo D. and Elvira L. (Wing) Reynolds. He is of the Bridgewater, Massachusetts, branch of the Reynolds family, and of the Cape Cod branch of the Wings. His mother's family in all its branches have been members of the Society of Friends. His father and mother were natives of Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine, but since 1861 have resided in South Portland, formerly Cape Elizabeth, where they have held prominent place in public and social affairs. He received his early education in the common and high schools of Cape Elizabeth, and at the Portland Business College; studied law for two years, and was admitted to the Cumberland Bar at the January 1880 term of the Supreme Court. Afterwards he took a post-graduate course at Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., from which institution he received the degree of Master of Laws, and was admitted to the United States Circuit Court at Portland in 1890. In 1874 Mr. Reynolds taught in the Portland Business College, and again during the school year of 1877–8. He commenced the practice of law in Portland in 1880, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession with the exception of the two years 1884–6, spent in pursuing his legal studies in Washington, during which time he filled a government position as Clerk of the Lighthouse Board. Mr. Reynolds is a Director in and Attorney for the Cumberland Loan and Building Association, also a Director in the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and Lecturer on Commercial Law in the Shaw Business College. He served on the School Committee of Cape Elizabeth in 1879–82 and 1888–91, was elected Register of Probate of Cumberland county in 1888 and re-elected in 1892, and was elected State Senator from

EDWARD C. REYNOLDS.

Cumberland county in 1896. He is President of the Maine State Relief Association, and has been President of the Cape Elizabeth Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association since its organization; is President of the Portland Club; was President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Portland in 1892; is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Grange, the Maine Genealogical Society, and the Cumberland and Maine bar associations. Mr. Reynolds' religious preferences are those of the Society of Friends. He resides in South Portland, and is unmarried.

RICE, JOHN OLIN, Professional Accountant, Portland, was born in Eliot, Maine, June 10, 1843, son of Reverend John and Mary Tirrell (Hunt) Rice. He is sixth in descent from Thomas Rice, and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Withers, emigrants from Wales in the early settlement of Kittery, province of Maine, under the charter of Charles I. to Sir Fernando Gorges in 1639. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Enoch Hunt and son Ephraim Hunt, both emigrants from Titenden in the county of Bucks, England, and settlers at Weymouth, Massachusetts, about 1638. The genealogy of his Massachusetts ancestry traces a lineal connection

JOHN OLIN RICE.

with Elder William Brewster, Governor Prince, Assistant-Governor Bangs of the Plymouth Colony, and with the Millet, Freeman, Quincy and Hoar families, all of whom came to this country prior to 1650. His great-grandfather Lemuel Rice of Scarboro, Maine, served in the Revolutionary War from April 1775 to 1780, and his grandfather George Rice was a soldier in the War of 1812. John O. Rice received his early education as a student in private schools and under the home tutelage of his father, a clergyman, supplemented by a three-years course at Yarmouth (Maine) Academy, then a special fitting-school for colleges. He attributes the best part of his early training, however, to that acquired during a three-years service in the Union army, in which he entered at nineteen and remained until the close of the war. After the war period Mr. Rice was employed as accountant with several prominent business firms and banking institutions, and later, as office-representative of the house he was with, travelled extensively in this country and Europe. About 1880, having been called upon to assist in important cases requiring expert examinations, he decided to devote all of his time as a professional accountant, in which line of work he now enjoys the reputation of being one of the first experts in the country. Mr. Rice has served as a member of the City Council of Portland, in 1869–70. His military career covers the period from his enlistment in the Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, July 11, 1862, until his discharge at the close of the war, June 6, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Maine Genealogical Society and Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married June 2, 1861, to Sarah J. Merrill, daughter of Captain Adams and Clarissa (Pope) Merrill of Falmouth, Maine; they have two children: Gertrude, now Mrs. Allen Wilson of Concord, New Hampshire, and Jeannette B., now Mrs. Frederick H. King of Portland.

RICHARDS, FRED EDGECOMB, President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, August 28, 1841, son of Charles and Elizabeth Pierce (Smith) Richards. His great ancestor was Edward Richards — born 1610–15, died September 7, 1684 — a nephew of Thomas Richards of Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, who came to this country in 1630 in the ship Mary & John, with Captain Clapp and others who were the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Thomas Richards brought with him his wife, Welthean, and a son John, a lad of fifteen, who in after years figured so largely in the history of Massachusetts and the province of Maine as the Worshipful and Major John Richards. Edward Richards (1) came from England in 1632 in the ship Lyon, with his brother, Nathaniel; Nathaniel settled in Cambridge, building a house near the present site of Harvard University, his brother Edward, who was some years his junior, living with him. The two brothers must have brought from England considerable wealth, for Edward having married the daughter (or perhaps sister) of

the Rev. Mr. Hunting of Watertown, became one of the settlers and proprietors of what is now the town of Dedham, embracing however a much larger tract than is now included in the town. The history says that "Edward Richards began life with more means than most of the planters of Dedham, and left his descendants good estates." His fourth child, Nathaniel (2), who seems to have been his favorite, inherited the homestead in Dedham, where Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., recently resided, and a double share of his father's lands; he was born November 25, 1648, married Mary Aldis of Dedham in 1678, and died February 15, 1727; they had

FRED E. RICHARDS.

eight children, the second of whom was Jeremiah. Jeremiah Richards (3) was born March 30, 1681, married Hannah Fisher and settled in West Roxbury, on what is now Spring street; he was a captain of the old militia, and a man of wealth and influence; his death is not recorded, but he was living in 1752, aged seventy-one years. He had eight children, of whom the second was William (4), born in December 1707, married Elizabeth Baker, and settled in North Sharon on land given him by his father, where he died March 5, 1786. He had six children, of whom the third was Benjamin (5), born in Sharon, March 20, 1738, married Mary Belcher, had ten children, and died in Sharon in January 1816. His oldest son, Benjamin, Jr. (6), was born March 6, 1768, married Ruth Billings, and died in Sharon in 1850, having had nine children, of whom the oldest son was Charles (7), father of the subject of this sketch; he was born January 16, 1800, married Elizabeth P. Smith of Canton, and in 1829 moved from Sharon to Lincolnville, Maine, removing thence in 1856 to Rockport, where he died December 4, 1880. Fred E. Richards attended the public schools of Lincolnville, and the High School at Camden, and afterwards received a course of private instruction. When sixteen years old he went to work as clerk for D. Talbot of Camden, owner of extensive shipping interests, where after four years of service he was admitted to the firm and the name was changed to Talbot & Company. Four years later he retired on account of declining health, which necessitated less arduous confinement to office work. Soon after he was elected Representative to the Legislature from Camden, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected for a second term. He next served two years as a member of the Executive Council, under Governors Dingley and Connor, and was then appointed State Land Agent. After serving a year in this office he was appointed by Governor Connor a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital. He held this position until 1880, when he was appointed State Bank Examiner by Governor Davis, which office he filled nine years, having been twice reappointed by Governor Robie, and resigned in 1889 to engage in the banking business in Portland. Mr. Richards performed his duties as Bank Examiner with energy, firmness and great ability, and it was mainly through his exertions and influence that a change was made by the savings banks in favor of more conservative investments. During his nine years supervisorship of the savings banks of Maine, the deposits therein increased from twenty-one millions to forty-one millions, in round numbers, or about one hundred per cent, a showing which furnishes a striking demonstration of the people's confidence in his supervision of these institutions. Mr. Richards has always favored, in the banking business, investments whose soundness and intrinsic value could be understood by the average depositor. Consequently he has been an earnest and successful advocate of home securities in the investment of trust funds, which accounts in no small degree for the remarkable confidence the people of Maine have in their savings institutions. Soon after establishing the banking house of F. E. Richards & Company, Portland, Mr. Richards was

appointed fiscal Agent of the Maine Central Railroad. While serving in this capacity he refunded the Androscoggin & Kennebec loan, amounting to $1,500,000 of six-per-cent bonds, substituting therefor a loan of Maine Central bonds bearing interest at four and a half per cent; refunded the European and North American loan of $1,000,000; purchased for the Maine Central the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, owned by the cities and towns between Bath and Rockland, paying for the same $1,500,000, and placing and disposing of bonds secured by mortgage upon this for $1,300,000 at four per cent; and also sold bonds issued in extension of the Mountain Division (Portland & Ogdensburg), amounting to nearly a million dollars. He was appointed Fiscal Agent of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad in 1890, and conducted the financial affairs of that office up to the time of his retirement from the banking business three years later, the railroad in the meantime extending its lines from Mechanic Falls to Lewiston Junction, a distance of fifteen miles, and from Canton to Rumford Falls, twenty miles. In October 1893, without solicitation of any kind on his part, Mr. Richards was unanimously elected President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, to succeed the lamented John E. DeWitt, killed in the Boston & Albany Railroad disaster at Chester, Massachusetts, August 31 of that year. He assumed control of the affairs of that widely-known institution November 1, 1893, in the midst of a financial panic, and for the year ending in December 1894, the company made a gain of $130,000 in surplus and $168,000 in assets, also very materially improving the character of its assets, which in 1896 amounted to about seven millions. Mainly through Mr. Richards' influence was organized the Portland National Bank, established in August 1889, of which he was elected President, and which position he still retains; although comparatively a new bank, it now has deposits amounting to over a million and a half dollars, and has grown to be one of the most prosperous and substantial banking institutions of Portland. In April 1895 the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company organized its trust department, with a paid-up capital of $250,000, and made Mr. Richards its President. During the first six months this institution earned and paid a dividend of two and a half per cent, and left a handsome balance of undivided profits. Besides his responsible and arduous positions as President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland National Bank and Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Mr. Richards fills Directorships in the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad, the Limerick National Bank of Limerick, Rockland Trust Company of Rockland, Camden & Rockland Water Company, the Rockland Building Syndicate, York Heat and Light Company o Biddeford, Rumford Falls Water and Light Company, Bar Harbor Electric Light Company, and the Athol Water Company of Athol, Massachusetts. He is also connected with the management of the Knox Gas and Electric Company of Rockland, and the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway, one of the most important and prosperous electric railroads in the state. Mr. Richards' ability to handle his vast amount of business and look out for his personal interests in the midst of all, is due to his remarkable executive capacity and his faculty for employing and controlling capable subordinates. He is a member of the Portland and Cumberland clubs, has been for twenty years a Mason, a charter member of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter of Camden, and has held many Masonic offices. He was married November 23, 1875, to Miss Caroline S. Piper, of an old family who were among the first settlers of Rockport, her grandfather being the celebrated General Moses Carlton of Wiscasset, Maine, who in the time of the War of 1812 was one of the merchant princes of New England, owning a large fleet of merchant ships. They have no children.

ROBIE, FREDERICK, of Gorham, Governor of Maine 1883–7, was born in Gorham, August 12, 1822, son of Toppan and Sarah Thaxter (Lincoln) Robie. He is of the seventh generation from Henry Robie (or Roby), of English descent, supposed to have been born at Castle Dunnington, Yorkshire, England, February 12, 1618 or 1619. Henry Robie had at least two brothers, Thomas and Samuel, the former living and dying at Castle Dunnington. Of Samuel it is recorded that he left home for America, but his arrival was never heard of. Thomas Robie's son William emigrated to America, and settling in Boston, married Elizabeth Greenough, and tradition says they reared fifteen children. Their descendants still live in New York, Illinois and Michigan. The exact date of the arrival of Henry Robie, the American ancestor of Ex-Governor Robie, is not known. The first we hear of him is that he was at Dorchester, Massachusetts, early in 1639. He went in that year to

Exeter, New Hampshire, and his name is appended to a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of Exeter, dated May 4, 1639, and addressed to King Charles I, declaring their allegiance to him, their obedience to such laws as he should make for the government of the colony, and to such wholesale regulations as they should make for themselves. His name also appears on a similar petition addressed to the Governor of the Colony asking that the town be laid out. In 1653 or 1654 Henry Robie went to Hampton, New Hampshire, and was constable there in 1662. On October 18, 1669, he was an attorney in a matter before the court of

FREDERICK ROBIE.

Boston, and July 13, 1680, he was foreman of the Grand Jury. In 1683 with other residents of Hampton he petitioned the Colonial Governor to be freed from head money; the same year he was elected a member of the Council from Hampton; and the year following he was made a Justice of the Peace. He died in 1688, leaving a wife, Sarah, and the following children: Thomas, Samuel, Ichabod, Mary, John, Judith and Ruth. John Robie, the fourth son and great-great-great-grandfather of Ex-Governor Robie, was a soldier in King Philip's War under Captain Joseph Syell, and was credited on the books of Haverell (Haverhill) Town, November 30, 1675, as having earned one pound and sixteen shillings. Part of the time he served in the garrison at Chelmsford, and for like services the next year, under Lieutenant Benjamin Swett, on June 14, 1676, he was further credited with eight shillings and sixpence. In 1675–6 he built himself a house at Haverhill, in that part of the town now known as Atkinson, New Hampshire, and there met his death on June 16, 1691, being killed by the Indians. His wife had died a few days before, leaving seven children, the eldest not quite eleven years old. Warned of impending danger from the Indians, Mr. Robie had taken his family from his home to a place of safety, and was returning with his cart and oxen, about two hours before sunset, when he was shot down by the savages. His son Ichabod, who was with him, was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he was kept about a year, then ransomed, and returned home. Ichabod Robie, the great-great-grandfather of Ex-Governor Robie, was born in Haverhill in 1680, and worked as a tanner and surveyor. An entry in the provincial records of New Hampshire, dated July 3, 1697, states that he is entitled to two pounds and two shillings for seven days' work on the fort erected for protection against the French and Indians. He appears to have been an enterprising man, and was a prominent member of the society for settling the Chestnut Country, so called (Chester, New Hampshire), organized in October 1719; a member of the committee to manage the affairs of the society, and Chairman of the committee to lay out lots; one of the petitioners to the Governor of the colony, asking that they might have a grant of said lands; and one of the proprietors of the town of Chester, New Hampshire, named in the grant from King George, dated May 8, 1722. He was a member of the Assembly from Hampton in the Provincial House of Representatives for the years 1735 to 1742, on May 8 of the last-named year being appointed by the House one of the committee to address His Majesty the King upon matters relating to the Colony, and was also elected to another committee to answer the speech of the Colonial Governor and present it to the House for approval. In the proceedings of the House, in many instances he is called Captain. On January 13, 1706 or 1707, he married Mary Cass, who became the mother of the following children: John, born in 1712; Henry, born in 1714; and Samuel, born in 1717, the great-grandfather of the Ex-Governor. Samuel Robie settled on his father's lot Number 116, March 1, 1744. He was a Lieutenant in the New Hampshire regiment of which Samuel Moore was Colonel, and

in January 1775 he was chosen a deputy to nominate delegates to the Congress of the 10th of May following. In 1777 he was one of the Committee of Safety for Chester. He married a Miss Perkins, and their son Edward married Sarah Smith, daughter of John and Sarah (Toppan) Smith. Edward and Sarah Robie were the grandparents of our subject, the parents of his father, Hon. Toppan Robie of Gorham, Maine. The latter had three brothers and two sisters, who are now dead. Toppan Robie was born in Candia, New Hampshire, January 27, 1782. He was a man of great courage and ability, Captain in a company of state militia which participated in the War of 1812, and when in 1814 it was feared that Portland was in danger of invasion, and General Irish's brigade was ordered there, Captain Robie marched to the front at the head of his company. In politics first a Federalist, then a Whig, and later an ardent Republican, he represented his town six years in the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1820–1 he was Representative in the Legislature of Maine, and in 1837 was a member of Governor Kent's Executive Council. He held many offices of public trust, and was the donor of many liberal gifts from his large estates for the furtherance of the public good, giving freely to religious and educational institutions. The soldiers' monument at Gorham village was his gift, and on his eightieth birthday he gave five thousand dollars to the Congregational church and parish of Chester, New Hampshire. He died universally regretted, January 14, 1871. Hon. Toppan Robie was three times married. In 1804 he was united to Lydia Brown, daughter of Benjamin Brown of Chester, and a sister of the late Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., President of Dartmouth College from 1815 to 1820. Mrs. Robie died in February 1811, and Mr. Robie was again married, in September 1811, to Sarah Thaxter Lincoln, daughter of Captain John Lincoln, who came originally from Hingham, Massachusetts, a worthy representative of the distinguished Lincoln family of that state: he was a resident of Gorham at the time of his daughter's marriage. The second Mrs. Robie died in 1828, leaving three sons: Charles, George, and Frederick (our subject). Frederick Robie attended the public schools in his native town and prepared for college at Gorham Academy, studying first under the tuition of Rev. Reuben Nason, who died many years ago, and completing his curriculum under Rev. Amos Brown, D. D. He entered Bowdoin College in 1837 and graduated in 1841 at the age of nineteen. That same year he acted acceptably as Principal of academies in Georgia and Florida, but though successful as a teacher, he desired to study medicine. Accordingly he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1844, and in April of that year he opened an office in Biddeford, Maine, and was in active practice in that place until May 1855. He then removed to Waldoboro, Maine, where for three years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. At the end of that period he decided to settle permanently in his native town; but destiny had other views for him. In 1861 he was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Israel Washburn, and at the breaking out of the war was appointed by President Lincoln additional Paymaster of the United States Volunteers, his commission, which was one of the first of this special grade of appointments, being dated June 1, 1861. Resigning his position in the Governor's Council, he entered at once on active duty, and paid off a number of regiments in the Army of the Potomac in 1861–2, as well as several new Maine regiments mustered into the United States service in August 1862. In 1863 he was stationed at Boston as Chief Paymaster of the Department of New England, and in the early part of 1864 he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans, where for more than a year he judiciously handled the government's money. The spring of 1865 brought the termination of the war, and also an order to Paymaster Robie to return to Maine to superintend the final payment of the citizen soldiers from that state at their muster-out of the service. His invaluable services in this important branch of the army system earned for him the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, an honor at that period that few paymasters received. His last commission is dated November 24, 1865. On July 20, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of service, and among encomiums of the public press at that time, the following appeared: "He has been a gentlemanly and courteous officer, and has faithfully discharged the duties of his office." — *From the Eastern Argus.* "Colonel Robie's service has been honorable to himself, and eminently satisfactory both to the government and its claimants with whom he has had to deal." — *From the Portland Press.* "Major Frederick Robie, the popular and efficient Paymaster of the United States, who has been so long stationed in this state, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. This is the first instance of a Maine Paymaster securing such honor, and it could have been bestowed on no more faith-

ful, modest and unassuming officer. He is held by the Paymaster-General as one of the best officers in the pay department of our country." — *From the Portland Star.* That the press voiced popular sentiment was indicated by the fact that in September of that year Colonel Robie was elected to the Senate of Maine and was re-elected in 1867. In 1866 he was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department by Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, and served two years; and from 1868 to 1873 he was an active member of the Republican State Committee. Eight times he has been called on to represent his native town in the Lower House of the State Legislature, officiating acceptably as Speaker in 1872 and again in 1876. Three times he has been a member of the Executive Council, under Governor Washburn in 1861, Governor Davis in 1880, and Governor Plaisted in 1881–2. He was in early life a member of the Whig party, but since its organization has been in full sympathy with the Republican party. In 1873 Colonel Robie revisited Florida and received hospitable entertainment from those who thirty years before had been his pupils. The fact that many had served in the Confederate army had not impaired the strong friendships formed in early manhood. In the educational and industrial interests of Maine Colonel Robie has always taken a warm interest. The establishment of the State Normal School at Gorham is largely due to his influence while representing his native town in the State Legislature. In 1878 he was one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of the World's Industry and Art, and during that year travelled extensively in Europe, by keen observation and philosophic thought increasing and maturing his qualifications for the high office which he afterwards was called to fill. In many business enterprises he has been and is still a most potent factor. He has been for many years a Director of the Portland & Rochester Railroad Company, whose early life his father was active in fostering. He has been likewise for a long period a Director of the First National Bank of Portland, of which he is now President; and in 1885 he was elected President of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He is a Director and member of the Financial Committee of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and at one time was Business Manager of the Portland Press Publishing Company. He has been for eight years President of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State Insane Hospital. The society called the Patrons of Husbandry attracted his favorable notice some years ago, as he saw in the organization an instrument fitted to infuse fresh vigor into the agricultural interests of Maine and a power to prevent the depopulation of its agricultural sections. Giving the weight of his personal influence to the society, he has largely augmented its efficiency for good. In 1882 he was chosen Worthy Master of the State Grange and was re-elected its chief officer for eight successive years, and under his administration the order grew in numbers and social power to a phenomenal extent, becoming one of the most beneficent of the industrial and social organizations of Maine. He is a member of the Portland Commandery of Masons, an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an interested member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has recently been honored by his town changing the corporate name of one of its schools, calling it the "Frederick Robie High School." This intimate association with the history, the head, the heart and the hand of the state, naturally led to the idea that Colonel Robie would make an admirable Chief Magistrate. It occurred simultaneously to many minds in different parts of the state, and everywhere his name was received with marked favor. His familiarity with all affairs of the state, his integrity and sound sense, with his many other marked qualifications, made him *the* candidate. Hundreds of old soldiers remembered him as the courteous and obliging paymaster; scores of men were familiar with him as a member of nearly a dozen Legislatures; hundreds of farmers regarded him as the head of their order; business men everywhere acknowledged his possession of attributes which make a wise and prudent Governor. Thirteen hundred and thirty-one delegates were present at the convention which nominated him — the largest convention of the kind ever held in the state — and gave him ninety-eight votes more than were cast for his distinguished competitor, William W. Thomas, Jr. The ensuing political campaign was one of the most exciting ever known in Maine, one of the leading issues being the differences between Governor Plaisted and the Executive Council of which the Republican candidate was Chairman. Colonel Robie's canvass was cordially commended by the Republican press within and without the state, his public career of twenty years being so irreproachable that no flaw in his record could be found, and the fact that he was personally known to voters in three-fourths of the towns in the state strengthened the ticket, which contained the

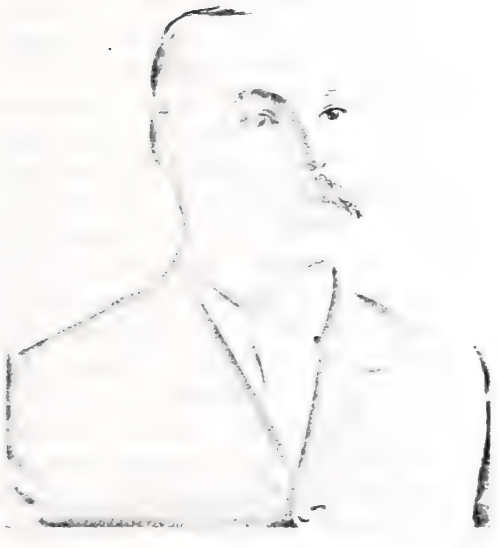
names of four candidates for Congress. An Independent movement was organized to defeat the Republican ticket, but fell to the ground. James G. Blaine privately stated that in his opinion, "the nomination of Colonel Robie was the strongest that could have been made, and that to it was largely attributable the subsequent splendid victory at the polls." Governor Robie received a majority of nearly nine thousand votes over his competitor, Governor Plaisted, and his inauguration took place in January 1883. His inaugural address to the Legislature was a strong and sensible document, evincing a just state pride and an intelligent familiarity with the affairs and demands of the commonwealth. He was re-elected in 1884 by an increased majority reaching nearly twenty thousand. He was Chief Magistrate of Maine from 1883 to 1887, and it is needless to state that he was one of the most popular and efficient governors ever occupying the gubernatorial chair. Governor Robie was married November 27, 1847, to Olivia M. Priest, an accomplished lady of Biddeford, Maine. The following children have blessed their union: Harriet, wife of Clark H. Barker, ex-Postmaster of Portland; Mary Frederica, wife of George F. McQuillan, a prominent lawyer of Portland; Eliza, who died September 3, 1863, and William Pitt Fessenden Robie.

ROWELL, GEORGE SMITH, Business Manager and Managing Editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser, was born in Hallowell, Maine, March 12, 1846, son of Eliphalet and Ellen F. (Smith) Rowell. His paternal great-grandfather Moses Warren, of Waltham, Massachusetts, was a Revolutionary soldier and fought at Bunker Hill; and his grandfather on the mother's side, Samuel Smith, a sea captain, served in the War of 1812. His father, Eliphalet Rowell, was born in Livermore, Maine, for twenty-five years edited the Hallowell Gazette, was Paymaster in the army during the war, Postmaster of Hallowell twelve years, several times represented Hallowell in the State Legislature, has served as Mayor of Hallowell, and at the present time is Judge of the Municipal Court of Hallowell and Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls. George S. Rowell acquired his scholastic education in the public schools of Hallowell, supplemented by a two-years course at Colby University in the class of 1869. Having learned the printers' trade, he was at a youthful age Assistant Editor of the Hallowell Gazette, in 1864 taking full charge, while his father was serving as Paymaster in the army. In 1866 he taught school at Ashland, Aroostook county. Leaving college in 1867, he went to Aroostook county as Assistant Editor of the Aroostook Pioneer, of Presque Isle, since moved to Houlton. Afterwards, with A. W. Glidden, he bought out and ran for a short time the Presque Isle Sunrise, at Presque Isle. In December 1868 he came to Portland as Foreman of the Daily Advertiser, in which capacity he continued until 1871, when he was made Cashier. With the exception of a short time in 1873–4, when he was in the drug business in Presque Isle, Mr. Rowell has continued with the Advertiser, as Business Manager, for many years, until the death of Mr. Richardson, the editor, in 1888, when he bought a controlling interest, and has since been Managing Editor and Business Manager. He was President of the Portland Press Club in 1891, President of the Maine Press Association in 1894–5, and is a member of the Maine Historical Society and the Fraternity Club of Portland. He is also a member of Trinity Masonic Lodge, Portland Commandery Knights Templar, Maine Consistory of Thirty-second Degree Masons, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, having enlisted in the army in 1865. In 1892 Colby University conferred upon Mr.

GEO. S ROWELL.

Rowell the degree of A. M., out of course. In politics he is a Republican. He was married April 17, 1871, to Miss Lydia E. Galiagher of Presque Isle.

RUSSELL, FRANKLIN EDGAR, of the Russell, Snow & Davis Company, wholesale clothing, Boston, was born in Camden, Maine, July 11, 1850, son of Dexter W. and Esther A. (Jones) Russell, grandson of Amasa Russell, and great-grandson of Levi Russell. Levi Russell was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Capt. Caleb Turner's Company on seacoast defence service at Bristol in 1775, in Capt. Nathan Walker's Company in garrison at Fort George in 1776, and in Capt. Thomas Starrett's Company on service in the eastern department at Camden in 1779; his name also appears as private on a pay warrant of Capt. Starrett's Company dated October 18, 1783. Mr. Russell was educated in the town schools of Camden, graduating from the high school in 1870. In 1871 he went to Boston and became connected with Isaac Fenno & Company, an old firm of fifty years' standing in the wholesale clothing business, where he has since remained. He worked in the shipping department until the establishment was burned out in the great fire of November 1872, and upon the firm's resumption of business was sent out on the road with samples, proving very successful as a salesman, and in course of time establishing a trade that exceeded a hundred thousand dollars a year. In January 1893, Mr. Russell bought out the old firm and organized the Russell, Snow & Davis Company, of which he is the head, and which as successors to the long-established and time-honored house of Fenno, does a very large and constantly increasing business extending throughout the New England and Western states. Mr. Russell has always been a patriotic son of Camden, having kept alive his interest in his native town and his confidence in its prosperous future. The Camden local paper says of him: "Mr. Russell is a Camden boy and takes great interest and pride in his native town, and is always ready by word or act to help advance its prosperity. He is the proprietor of the Boston Store, and in the great fire of November 10, 1892, he lost both his store building and entire stock of goods. With characteristic energy he at once secured a new place of business and stock of goods, and in less than five days had his store running again. In the spring he began the erection of a fine new brick block upon the site of his old building, which is one of the ornaments of our town. It has a beautiful front of mottled brick and granite and contains one of the finest and best stocked dry and fancy goods stores to be found in Knox county, also the property of Mr. Russell. This new building and store forcibly demonstrate the pluck, enterprise and public spirit of their owner, as well as his confidence in the future prospects of his native town. Mr. Russell is a gentleman of excellent social qualities, is an honorable, bright and progressive business man, and has a host of friends, not only in his native town, but all over the state." Mr. Russell is a prominent Mason, being a member of Aberdeen Lodge, St. Paul's Chapter, Boston Council, and Boston Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, and the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is a Republican. He was married December 28, 1876, to Miss Charlotte S. Davies, daughter of Edgar W. Davies, a well-known Boston journalist, for many years connected with the Boston Traveller, the greater part of the time as assistant editor.



FRANKLIN E. RUSSELL.

SARGENT, HERBERT READING, Merchant, Portland, was born in Parkman, Piscataquis county, Maine, June 20, 1836, son of Increase Sumner and

Judith H. (Loring) Sargent. He is of old New England ancestry, being descended from (1) William Sargent and Abigail Clark of Gloucester, Massachusetts, through (2) John Sargent and Hannah Howard, (3) John Sargent and second wife Mary Ring, (4) Dr. Thomas Sargent (Surgeon attached to Saltonstall's expedition against Castine in 1799) and first wife Lucy Haskell, and (5) Montgomery Sargent and Esther Elwell, his grandparents. He was educated in the town schools of Parkman and North Yarmouth, and until the age of twenty-two worked on farms in Parkman, in Boxford, Massachusetts, and in North Yarmouth, Maine. He then worked at the mason trade in Portland until April 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteers, in which he served three months, as private, First Corporal and Fourth Sergeant respectively until the expiration of his term of enlistment, August 8, 1861. On September 10, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company E, Tenth Maine, was mustered as Second Sergeant on October 4, was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on January 16, 1862, as First Lieutenant on March 29, 1862, and as Captain on August 9, 1862, and was discharged at Portland on May 8, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. He at once raised a company (Company C) for the Thirty-second Maine Infantry, was mustered as Captain, March 23, 1864, was transferred to Company C of the Thirty-first Maine on December 12, 1864, and served until mustered out after the close of the war, July 17, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia. Captain Sargent was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Falling Waters, Luray Pike and Cedar Mountain in 1862, and the Wilderness, Nye River, Spottsylvania and the siege of Petersburg in 1864, besides participating in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. Before Petersburg he was under fire every day from June 24 to July 30. He was four times wounded — in the right hand, in the fall of 1861, while guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Annapolis Junction; in the left shoulder, and in the bridge of the nose, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, from which latter wound he carried a part of a ball back of his nose for nearly ten years; and by grapeshot across the kidneys at Spottsylvania, and was in the hospitals at Culpepper and Alexandria, Virginia, and in the officers' hospital at Annapolis, Maryland. At the battle of the mine explosion before Petersburg, July 30, 1864, he was taken prisoner by Mahone's Division, and was confined successively in Petersburg, Danville, Richland county jail, the Insane Asylum yard at Columbia, South Carolina, and at Charlotte, North Carolina, where he was paroled about February 25, 1865; was passed through the lines on Cape Fear River about ten miles above Wilmington on March 1, went to Camp Parole at Annapolis and remained until May 3, when he joined his regiment near Alexandria. Among the most important events of Captain Sargent's military career, he had charge of a hundred and fifty men to put a pontoon bridge across the Shenandoah River near Front Royal; was in command of the Thirty-second Maine Regiment from June 24 to July 30, 1864, serving also at this

HERBERT R. SARGENT.

time as Brigade and Division Officer of the day; served as Provost Marshal of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps; was on Colonel Stephen M. Weld's staff about two months; and on July 3, 1862, when in charge of eighteen men on the Luray Pike near Front Royal, a hundred and fifty Rebel cavalry coming down upon them, they repulsed the enemy and put him to rout, emptying three saddles and capturing one of the horses and equipments. Captain Sargent's most intimate comrades of his army life were Chaplain George H. Knox and Major John M. Gould of the Tenth Maine, and Captain E. S. Keyes of the Thirty-second. After the war he continued in the service of the government for many years, being Inspector of Customs at Portland

from 1865 to 1880, and has held two commissions as United States Deputy Marshal, under Charles Clark in 1863 and George D. Bisbee in 1887. He was also Deputy Sheriff and Messenger of Insolvency Court for Cumberland county for eight years, 1882–90, and for fourteen years a Constable of the city of Portland. For some years he has been located at Middle and India streets, Portland, in the coal and wood business. Mr. Sargent is a member of Maine Lodge and Past Chief Patriarch of Eastern Star Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Past Sachem of Cogaweso Tribe, Past Great Sachem of the Great Council of Maine, was for five years Great Keeper of Wampum for the State of Maine, Improved Order of Red Men; member and Master of Exchequer of Bramhall Lodge, Knights of Pythias; charter member of Bosworth Post, joined September 17, 1867, and Aide-de-Camp on the staffs of Department Commander and Commander-in-chief, Grand Army of the Republic, and member of the Lincoln and Portland clubs. He was also a Delegate to the National Encampment of the Grand Army at Milwaukee and a Delegate to the National Encampment at St. Paul in 1896, was Representative to the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias for two years, and is representative to the Great Council of Red Men of the United States for 1896–7. In politics Mr. Sargent is a Republican. He has been twice married — first, in Portland, October 24, 1860, to Abbie W. Fernald, who bore him three children: Jennie P., Herbert Knox and Abbie W. (deceased); second, in Sedgwick, Maine, March 23, 1868, to Eleanor W. Sargent, by whom he has had two children: Hattie E. and Mary R. (deceased) Sargent.

SHAW, THOMAS P., Paymaster of the Maine Central Railroad, was born in Bath, Maine, August 13, 1849, son of John and Ruth (Stetson) Shaw. He was educated in the public schools of Bath, and on leaving school, in 1867, took a trip to Europe for health and pleasure in the ship Mercury, one of the old line packets between New York and Havre, commanded by his maternal uncle, Capt. Thomas P. Stetson. Upon his return he took a position as clerk in the bookstore of his brother in Bath, which he filled for a time, and in December 1869 entered the employ of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Company as freight clerk at Bath. On the consolidation of the Portland & Kennebec and Maine Central railroads, in April 1871, he went to Augusta as clerk in the General Ticket office. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Bangor, as clerk in the Treasurer's Office of the European & North American Railway. In September following he was elected Paymaster and Freight Auditor of the Maine Central Railroad, and returning to Augusta, held this position until January 1892, when the duties of the office were divided in consequence of consolidation and increase of business of the corporation, Mr. Shaw retaining the position of Paymaster, which he still

THOS. P. SHAW.

holds. In November 1875 the headquarters and general offices of the road were removed to Portland, where he has since resided. Mr. Shaw is a Director in the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and is Treasurer of the Portland Union Railway Station Company and of the Maine Central Railroad Relief Association. He has been a member of both branches of the city government of Portland, having been Common Councilman in 1884–5 and 1885–6, and Alderman in 1888–9 and 1889–90, serving on the Finance, Fire-Department and Street-Lighting committees. He also represented Portland in the State Legislatures of 1891 and 1893, where he was a member of the committees on Finance and on Apportionments under the census of 1890. Upon the reorganization of the State Militia after the war, Mr. Shaw became Quartermaster-Sergeant on the staff of the First Regiment,

Maine Volunteer Militia, and has since served as Military Secretary on the staff of Governor Davis in 1880, and as Senior Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain commanding the First Division Maine Militia, acting as Assistant-Adjutant-General a part of the time, until the expiration of his term in March 1885. In 1893 he was appointed Colonel and Commissary-General on the staff of Governor Cleaves, which position he holds at the present time. Colonel Shaw is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, York Rite, Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite and Royal Order of Scotland, and Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the state. In politics he is a Republican. He was married February 18, 1879, to Miss Fannie M. Alden, second daughter of Darius and Berthia (Nickerson) Alden, of Augusta, Maine; they have had three children: two that died in infancy, and Thomas P. Shaw, Jr.

SHAW, Frank Lewis, Principal of the Shaw Business College, Portland, was born in Portland, March 18, 1857, son of Jason H. and Margaret Knights (Thurston) Shaw. He is of old Oxford-county, Maine, stock, his grandfather having moved to Portland from Paris Hill about 1830. He obtained his early education in the city schools of Portland, and then took a commercial course of study in the Portland Business College, graduating therefrom August 30, 1878. Immediately upon graduation he engaged as teacher in that institution, in which capacity he remained until September 18, 1884, when he organized the Shaw Business College, and on October 1, 1884, opened that now widely-known training school for commercial life, which he has conducted with great success to the present time. Ten years later, September 14, 1894, Mr. Shaw bought out the Dirigo Business College in Augusta, which has since been carried on as a branch of the Portland institution. Mr. Shaw opened his school in 1884 with one student. As early as 1888 the attendance was in excess of any other like institution in Maine, and in 1895 the maximum attendance at the Portland College was two hundred and twelve, with an enrolment of over five hundred students during the year. This measure of success as an educator speaks for itself, and it is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Shaw, besides being a competent instructor and an exceedingly efficient yet popular disciplinarian, is an active, earnest and capable man of true business instincts. He is a firm believer in "practical" education. This idea has been the strong point in the work carried on at the college, and has had much to do with the marked success enjoyed by the schools and by the students who have been connected therewith. An interesting incident reported by the Portland Evening Express, strikingly illustrating the realistic methods of instruction pursued in Mr. Shaw's colleges, is worthy of a place in this sketch. "That the system in Shaw's Business College, which has a branch in Augusta, gives a thorough practical business training, is illustrated

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by the following incident: In this college all the forms observed among merchants and bankers in the conduct of regular business transactions are observed. Imitating the actual business methods of mercantile houses, the names of well-known establishments are sometimes closely copied, and this fact led to a curious error a few days since, which shows that the business methods of the college are exact enough to make the very elect in business circles mistake them for actual bona-fide transactions. The 'Dirigo College Bank' of the Shaw Dirigo Business College at Augusta, in the ordinary course of school instruction, drew upon the 'Shaw College Bank' in this city a cashier's check for $5,000. This was made payable to the

order of H. B. Claflin & Co., the assumed name of one of the practicing business houses in the Shaw College in this city. A letter containing the check was mailed, directed to 'H. B. Claflin & Co., Portland, Me.,' but not to the care of the Shaw Business College, as it should have been. A postal clerk noticed the name of the well-known drygoods house in New York city, and assuming that it was directed by mistake to Portland, sent the letter to New York, where of course it found its way into the counting-room of the H. B. Claflin Company. There, so businesslike was the student's letter, and so apparently realistic was the check for $5,000 that the clerk treated it in every respect as a regular remittance. The check was stamped on the back, 'For deposit only for account of the H. B. Claflin Company,' and in ordinary routine of business was sent to a bank in New York city for deposit. At the bank the mistake was discovered, and thence the check commenced its return travel through the H. B. Claflin Company of New York to its starting point at Augusta, whence it was sent to the 'H. B. Claflin & Co.' of Shaw's Business College in this city. The incident at once serves as a reminder of the practical business instructions in the college, and the importance as well of great care in the direction of letters." Mr. Shaw is a charter member and Past Chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge Knights of Pythias, also a representative to and member of the Grand Lodge. In politics he is a Republican. He was married April 9, 1880, to Miss Lena C. Johnson; they have had three children: Charles F., Harold S. (deceased) and Ralph H. Shaw.

SHAW, JEREMIAH GOODWIN, Postmaster of Biddeford, was born in Sanford, York county, Maine, February 28, 1845, son of Timothy, Jr., and Elizabeth (Emery) Shaw. His family removed in 1852 to Alfred, Maine, where he attended the common schools until the age of sixteen. After leaving school he went to Boston and bought a half interest in Chase's Panorama of the late War, with which he visited all the principal cities and towns of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New York. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Alfred, and in the fall of the same year came to Biddeford, where he began working for Shaw & Clark, making boxes for sewing machines. In October 1865 he took up his permanent residence in Biddeford, continuing with Shaw & Clark and having full charge of the shipping department until the business was sold out to the Lamb Knitting Machine Company. For the next two years he travelled for the Union Paper Collar Company, as their attorney, making settlements with parties in the trade selling unlicensed goods, and visiting all the principal cities of the United States. He next travelled for the Hinckley Knitting Machine Company of Bath, Maine, in 1871–2 establishing local agencies for the Hinckley machines throughout the West and South, acting also at this time as travelling agent for the Ne Plus Ultra Collar Company of Biddeford. Soon after this he bought James R. Clarke's advertising business at Biddeford, including all the sewing machines then

J. G. SHAW.

on hand. Later he sold a half interest in this business to John A. Staples, and still later sold the remaining half to George West, formerly of Biddeford. During the four years 1873–6 he carried on an advertising, insurance and general business with Otis T. Garey, finally disposing of all these interests to Mr. Garey in 1876. Next, in company with James A. Strout, he bought out the E. S. Frost Rug Manufactory at Biddeford, and continued the business for about eleven years, with branches in Boston and other principal cities of the East. In 1886, with the late O. H. Staples, he established the Traders' Electric Light Company, holding the offices of Superintendent and General Manager until con-

solidation with the Saco Electric Light Company and subsequent absorption of the late Horace Woodman's controlling interest in the Saco and Biddeford Gaslight Company. From this combination of interests, consummated in February 1891, resulted the York Light & Heat Company, of which Mr. Shaw has since been Agent to the present time. He is a Director in the Biddeford National Bank, also a Director in the Masonic Building Association and a member of the Building Committee. He was appointed Postmaster of Biddeford by President Cleveland in 1894. In politics Mr. Shaw is a Democrat. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen from Ward Seven in 1877, was Street Commissioner from 1886 to 1891, and was a member of the School Board for the three years 1893–6. In June 1892 he was one of the delegates from the First Congressional District of Maine to the National Convention at Chicago which placed in nomination Grover Cleveland for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President In 1892 he was nominated for Sheriff, and although in the contest that ensued he was defeated by a plurality of nine hundred, he made the strongest fight made by a Democrat in York county in years, running over two hundred ahead of his ticket. Mr. Shaw is a member of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows, also of York Encampment and of Bradford Commandery Knights Templar. He was married November 14, 1878, to Miss Jane Patterson Grant, of Philadelphia; they have had three children: Howard G., born December 25, 1879, died November 16, 1880; William Emery, born May 27, 1882, and Ray Timothy Shaw, born March 7, 1893.

SMITH, AUGUSTINE DOW, Carpenter and Builder, one of the founders and for two years President of the Builders' Exchange of Portland, was born in Buxton, Maine, July 28, 1829, son of Abel and Nancy (Gilman) Smith. His father's ancestors were Scotch. His mother was of the Gilmans of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where her grandfather, of English descent, for whom the town was named, built the first log-house in the woods and cleared up the land to make a farm. He received his education in the common schools, working on the farm until the age of sixteen. His father's death taking place when he was but fourteen, he and his three brothers carried on the farm. In 1845 he obtained other employment with Deacon Joseph Hobson of West Buxton, and for three years drove a team about the latter's lumber mills for eight dollars a month. In April 1848 he came to Portland on a stage-coach — that being about the only means of public conveyance in those days — with the sum of five dollars in his pocket with which to seek his fortune. He soon found employment driving an ox-team for the city, and continued at this service for four very long years. In 1851 he visited Boston, and while there, Sims, a former slave, was arrested and tried under the Fugitive Slave Act of Congress. The authorities roped off a space around the Court House and guarded it by a force of fifty policemen during the trial. He there heard for the first time Wendell Phillips, who upon that memorable occa-

AUGUSTINE D. SMITH.

sion delivered an address on Boston Common. In the following year the young man entered the employ of T. & J. B. Cummings in Portland, to learn the carpenters' trade. During the winter of 1853–4 he worked as journeyman in Newport, Rhode Island, and in the succeeding spring renewed his connection with the Cummings firm. In 1862 he became their foreman, and continued in this capacity until they retired in 1867. He then with J. C. Ward as partner took the business and carried it on until 1868, when he bought out Mr. Ward, and since then has continued alone to the present time. During these years Mr. Smith built the Farrington, Storer, Davis, Wolf & Ricker, Rines and Brown blocks, and

numerous others, besides innumerable town dwellings and suburban cottages in the city and outside. Between the years 1870 and 1880 he built some thirty or forty houses, also new lighthouse stations in the first and second districts under the direction of General Duane of the United States Lighthouse Department, and in later years has been the builder of many of the finest and most pretentious residences and business buildings erected in and about Portland. In August 1889 Mr. Smith with nine or ten other prominent builders of Portland formed the association which became known as the Builders' Exchange, of which he was elected the first President, and in January 1890 was re-elected for the ensuing year. In February following he was elected a Delegate to the meeting of the National Association of Builders at St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1891 he was a Delegate to the Builders' Convention held in New York city. Mr. Smith represented Ward Five in the City Council of Portland during the years 1882–3 and 1889. In September 1889 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1891, serving on the Public Buildings and other committees. In 1855 he joined Maine Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Portland, and has ever since taken a deep interest in that order; he was appointed a member of the visiting committee in January 1856, was elected Treasurer of the Lodge in 1862, and has continued to hold both offices to the present time; was Noble Grand in 1858, became a member of the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1859, was Grand Patriarch of the State in 1874–5, was representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore in 1879 and to the same at Toronto in 1880. In Masonry he became a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge of Portland in 1874, and of Mount Vernon Chapter, Portland Commandery and the Council of York Rites in the two succeeding years, joined the Maine Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons and took his Thirty-second Degree in 1879, and took the Shrine Degree in Aleppo Temple, Boston, in 1888. In politics Mr. Smith was originally a Whig. He joined the Know-nothing party in 1854, but attended only the first meeting. Upon the founding of the Republican party in 1855, he at once joined its ranks and has been a zealous member ever since. He has been three times married — first, August 24, 1854, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Martin; second, August 31, 1871, to Miss Almira Macomber; and third, April 4, 1891, to Mrs. Eliza J. Morong. His first wife bore him three children: George A., born September 20, 1862; Pearl L., born April 4, 1866; and Freddie G., born June 15, 1868, deceased. By his second marriage he had four children: Charles E. (deceased); Albert F., born May 16, 1873; Eugene C., born June 8, 1876, and Elmer G. Smith, born July 3, 1881.

SPAULDING, JOSEPH WHITMAN, Lawyer, of Boston, was born in Carratunk, Somerset county, Maine, August 11, 1841, son of Joseph and Elvira (Chase) Spaulding. He is a descendant of Edward Spaulding who settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in the first half of the seventeenth century, and was

J. W. SPAULDING.

made a freeman May 13, 1640. His father, Joseph Spaulding, who was a lumberman well-known in Somerset county, Maine, in his day, moved in 1854 to Richmond, Maine. Joseph W., the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Richmond Academy and Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar on November 28, 1865. He practiced his profession in Richmond, which was his home, until February 1886, then practicing in Portland until February 1889, and then at Fort Payne, Alabama, until November 1892. Then returning North, he engaged in practice in Boston, in which he has since continued, residing in the suburban town of Melrose. Mr.

Spaulding enlisted in the army early in the war for the Union, and served nearly three years in the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, successively as First Lieutenant of Company A, Nineteenth Maine Infantry Volunteers, from August 1 to November 10, 1862; Captain from the last-named date to December 3, 1864; and then Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment until June 1, 1865. He participated in the important engagements of the war from the battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862 to the surrender of Lee, the last being at High Bridge, April 7, 1865, two days before the surrender. Since the War, Colonel Spaulding has served on the military staffs of Governors Joshua L. Chamberlain and Selden Connor of Maine. He has also served at different times in municipal offices, and five years in the Maine Legislature, as a member of the House of Representatives in 1868, 1870 and 1879, and of the Senate in 1871 and 1872. He was Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine for the eight years 1880–8. Colonel Spaulding is a member of Richmond Lodge of Masons; U. S. Grant Post of Melrose, Grand Army of the Republic; and Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 4, 1864, at Boston, to Mary J. Clark, who was born in Tinmouth, Vermont, November 19, 1840, daughter of Albert S. Clark, M. D., who resided many years in Bristol and Waldoboro, Maine, and granddaughter of Elisha Clark of Vermont, of Revolutionary fame; they have had two children: Mary Clark Spaulding and Annie E. Spaulding, the latter of whom died at the age of one year.

STEVENS, JOHN CALVIN, Architect, Portland, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 8, 1855, son of Leander and Maria J. H. (Wingate) Stevens. His father, Leander Stevens, son of Calvin Stevens, a cabinet-maker and farmer of Standish, Maine, and grandson of Jonathan Stevens, a farmer of Kennebunk, Maine, was a hotel clerk at the Preble House in Portland for some years until the opening of the Falmouth Hotel in that city, was then clerk at the Falmouth from 1868 to 1876, and proprietor 1876–9, and was for ten years clerk at the American House in Boston. His mother was the third child of John Wingate of Gorham, Maine, connected in direct line with the first John Wingate, who settled near Dover, New Hampshire, about 1658. He received his early education in the Portland schools, graduating from the Portland High School in June 1873, and in the fall of the same year entered the office of Francis H. Fassett, architect, in Portland. Remaining in this connection until 1880, he was then admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Fassett & Stevens, and a branch office was opened in Boston, of which Mr. Stevens assumed charge and where he remained eighteen months. While he was there he won in a competition the award for a design of the Hotel Pemberton,

JOHN C. STEVENS.

built at Windmill Point, Hull, in Boston Harbor. Returning to Portland in the latter part of 1881, he continued with Mr Fassett until the spring of 1884, when he opened an independent office in the First National Bank Building, where he remained until removal to his present office in the Oxford Building. In 1885 he was made an honorary member of the Architectural League of New York. In 1888 he took in as a partner A. W. Cobb of Boston, but this relationship was soon dissolved and he has since continued the business alone. While associated with Mr. Cobb the firm published a book, "Examples of American Domestic Architecture," which has been accorded much favorable and widespread comment from the architectural profession and the general public. Among prominent buildings designed by Mr. Stevens, which are mentioned here

as conveying some estimate of the character and extent of his work, are the Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton; Physical Laboratory at Colby University, Waterville; Hebron Academy, Hebron; Theatre, Sagadahock Block and Young Men's Christian Association Building at Bath; Baptist churches at Skowhegan, Gardiner, Yarmouthville and Norway; new front of State-street Church, and Oxford Building, Portland; also residences in Portland for F. E. Richards, A. S. Hinds, Collector J. W. Deering, A. L. Bates, E. H. Davies, Harry Butler, J. Frank Lang, William C. Allen and many others, including the fine residence built for William E. Gould, now occupied by J. H. McMullan. Some of his best work is also seen in extensive alterations and additions to the Poland Spring House, South Poland; Portland Athletic Club; Biddeford City Hall; Westbrook Grammar School; and the residences of Henry St. John Smith, C. A. Brown, C. F. Libby, George S. Hunt and Fred Walker at Cape Elizabeth. He has lately won in competition the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor, now under construction. The foregoing examples are all in Maine, but Mr. Stevens has done a good deal of work outside, including houses in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Newcastle, Indiana, and several fine residences near Boston. In the summer of 1892 Mr. Stevens, with F. A. Elwell of the Portland Transcript, organized an architectural sketching tour on bicycles through northern and central France, which was very successful. The party comprised twenty-three members, and travelled over a thousand miles on wheel, visiting many picturesque towns lying off the route of the usual tourist. Mr. Stevens is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and has served upon its Board of Directors; is an honorary member of the Architectural League of New York; member of the Portland Society of Art, of which he was President in 1895 and has served upon its Executive Committee since organization; member of the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association, serving as President in 1890–1; member of the Portland Athletic Club, of which he was third Vice-President in 1894–5; member of the Portland Wheel Club, was President of that organization in 1888–9, and was at that time Chief Consul of the Maine Division in the League of American Wheelmen. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and an honorary member of the Portland Yacht Club. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mount Vernon Chapter, Portland Council, Portland Commandery, and Maine Consistory, and is also a member of Maine Lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1890 was a member of the Portland City Council from Ward Seven. Although born in Boston, Mr. Stevens came with his parents to Portland in 1857, when he was but an infant of two years, and with the exception of the year-and-a-half spent in Boston in 1880–1 has always resided in the Forest City. He was married December 25, 1877, to Miss Martha Louise Waldron of Portland; they have four children: John Howard, Caroline M., Margaret L. and Dorothy W. Stevens.

STROUT, SEWALL CUSHING, of Portland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of

S. C. STROUT.

Maine, was born in Wales, Androscoggin county, Maine, February 17, 1827, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Cushing) Strout. His ancestors came originally from England and settled in Cape Elizabeth, whence his grandfather removed to Wales and lived there the rest of his life. His father, Ebenezer Strout, born in Wales, and a trader by occupation, removed with his family in 1834 to Topsham, Maine, and in 1841 to Portland, where the son, then fourteen years of age, entered the Portland High

School. At eighteen the state of his health made it necessary for him to discontinue his studies, and he entered the drygoods store of David J. True in Portland, where he remained a little more than a year. Having in the meantime decided to enter the legal profession and already begun a course of reading with that end in view, he then entered the law office of Howard & Shepley, both afterwards distinguished judges. In October 1848 he was admitted to the Bar, and a month later he commenced practice in Bridgton, Maine. On April 1, 1854, he removed to Portland, and after a year's practice alone, entered into partnership with Judge Howard, his late preceptor, who had retired from the Bench after one term. This connection was dissolved in June 1864, and Mr. Strout continued alone until June 1866, when he formed a partnership with Hanno W. Gage, under the firm name of Strout & Gage. In 1880 his son Frederick was admitted to the firm, which became Strout, Gage & Strout. On the death of the junior member, in 1888, Mr. Strout's second son, Charles A., took his late brother's place in the firm, which continued under the same name until the father took his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and since then Mr. Gage and Charles A. Strout have continued under the style of Gage & Strout. Maine, although strongly Republican, has adopted the policy of appointing one member of the Supreme Judicial Bench from the minority party. Its first appointment of this kind was the late Artemas Libby, "whose character and ability alone entitled him to the position which he adorned for nearly twenty years," and upon his death, in March 1894, by almost unanimous voice, Mr. Strout succeeded to the vacancy. He was appointed April 12, 1894, and on April 24 began the duties of the office which he now fills. In an article upon the Supreme Court of Maine, published in The Green Bag during the current year, written by General Charles Hamlin, Reporter of Decisions of that court, it is said of Judge Strout: "His forty-five years at the Bar have been active, busy, successful. From the beginning he has had a large practice in the higher grades of business. He has taken part in important cases beyond the limits of the state, and thoroughly versed in all the legal literature of the day, has been favorably known as one of the leading lawyers of the Maine Bar. While at the Bar he was a Representative lawyer both in the state and federal courts, and did not allow himself to deviate from his profession by entering into politics or business enterprises and speculations. Adhering to general practice, but never engaging in pension and patent cases, he never made any specialty, but was considered an all-round lawyer, preferring perhaps the civil to the criminal side of the courts. His jury arguments combined plausibility as well as intelligence of thought and clearness of statement. His perfect self-possession, freedom from temper and irritability, and agreeable and engaging manners, made him a difficult but never a disagreeable opponent." When Judge Lowell resigned from the United States Circuit Court, the Bar of Maine almost unanimously recommended Mr. Strout to the vacancy; and although the appointment went to another state, it was the ardent wish of all who knew his ability and fitness, that he might succeed to the position. At that time such testimony of the approval of those who knew him best was more gratifying than any other honor that could have been accorded him. In the mean time his associates of the Cumberland Bar elected him the President of their Association, which office he filled for ten years, 1884 to 1894. He also served one year as Alderman of Portland, and is a member of the Cumberland Club of that city. Judge Strout has been always a Democrat, but never active in politics. He was married November 22, 1849, to Octavia J. P. Shaw, of Portland; they have had five children: Annie O., Louise B., Frederick S. (deceased), Joseph H. (deceased) and Charles A. Strout.

SWAN, Francis Keyes, late of Swan & Barrett, bankers, Portland, was born in Winslow, Maine, October 20, 1820, son of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan, and died in Portland, May 28, 1896. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Swan, the progenitor of the family in New England, who came from Kent county, England, in July 1638, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Henry Swan's only son, Thomas, was a practicing physician in Boston, and he in turn had a son Thomas, who after graduating from Harvard College in 1689, and studying medicine, practiced in Boston, and at Castle William in Boston Harbor. The first record of the family in Maine is in 1794, when William Swan, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to the state from Massachusetts. He had been an officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and later held a commission as Justice of the Peace and Trial Justice. Francis Swan, father of Francis Keyes, spent the

early years of his business life in Winslow, and moved from there to Calais, Maine, in 1834, where he died in 1862 at the age of seventy-seven. The mother of our subject, Hannah Child, was the daughter of James Child, a well-known citizen of Augusta, Maine. Francis Keyes Swan received his early education in the common schools, prepared for college at Waterville (Maine) Academy, and entered Waterville College, now Colby University. After two years he was obliged to leave college on account of impaired health, and entered into business with his father, who was interested in the lumber industry at Calais, in which he continued

FRANCIS K. SWAN.

until 1848. In 1849-50 he was Cashier of the Bank in Gardiner, Maine, and in 1852–3 he held a similar position in the Calais Bank, which office he resigned to take charge of the Calais & Baring Railroad, now the St. Croix & Penobscot, as Treasurer and Manager. From 1853 to 1867 he was engaged in fire and marine insurance, and from 1861 to 1866 was also Bank Examiner for Maine. In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Swan established himself in Portland, and early in 1867 formed a partnership with George P. Barrett, under the firm name of Swan & Barrett, as bankers, and for the sale of investment securities, in which he continued for nearly nineteen years, until his retirement from active business in July 1885. These bare statements relating to Mr. Swan's long and useful life convey facts of general interest and public importance, but they do not convey the feeling of regret and loss at the demise of a man whom everybody in Portland loved. Mr. Swan was deeply interested in the various benevolent and philanthropic institutions of his city, and up to the time of his death was a Director in the Portland Benevolent Society and the Portland Provident Association. At Calais he was a member of the Congregational Church and most active in every work connected with it; was Treasurer of the Society for many years, and always connected with the Sunday School, either as teacher or Superintendent, and was unsparing of his time and strength in everything pertaining to the parish. On coming to Portland he became a member of the State-street Congregational Church, and for about twenty years was teacher of a Bible class in its Sunday School. Mr. Swan's activity outside of his private business was not, however, confined to the church in which he was so vitally interested, as he was ever most public spirited and ready to forward all projects for the improvement of the community in which he lived. He was married in September 1843 to Emily Bradbury, daughter of Jeremiah Bradbury, lawyer, who had moved from Alfred, Maine, to Calais a few years previously. Mrs. Swan died December 4, 1877. Their children are: Henry Storer, a practicing physician in Middleboro, Massachusetts; Emily Manning, wife of Dr. Frederic Henry Gerrish of Portland; Marcia Bradbury and Florence Wainwright Swan.

SYMONDS, JOSEPH WHITE, of Portland, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine for six years, 1872–8, was born in Raymond, Maine, September 2, 1840, son of Joseph and Isabella (Jordan) Symonds. His grandfather was Nathaniel Symonds of Danvers, Massachusetts. His father having removed to Portland in March 1845, he was fitted for college in the Portland High School under Moses Lyford, entered Bowdoin in the fall of 1856, and graduated in the same class with Hon. Thomas B. Reed; Hon. William W. Thomas, Jr., Ex-Minister to Sweden; Dr. Phillips, distinguished among our missionaries in India; Colonel A. W. Bradbury, United States District Attorney in Maine, and many other men who have distinguished themselves in various fields. The class itself was a celebrated one. Immediately after graduation Mr. Symonds read law in the office of General Samuel Fessenden, father of William

Pitt Fessenden, and subsequently in the office of Edward Fox, afterwards Judge of the United States District Court in Maine, and was admitted to the Bar in 1864. A few years later he became City Solicitor of Portland, having charge of the legal

JOSEPH W. SYMONDS.

affairs in which the corporation itself was interested. He had also acquired a very considerable general practice when, in September, 1872, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in the county of Cumberland. After serving in this capacity for about six years he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and remained upon the Supreme Bench six years, when he resigned to enter again upon general practice in Portland. Judge Symonds still continues in the practice of law in that city, and has won a distinguished and widely-extended reputation. His elder brother, William Law Symonds, a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1854, acquired renown as a literary man, although he died at the early age of twenty-eight. He wrote several articles for the Atlantic Monthly, among them "Charles Lamb and Sydney Smith," and the "Carnival of the Romantic," published in August 1860, which James Russell Lowell said was the finest essay ever contributed to the Atlantic. He was engaged for a long time upon the new American Encyclopædia, published by the Appletons, and wrote some of the heaviest articles for that work, among them the articles on English Literature, History, Philosophy, and very many of the literary articles. The article on the Literature of the United States had been assigned to him when his death occurred in New York city. Judge Symonds is a Republican in politics. He has one son — Stuart Oakley Symonds.

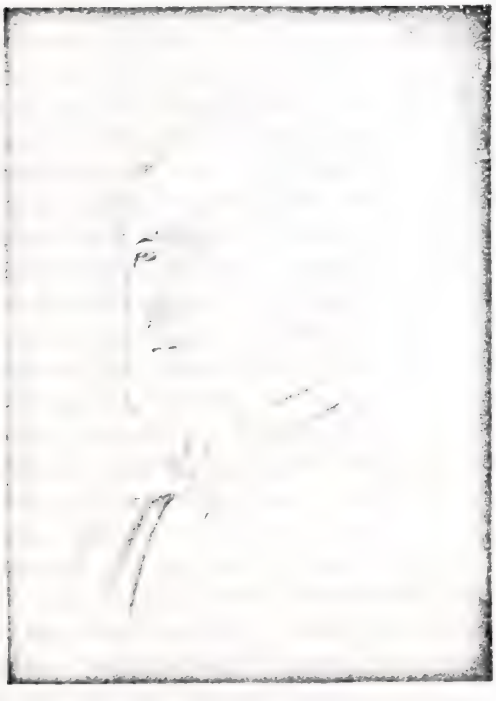
THAYER, AUGUSTUS SPAULDING, M. D., Portland, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, March 18, 1835, son of America and Caroline (Prentiss) Thayer. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Thayer, who came with the Massachusetts colony from Braintree, Essex county, England, about the year 1630, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, Gould's Academy in Bethel, Maine, and Paris Hill Academy in Paris, and pursued his medical studies at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, the Maine Medical School and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the last-named institution March 12,

AUGUSTUS S. THAYER.

1864. In the following May he located in Portland as physician and surgeon, where he has continued, in active practice to the present time. Dr. Thayer was City Physician of Portland from February 1865 to April 1867, has been Instructor in the Portland

School for Medical Instruction since 1878, has served as Physician to the Maine General Hospital since 1874, and as United States Pension Examining Surgeon since 1893. He is a member of the Portland Clinical Club, the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association and the American Medical Association, also of the Portland Society of Natural History and the Falmouth and Fraternity clubs. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss Mary H. Marble, of Paris, Maine, who died December 5, 1874, leaving a daughter, Mary Florence Thayer, born October 30, 1872. In 1882, January 11, Dr. Thayer married Miss Annie L. Soule of Groveton, New Hampshire.

THOMAS, GEORGE ALBERT, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Portland, September 16, 1819, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Widgery) Thomas. On the



GEORGE A. THOMAS.

paternal side he is of Welsh descent and on the mother's side English, his maternal grandfather, William Widgery, having come to this country from Devonshire, England. Additional facts relating to his ancestry are given in the sketch of William Widgery Thomas, brother of George Albert, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch received his early education in public and private schools of Portland and at Portland Academy, was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1841, studied at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in November 1845. For several years up to 1849 Mr. Thomas was Librarian of the Portland Athenæum. From early in 1850 to November 1854 he was in California, most of the time engaged in mining, where he had some good claims, but always declared that he left more gold than he brought away. After his return from the Pacific coast, he was engaged for several years in the purchase and sale of soldiers' bounty land-warrants, in connection with parties in the West, and since then his time and services have been much employed as Trustee in the management of several large estates. Mr. Thomas has occupied for many years a prominent and unique place in the social life of Portland. He has held but few offices of a public nature, and none of a political character, having never been an office-seeker, nor an aspirant for office. As a singer, although not a professional, he is known all over Maine, having done a large amount of free singing for charitable purposes for many years, always responding when called upon for such occasions. In 1894 Mr. Thomas passed his third quarter-century, and his birthday anniversary was the occasion of an observance that was a striking demonstration of the popular esteem in which he is held, and a notable tribute of public appreciation of his life and character. "It seemed not a little odd," said a Boston newspaper in reporting the event, "that the celebration of the birthday of a man who never in his life held a public office, who was never prominent in any public movement, and who never made a speech in his life, or in any way tried to win public notice, should have called together scores of the notable people of Portland, until there was not a profession, and hardly a single line of the activities of life in the city, that did not have a representative on that unique occasion. George A. Thomas is the one man in Portland who has no enemies. He is the one man who is liked by all classes and conditions of men. His presence suggests that it is time to laugh. There is sunshine in the very makeup of the man, and it is but the simple truth to say that his life has been devoted to making others happy. A big banquet would be regarded as a failure without a song from Mr. Thomas. A concert would hardly pass off evenly without his presence and assistance. A public meeting would seem to lack something if he should not be seen on the platform,

and it may be said of the bright man of seventy-five, there are many of the otherwise friendless in the city who would hardly know what to do, were his substantial aid to be withdrawn by reason of his death. No other man in Portland is better known than he, no man is so loved and honored, and yet he has held no office, wanted no office, and has been content all his long life to do good." A most interesting feature of the celebration were the poems read, written for the occasion by Hon. George F. Emery, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Greene, and Professor F. Nicholls Crouch, the venerable bard, composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," who recently died in his eighty-eighth year, and to the very last adhered to the practice of writing a specific article, music, prose or poetry, every day; the touching lines written by Mr. Thomas's brother, Edward H. Thomas, the blind father of the lamented Charlie Thomas; and the following letter, of special interest because of the high character and distinguished public services of the writer, and doubly prized by the recipient on account of the circumstances under which it was written, from Rev. Parker Pillsbury, the last of the great Abolitionists, then on a sick bed: "My Dear Friend Thomas — Letters are luxuries to me forbidden by high medical authorities, but that must not prevent me from congratulating you on reaching one more milepost in life's checkered journey, and wishing you a happy continuance of the same, as long as it shall please the infinite Disposer of events to vouchsafe it. You and I have both reached a stage when every ailment becomes a warning. Let us heed the message so as to at all times be ready for the translation to those higher, diviner spheres, scenes and occupations which await all the faithful ones, as we soar amid the unknown mazes of eternity. Wishing I may accompany you and your 'social corner' companionship in that sublime journey through the ages, I am, as always, faithfully yours, Parker Pillsbury." The "social corner" referred to by Mr. Pillsbury was the old Thomas Mansion, that for years was the home of the anti-slavery apostles when in Portland, a home to which Parker Pillsbury himself frequently went back after an exhausting conflict with those who thought him mad and would not listen to his message. The old Thomas Mansion has for many years sheltered many notable people. There has been in fact a very notable family group there. Among the family circle was Edward H. Thomas, who lived until past eighty, once a noted lawyer, but for many years blind, and almost shut out from the world of speech, yet always bright and full of life. He accepted his physical troubles in a noble way, never complaining, never feeling that his life was thrown away, but trying his best to make life bright to those around him. He died February 24, 1896. Another member of the "social corner" of which Mr. Pillsbury wrote is Miss Charlotte Thomas, the sister of the two old men. Whenever Charlie Thomas visited the city with one of his companies, they were all taken to the old Danforth-street mansion, that somehow never seemed to be full, no matter how many were present. They all learned from him to call her Aunt Charlotte, and many of them found that the active, bustling woman could be a true friend; Vice-President of the Burns Club, connected with many other organizations, earnest and helpful, the mistress of the old mansion will be long remembered. Another member of the same family, who is sometimes one of the "social corner," is Hon. W. W. Thomas, who at ninety-two is still in business, is still the President of a national bank, and whose "eye is not dim, nor his mental powers abated." Mr. Thomas has been a member of various societies in the city and county, and an officer in some of them, including the Citizens' Relief Association, Aged Brotherhood, and Veteran Firemen's Association. He is a member of the New England Society of California Pioneers, also of the Haydn Association and Weber Male Chorus Club of Portland, and an associate member of the Music Teachers' National Association. In politics Mr. Thomas was originally a Whig, but has been a member of the Republican party from its organization. He is unmarried.

THOMAS, WILLIAM WIDGERY, for nearly three-quarters of a century a merchant, banker and real estate owner of Portland, and in his ninety-third year still in active business and a leading figure in the commercial life of the city, was born in Portland, November 7, 1803, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Widgery) Thomas. He is a direct descendant in the eighth generation from George Cleeve, the first settler of Portland, and includes in his ancestry the Rev. George Burroughs, the first minister in Falmouth and a graduate of Harvard College, and John Proctor, both of whom were hung for witchcraft by the people of Salem. His father, Elias Thomas, born in Portland, January 14, 1872, was engaged from early life in mercantile pursuits in

Portland, was Director of the Cumberland Bank, and for seven years from 1823 was Treasurer of the State of Maine; he died in Portland after a long, honorable and useful life, at his home, corner of State and Danforth streets, August 3, 1872, aged one hundred years and six months; the Thomas Block in Commercial street, Portland, was named in his honor. Mr. Thomas's mother, Elizabeth Widgery, daughter of the Hon. William Widgery, was married to Elias Thomas in 1801, and died in Portland in July 1861, greatly beloved and respected, at the age of eighty-three years. Hon. William Widgery was a prominent man of his time.

W. W. THOMAS.

He was chosen in 1787 the Representative from New Gloucester, Maine, to the General Court of Massachusetts, which office he held by virtue of repeated elections for eight years; was in 1794 elected Senator to the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts from Cumberland county; and in 1810 was chosen Representative to Congress from Cumberland district and earnestly supported the administration of President Madison, casting his vote in favor of commencing hostilities against Great Britain in 1812, though against the wishes of his constituents. It is said of him in this connection, by a gentleman writing to a friend in Portland: "Mr. Widgery was in Congress a moral hero, proving himself a man of moral firmness, unbending integrity and self-sacrificing patriotism, by taking on himself the memorable position and dangerous responsibility of voting against the expressed will of his constituents for an unequal and hazardous war, with the best part of his wealth (his shipping) on the ocean uninsured, while his town property, just recovering from the desolation of the embargo, worse than the war for the infant seaport, must become unproductive, furnishing his declining years with a precarious support, while he would have to buffet the storm of popular indignation — which he did." Widgery Block, in Exchange street, Portland, was named in honor of his memory and stands on the site of his former residence. At an early age William Widgery Thomas become a clerk in a drygoods store in Portland, and when only eighteen years old, in 1822, went into the business for himself in that city. From this business he retired in 1835 after a successful career, and has since been actively engaged in various pursuits as merchant, banker and real-estate owner up to the present time. He has been for many years one of the largest real-estate owners in Portland, and to him the city is indebted for many of the substantial business buildings which adorn its streets. Mr. Thomas was elected a Director of the Canal Bank of Portland, then a state bank, in October 1836, and in 1849 became its President, to which position he has been chosen by annual elections ever since, and has therefore served as a Director of the bank fifty-nine years and its President for forty-six years, and still attends daily to the duties of the office. He represented the city of Portland in the State Legislature as a member of the House in 1855 and of the Senate in 1856, and in 1860 he was elected State Treasurer, but declined to serve. In 1876 he was elected Presidential Elector at Large, and at the meeting of the State Electors in Augusta was chosen President of the Electoral College of Maine; he voted in favor of the election of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Thomas has served in both branches of the city government, and is perhaps best known as the first "War Mayor" of Portland, 1861–2. In that executive office he was very active in his support of the Federal authority, and in caring for the soldiers and their families. He was a personal friend of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's famous War Secretary, and subsequently named a business building on Exchange street "Stanton Block" in his honor. Mr. Thomas was for twenty years one of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and for more than thirty years a corporate member of the American

Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, both of which offices he resigned on account of increasing years. He has been one of the Managers of the Portland Benevolent Society for over thirty years, and President for more than twenty years, still holding that position. In 1827 Mr. Thomas with Neal Dow, W. D. Little and others organized the Portland Temperance Society, and he has now in his possession the Secretary's book containing the preamble and a long list of signers, among them some very prominent names. He has always been an earnest supporter of the cause of temperance, and has never used intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form during his long life. He became a member of the Second Parish Congregational Church of Portland, Dr. Payson pastor, in 1827, and is now the oldest living member. For nearly seventy-five years Mr. Thomas has taken an active and prominent part in the business life of his native city. He is to-day the oldest merchant and banker and the most venerable and respected citizen of Portland. In the course of this long business career he has accumulated an ample fortune; but he has acquired every dollar of it by fair, open and honorable dealing. He has also ever been a cheerful giver. As his fortune increased, so also have his benefactions. Many are the institutions that have been helped, and many the homes that have been brightened by the largess of his hand and the benediction of his heart. Mr. Thomas was married March 5, 1835, to Elizabeth White Goddard, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 5, 1812, daughter of Henry Goddard, for many years a merchant in Portland. Mrs. Thomas died in Portland, April 27, 1884, lamented by all who knew her for her many virtues. Of their children three are living: General Henry G. Thomas, United States Army; William Widgery Thomas, Jr., Ex-Minister to Sweden, and Elias Thomas, a merchant of Portland.

THOMAS, William Widgery, Jr., of Portland, Ex-Minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway, was born in Portland, August 26, 1839, son of William Widgery and Elizabeth White (Goddard) Thomas. He comes of an old, in fact the oldest, Portland family, being a descendant in the ninth generation from George Cleeve, the first white settler of the city, and Governor of the early Province of Ligonia, afterwards included in the State of Maine. He is a brother of General Henry G. Thomas of the United States Army, a son of W. W. Thomas, Sr., Ex-Mayor of Portland, and now at ninety-three the oldest business man of that city, and a grandson of Elias Thomas, former State Treasurer of Maine, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Widgery, Judge and Member of Congress. On the maternal side he is descended from Dr. John Goddard of New Hampshire, who declined a United States Senatorship. W. W. Thomas, Jr., received his earlier education in the public schools of Portland, entered Bowdoin College in 1856, and graduated in 1860 with the highest honors. During his college course, at the

W. W. THOMAS, JR.

age of eighteen, he taught a winter district school for three months and a half in a little red school-house near the shore of Cape Elizabeth. Immediately after graduation he commenced reading law, but in the spring of 1862 left his studies, and as United States Bearer of Dispatches, carried a treaty to Turkey. Here he became Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople, then Acting Consul at Galatz in the Principality of Moldavia, and before the close of the year was appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty "War Consuls" of the United States, and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. For his services as Consul he received from Secretary William H. Seward "the special thanks of the Department of

State." He resigned his Consulship and returned to America in 1865, was admitted to the Bar in 1866, entered upon practice in Portland, and at once won distinction as an advocate. During his three-years residence in Sweden, Mr. Thomas acquired the Swedish language and became familiar with the history and manners and customs of the people. On his return to his native land he earnestly advocated Swedish immigration to Maine, and presented the first definite practical plan for the purpose. The State Legislature of 1870 passed an act authorizing this plan to be tried. Mr. Thomas was at once appointed Commissioner of Immigration, and the fate of his undertaking was placed in his own hands. He immediately visited Sweden, recruited a colony of fifty-one Swedes, sailed with them over the ocean, led them up the St. John River on flatboats into Maine, and on July 23, 1870, founded the prosperous settlement of New Sweden in the primeval forest of his native state. Here he lived in a log-cabin with his Swedish pioneers for the better portion of four years, directing all the affairs of the colony until its success was assured. The colony has rapidly increased, and has constantly attracted Swedish immigration into Maine and the other New England states. In 1895 Maine's Swedish colony numbered fifteen hundred souls, owning real estate and personal property worth three quarters of a million dollars, while fifteen hundred more Swedish immigrants were settled in other portions of the state. New Sweden appropriately celebrated the decennial and quarter-centennial anniversaries of its settlement in 1880 and 1895, on both of which occasions Mr. Thomas delivered the oration. In 1873 Mr. Thomas was elected by the city of Portland as Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1875. In the first session he made his mark as an able and courageous debater, and in the two later sessions he presided over the house as Speaker. He was also Senator from Cumberland county in 1879, declining a renomination. In 1875 he was President of the Maine State Republican Convention, and in 1880 a Delegate to the memorable Republican National Convention at Chicago which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency. On the Fourth of July 1883, Mr. Thomas delivered the oration at the quarter-millennial celebration of the founding of Portland by his own ancestor Cleeve. He had already been appointed Minister-Resident to Sweden and Norway, and on July 19, the eve of departure for his foreign post of duty, the sympathy and goodwill of his fellow-citizens found expression in a public dinner given him under the auspices of the Cumberland Bar and the merchants of Portland. He resided at Stockholm as American Minister until the close of President Arthur's administration in 1885, and was the first Minister to Sweden to address the King in his own language, the first to hoist the American flag at Stockholm, and the first to effectively assist in starting a direct line of steamships between Sweden and the United States. On taking his departure he was honored by a public farewell banquet, tendered him by many of the first citizens of the Swedish capital, at the Pavilion of Hasselbacken in the Royal Deer Park, upon which occasion the Pavilion was decorated with American flags, and the Band of the Royal Second Life-Guards played American national airs. In 1887 Mr. Thomas again visited Sweden, and married a Swedish lady of noble birth. The year following he was orator at the great Swedish celebration in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where more than forty thousand Swedes assembled to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in America, New Sweden on the Delaware, founded by Gustavus Adolphus. This was the largest gathering of the Swedish race that ever took place on this continent. In March 1889 Mr. Thomas was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway by President Harrison, and the Minister and his young Swedish wife were welcomed back to the Northland with distinguished honors by both King and people. During his second term he helped secure the appointment of a Swedish jurist as Chief Justice of Samoa under the Treaty of Berlin, and a Norwegian statesman as member of the Tribunal of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain on the question of the fur-seal fisheries in Behring Sea; and on September 14, 1890, on the deck of the American ship of war Baltimore, lying in the harbor of Stockholm, he delivered in an eloquent address the honored ashes of the great Swedish-American, John Ericsson, to the King and people of Sweden. During his second term, also, a freer market for American products was opened in Sweden, the Riksdag voting in 1892 to reduce the duties by one half on both grain and pork; and it was by his suggestion, made to the Department of State in 1890, that he received instructions under which he commenced negotiations with the governments of the United Kingdoms, that resulted in the full and satisfactory extradition treaties of 1893 between the

United States and both Sweden and Norway. Mr. Thomas was recalled from the Swedish and Norwegian Mission by President Cleveland in 1894. At his farewell audience he was presented by King Oscar with his portrait, a magnificent life-size painting, personally inscribed by the King. On his return to America in October he was welcomed back to his native land by a public reception and banquet given in his honor by the leading Swedish-Americans of the state of New York, at the house of the Swedish Engineers' Club in Brooklyn. During the winter of 1894–5 he delivered addresses upon "Sweden and the Swedes" in more than fifty cities and towns throughout sixteen different states, and was everywhere greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences, frequently numbering several thousands. In many cities he was honored by public receptions and banquets; Governors and United States Senators presided at his meetings; and his entire lecture tour from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains was one continuous ovation. Mr Thomas is not only an attractive public speaker from the stump or lecture platform, in both the English and Swedish languages, but is also widely known as an entertaining writer. He published in 1869 a translation of an historical novel, "The Last Athenian," from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg, for which he received the special thanks of the King of Sweden and Norway, and has at intervals written many spirited articles for Harper's Monthly, the Cosmopolitan and other magazines and periodicals. His greatest literary work, however, is "Sweden and the Swedes," a richly-illustrated volume of seven hundred and fifty pages, published in 1892 in both America and Sweden, and in both the English and Swedish languages. The book has met with a flattering reception and large sale on both sides of the Atlantic, and is characterized by the Swedish press as "the most correct, and at the same time the most genial, description of Sweden and its people ever published in any language." Of Mr. Thomas it can be said that no other American ever acquired so intimate a knowledge of Sweden and the Swedes, or ever accomplished so much by both tongue and pen in making them known and honored throughout America, and no one is more widely known or more highly respected by the Swedes in both the Old World and the New. Mr. Thomas has led a life of many-sided activity and, although now but of middle age, of honorable achievement. He has been lawyer, legislator, founder of a community, consul, diplomat, orator and author—and in all has been a success. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Swedish Geographical Society, His Majesty King Oscar's Shooting Club, the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, the Idun, a Swedish Literary Club, the Fraternity Club of Portland, and is one of the founders of the Portland Yacht Club. He is a lover of all out-door manly sports, and a keen follower of the chase. He has laid low the moose and bear in the backwoods of Maine and Canada, and the elk in the forests of Sweden. On one occasion, September 29, 1893, when hunting in company with King Oscar and the Emperor of Germany on Hunneburg Mountain in Sweden, he had the good fortune to shoot four noble elk, as large and as grand as the American moose of his native state. During this hunt the German Emperor was exceedingly gracious towards the American Minister, chatting and jesting with him in the most unconventional and democratic manner, and soon after the Emperor's return to Berlin he sent Mr. Thomas his portrait, "as a token of special sympathy and a souvenir of the personal meeting with you on the Hunneberg hunt" (the emperor's own words). The painting is inscribed by the Emperor's hand, "Wilhelm, Imperator Rex." Mr. Thomas was married October 11, 1887, to Dagmar Elizabeth Törnebladh, daughter of Ragnar Törnebladh, Knight and Nobleman, member of the Upper House of the Swedish Parliament, and Manager of the National Bank of Sweden. They have had two children: William Widgery Thomas, 3d, died in infancy in Stockholm, and Oscar Percival Thomas, born in Stockholm, August 13, 1889.

TRUE, Samuel Augustus, President of the S. A. & J. H. True Company, Grain and Flour Merchants, Portland, was born in Portland, July 23, 1837, son of Samuel and Mary J. (Haskell) True. Both parents were natives of New Gloucester, Maine. He was educated in the public schools, and entered upon a mercantile clerkship with Noyes & Weston, which continued until September 1858, when he embarked in business with F. A. Waldron, under the firm name of Waldron & True, which relationship continued for twenty-three years. For the last fifteen years he has been President of the S. A. & J. H. True Company. Mr. True served as a member of the State Legislature in 1880 and 1881, but has been too busily occupied with his extensive mercantile interests to devote much time to political life or public office. His political affiliations are Repub-

lican. He is a member of the Portland and Athletic clubs, also of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and of the Free-street Baptist Church. He was married January 6, 1859, to Miss Ellen A. Hart; they have two children: Charles

SAMUEL A. TRUE.

A. True, and Ellen Hart, now Mrs. Edward C. Robinson of Brookline, Massachusetts.

TUCKER, PAYSON, Vice-President and General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad Company, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 14, 1840, son of Ansel and Mary Miles (Beveridge) Tucker. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, Maine, and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire, and entered the railway service November 14, 1853, as clerk in the Superintendent's and Treasurer's office of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad. He held this position until 1860, when he was made General Ticket Agent and Paymaster, which dual office he filled for ten years. In 1870–2 he served as passenger-train conductor on the same road, and in 1872–5 he was General Agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Portland. In 1875 he was called to the Maine Central Railroad, of which Governor Abner Coburn was then President, and served as Superintendent until 1882, and since then has been Vice-President and General Manager to the present time. In 1883–5, during the period when the interests of the Maine Central and the Eastern railroads were very closely related, Mr. Tucker was also General Manager of the latter road. In 1889 he was elected a Director of the Maine Central, and has been re-elected at every annual meeting since. He has been General Manager of the Portland, Mount Desert & Machias Steamboat Company since the Maine Central assumed control of that transportation line in 1884, and from November 1891 to November 1893 he was a Director and General Manager of the Phillips & Rangeley Railroad. He was a leading promoter and has served continually as a Director of the company that built the Union Station in Portland, and was prominent among the projectors of the Cantilever Bridge at St. John, New Brunswick, the connecting link between the railway systems of the United States and the Maritime Provinces. When Mr. Tucker assumed charge of the Maine Central, it had a mileage of only about three hundred and fifty miles, and gross receipts of but little

PAYSON TUCKER.

over a million and a half dollars yearly. To-day it operates over eight hundred miles of railroad, besides two hundred miles of steamboat lines, and its traffic has assumed very extensive proportions. That this development is not altogether a result of the natural

increase in the general business of the state, but is in a very large degree due to Mr. Tucker's sagacity, enterprise and ability as a railroad manager, is a fact well-known to the citizens of Maine. Supplementing his thorough practical knowledge of the railroad business in all its details, gained by many years' experience, he early adopted and has continually maintained a policy of encouragement and stimulation to the establishment of new industries and enterprises, and the opening of new resorts in all parts of the state wherever the lines of the road extended, and also inaugurated a system of extensive and effective advertising of Maine's advantages and resources and the facilities for reaching them. Many a prosperous manufacturing industry or thriving business community is indebted for its growth, if not its inception, mainly to the fostering aid extended by the Maine Central Railroad; while the development of the resort interests of Maine to their present magnitude is due almost wholly to the spirit of enterprise exhibited by this corporation, in providing adequate transportation facilities, and distributing its attractive resort literature to even remotest parts of the country. There is no other institution with which the welfare, the prosperity, the very life of Maine are so closely identified; and the state's rapid advancement in all its material interests within the last few years is in no small measure owing to the liberal, enlightened and progressive policy which has characterized the present management of its great railroad, the Maine Central. Mr. Tucker's peculiar abilities as a railroad man have been made manifest in no less a degree in the internal operations of the road. As Superintendent he introduced many valuable train rules which have since been generally adopted by other roads, and as General Manager he gave the first tests to many notable improvements in track material and train equipment, the Maine Central being the first railroad to adopt the now well-known and generally-used Sewall System of heating cars by steam from the locomotive. He personally superintended the building of the Mount Desert Branch of the Maine Central in 1884, and the extension of the Mountain Division from Fabyan's to Scott's Junction in 1889. Mr. Tucker resides in Portland, and is a Director of the Casco National Bank of Portland, also President of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a Director of the Maine Mutual Benefit Association. He was married in September 1862 to Hattie L. Brazier of Portland.

WALKER, NATHANIEL BROOKS, Lawyer, Biddeford, was born in Biddeford, February 26, 1851, son of Eliphalet and Eunice (Butler) Walker. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of this section of the country, and many of the family records and traditions of the early times have been preserved; one ancestor fought at Bunker Hill, and another was captured by the British at sea and died in Dartmoor prison. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Biddeford and Kennebunkport, and fitted for college at Limington (Maine) Academy, and in the Saco (Maine) High School. After two years at Cornell University he left to devote

N. B. WALKER.

himself to the study of law, was admitted to the York County Bar in May 1875, and then entered Yale University Law School from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1877. His early training and studies were especially designed to fit him for the profession of a civil engineer, in which he was for a time engaged; but circumstances and inclination led him to the adoption of a legal career, and he began the practice of law in Biddeford in January 1878, in which he has since been actively engaged. Mr. Walker has been counsel in some of the most important cases that have arisen in York county. He has served as City Solicitor of Biddeford, 1883–4–5, and as a member of the Board of Examiners for Admission to the

Bar from 1893 to the present time. He was Supervisor of Schools in 1879–81, Alderman in 1887, and has been a member of the Board of Registration since 1891. He is a Mason, a member of Dunlap Lodge and Bradford Commandery Knights Templar, of Biddeford. In politics Mr. Walker is a Democrat. He was married September 4, 1872, to Miss Pauline V. Gilpatrick, of Kennebunkport; they have two children: Florence E. and Thomas B. Walker.

WARREN, JOHN EBENEZER, Agent and Resident Manager of the Cumberland Paper Mills of S. D.

JOHN E. WARREN.

Warren & Company, Cumberland Mills, Westbrook, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, October 6, 1840, son of Joseph A. and Sarah H (Potter) Warren, of New England ancestry for several generations. His early life was spent on a farm in the town of Wauwatosa (adjoining Milwaukee), Wisconsin, where he attended the common schools and two or three terms of select school previous to reaching the age of eighteen. He taught school for a time in Rosendale and Wauwatosa, and in 1861 enlisted in the War for the Union, serving in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers from May until August in that year, and in the Seventh Wisconsin Battery from September 1861 to the close of the war in July 1865. He came to Maine in the winter of 1866–7 and went to work in the paper mills owned by S. D. Warren & Company of Boston at Cumberland Mills, in which employment he has remained to the present time, since 1884 as Agent and Resident Manager. Mr. Warren has served as a member of the Maine House of Representatives from Westbrook for two terms, 1873–4, as Treasurer of the town of Westbrook 1870-4, member of the Westbrook City Council 1891–2 and 1894 and President of that body in 1892. He is a Trustee of the Westbrook Memorial Library, also of the Maine Missionary Society and the Bangor Theological Seminary, and a member of Cloudman Post Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Mr. Warren has been always a Republican. He was married November 18, 1879, to Miss Hattie Brown of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. They have had four children: Joseph A., born September 10, 1870; John B., born March 10, 1872, died March 10, 1882; Mortimer, born December 17, 1873, and Lois Warren, born September 5, 1884.

WEBB, LINDLEY MURRAY, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Windham, Maine, March 7, 1849, son of

LINDLEY M. WEBB.

John and Martha Maria (Mayberry) Webb. His father was a farmer and Justice of the Peace, doing business as a Conveyancer and before the Probate Court, and was a member of the Executive Council

of the state for several years. He received his early education in the public schools, fitted for college at Gorham Seminary, and was graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, in the class of 1870. He studied law with Woodbury Davis and Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, was admitted to the Cumberland Bar in 1872, and at once commenced practice in Portland. Mr. Webb has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Windham and Portland from October 1872 to the present time. He was a member of the State Legislature of 1878, and served as a member of the City Council of Portland in 1892 and 1893. He has been President of the Ocean Park Association since 1894, and is a member of Portland Lodge of Masons, also of Hadattah Lodge and Una Encampment of Odd Fellows. In politics he has been always a Republican. He was married September 15, 1874, to Miss Clara L. Cobb, of Gray, Maine; they have five children: Everett H., Edith M., John C., Josephine D. and Philip R. Webb.

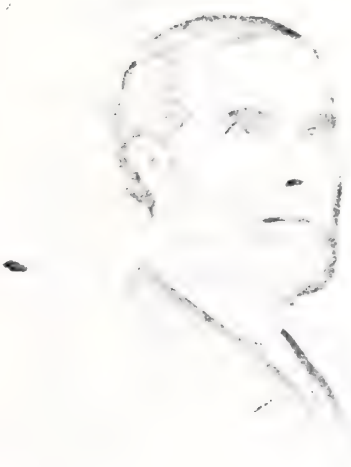
WEEKS, ANDREW GRAY, President of the Weeks & Potter Company, wholesale druggists, Boston, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, June 11, 1823, son of Ezra and Hannah (Merrill) Weeks. Ezra Weeks was the son of William Weeks. The genealogy of the Weeks family, which has been published, is traced back to Wales, England, the American progenitor having first landed in this country in 1637. Andrew G. Weeks received his early education in public and private schools of Portland, Maine, and went to Boston in 1840, at the age of seventeen, entering the drug store of Frederick Brown. In 1842 he transferred his services to Smith & Fowle, retail and wholesale druggists, with whom he remained until 1851, when he formed a copartnership with Warren B. Potter of New Bedford, under the firm name of Weeks & Potter. This firm continued until the death of Mr. Potter in 1889, its business meanwhile acquiring extensive proportions, ranking for years as one of the largest and most widely-known wholesale drug houses of Boston. On the death of his partner Mr. Weeks took the whole business and formed it into a stock company, under the style of the Weeks & Potter Company, which continues at the present time, Mr. Weeks being President, and his son, A. G. Weeks, Jr., Treasurer and General Manager. He is also Treasurer of the Potter Drug & Chemical Company, and a Director in the Lincoln National Bank of Boston and the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Weeks is one of Boston's honored merchants and wealthiest citizens. During his long and active business career, he has been frequently urged to accept positions of honor and trust, his well-known qualifications making his active co-operation eagerly sought by those interested in the promotion and welfare of various enterprises, institutions and associations. But his time and energies have been dedicated to his chosen field of work, and he is rarely found absent from the daily oversight of his private business. He never took an active interest

ANDREW G. WEEKS.

in politics, and has never held any political office. He is a member of the Algonquin and Country clubs of Boston, also of the Boston Art Club, Pine Tree State Club and several other societies and organizations. He is also a member of Massachusetts Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masons. In church matters he is a prominent Episcopalian, and is interested in many charitable works. In his childhood days he sat under the preaching of Rev. Dr. Vail and Rev. Dr. Condit in the Second Parish Church in Portland. He has been for many years a Warden of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and is a Director in the General Theological Library of Boston. Mr. Weeks was married in 1847 to Harriet Pitts, daughter of Charles and Harriet (Pitts)

Pierce. They have had four children: Harriet Emma, died in infancy; W. B. Potter; Andrew G. Potter, Jr.; and Hattie P., now the wife of S. R. Anthony, of the firm of Tucker, Anthony & Company, bankers, Boston.

WEEKS, STEPHEN HOLMES, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, was born in Cornish, Maine, October 6, 1835, son of John and Mehitable (Holmes) Weeks. After attending the common schools and receiving an academical education at Fryeburg



STEPHEN H. WEEKS.

(Maine) Academy, he studied medicine at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin College) and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in March 1864. Upon graduation Dr. Weeks established himself in Portland, where he has since remained, gaining a widely-extended reputation and winning especial distinction in the practice of surgery. In 1880 he spent ten months in visiting the hospitals of Europe, principally in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. In 1890 he attended the International Medical Congress held in Berlin, and then spent three months in German hospitals, also devoting some time to the hospitals of London and Paris. In 1889 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College. Dr. Weeks is a member and has served as President of the Maine Medical Association, is a member of the American Medical Association, and a fellow of the American Surgical Association. In 1876 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in the Medical School of Maine, which position he held until the death of Professor William Warren Greene in 1881, when he was transferred to the Chair of Surgery, which he still occupies. He has been Surgeon to the Maine General Hospital ever since its doors were opened, in 1874. In the early part of his professional life he was engaged in the general practice of medicine, but for the last twenty years or more has devoted himself chiefly to surgical work, which has covered almost the entire field of operative surgery. He was the first surgeon to use absorbable drainage tubes made of arteries, and made this the subject of his paper at the time he was admitted to membership in the American Surgical Association. Some of the original drainage tubes may be seen in the Army Medical Museum at Washington. These tubes were also presented to the surgical section of the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin in 1890. Dr. Weeks' contributions to medical literature have been published in the Transactions of the Maine Medical Association; the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; Transactions of the American Surgical Association; Transactions of the Ninth International Congress, held in Washington in 1887; and in the Transactions of the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin 1890. He was married in March 1864 to Mary A. Richmond, daughter of Rev. P. C. Richmond of Fryeburg, Maine; they have a daughter, Marion Richmond Weeks.

WENTWORTH, EDWIN PARSONS, Assistant Superintendent of the State Reform School, South Portland, was born in Buxton, Maine, January 1, 1854, son of Eben and Priscilla L. (Hill) Wentworth. The Wentworth family is one of the oldest in England, dating back to the time of the Norman conquest, 1066. Elder William Wentworth, ancestor of nearly all the Wentworths in this country, came to America as early as 1639, and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His grandson John was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in 1717,

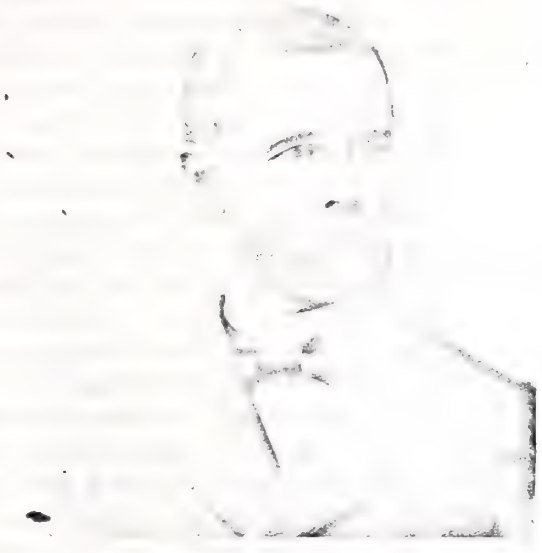
and from that time to the Revolution, more than fifty years, all the Royal Governors of New Hampshire were Wentworths. Elder William's great great-grandson Ebenezer settled in Narragansett Township Number One, now Buxton, Maine, about 1767, and it was on the old home place at Buxton, still in possession of the family, that the subject of this sketch was born. His father, the late Eben Wentworth, was for many years a public school teacher in Portland, and during the last five years of his life was Superintendent of the State Reform School. His mother, Priscilla L Hill of Buxton, was a descendant of Peter Hill, who came to this country

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH.

from Plymouth, England, about 1636, and settled at Richmond's Island, Maine. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Portland, his father and mother removing to that city from Buxton when he was about two years old. In 1869, at the age of fifteen, he became a clerk in the book store of his brother Daniel Wentworth, in Portland. While engaged in the book business he learned the art of stenography, and from 1875 to 1878 did considerable reporting in the courts, and also taught shorthand. In February 1878 he was elected Assistant Superintendent of the State Reform School, but resigned November 1, 1879. In March 1880 he was again elected Assistant Superintendent, in which office he has continued to the present time. Mr. Wentworth is a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; member of the Maine Chautauqua Union, of which he was Treasurer in 1892, President in 1893, and has served on the Executive Committee since 1890; corresponding member of the Agassiz Association, and member of the State-street Congregational Church of Portland. He is also a member of Beacon Lodge and Portland Encampment of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Wentworth has always taken a deep interest in all efforts and movements for the uplifting of mankind — prison reform, temperance, religious work, etc. In 1887 he read "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, and ever since has been an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of the Single Tax. He has made an especial study of criminal youth and their reformation, and believes that much good work in this field may be accomplished by suitable physical, industrial, mental and moral training, aided by kindly sympathy and gentle but firm discipline. He is an occasional contributor to the newspapers and other periodicals, upon this and various subjects. He was married July 24, 1888, to Della F. Wharff of Newcastle, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth are much interested in natural history, especially in the collection and study of mollusks; they have an excellent collection of the land, fresh-water and marine shells of Maine, and their researches have added to the number of mollusks known to live in Maine several species never before found in the state. Microscopy and botany are also among Mr. Wentworth's favorite pastimes.

WEYMOUTH, Harry Atwood, M. D., Physician and Druggist, Saco, was born in Saco, March 11, 1858, son of Luther and Esther L. (Anderson) Weymouth. He is a direct descendant of William Weymouth, who came from Dartmouth, England, and settled at Kittery, Maine, in 1652. His mother is a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1875, after which he taught district school three winters, studied medicine with Dr. John Allen and Dr. S. C. Libby of Saco, and received his degree of M. D. at the Medical School of Bowdoin College in 1882. In August 1879 he entered Dr. Libby's pharmacy in Saco as clerk, and has remained there to the present time, purchasing a half interest in the business in April 1887 and the balance in 1889. In July 1882 he opened an office in connection with the pharmacy, and has been en-

gaged in the active practice of medicine since that time. Dr. Weymouth was City Physician of Saco in 1892, a member of the Board of Health from 1892 to 1895, and has served as United States Pension Examiner since 1893. He is a member of the



H. A. WEYMOUTH.

Saco and Biddeford Medical Club and the York County Medical Society, serving for the last two years as Secretary and Treasurer of the former organization. In 1886 Dr. Weymouth was elected Alderman from Ward Three, one of the strongest Republican wards of the city, and was elected to the State Senate from York county in the same year. In politics he has been always a Democrat, and has served on the Democratic City Committee for the last ten years, as Chairman during most of that time. He is prominently connected with various fraternal and insurance societies, including the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, New England Order of Protection, Order of American Mechanics, United Order of the Golden Cross, Ancient Order of United Workmen, etc., in most of which he has served as Medical Examiner and as representative in the Grand and Superior bodies. He was married October 1, 1879, to Miss Laura P. Goshen, of Saco. Three children died in infancy; they have a daughter living: Stella B. Weymouth, born April 11, 1893.

WHIDDEN, JOHN WILLIAM, M. D., Portland, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 4, 1856, son of Benjamin F. and Eliza T. (Spaulding) Whidden. He is a descendant of Ichabod Whidden, who was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1630, and died in Greenland, New Hampshire, 1715. His father, Benjamin F. Whidden — born in Greenland, December 12, 1813, died June 19, 1896 — passed most of his life in Lancaster; he was a lawyer, Judge of Probate, and was sent by President Lincoln to Hayti as first United States Commissioner and Consul General, where he negotiated a commercial treaty between this country and that republic. His grandfather, James Whidden, served in the Revolutionary War as Captain of a company of General Stark's troops. His maternal grandfather, William Dustin Spaulding, was a son of Edward Spaulding, who was carried in the arms of his mother, Phebe, from Haverhill, New Hampshire, to Lancaster, through the forest with only spotted trees for a guide, and with no companion; Phebe was a descendant of the Hannah Dustin famous in New

J. W. WHIDDEN.

Hampshire history for her heroism in outwitting the Indians and in defending herself from them. Dr. Whidden's early education was acquired at Lancaster Academy in his native town and Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He attended

Dartmouth College in the literary department two years, and left to pursue his medical studies at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. Aside from the studies of his collegiate courses, his training for active life consisted chiefly of work in hospitals as Interne, and as assistant to college professors. After graduation, as class leader, Dr. Whidden practiced a year in La Porte, Indiana, in association with the foremost physician there, and then went to Wellington, Kansas, where he entered at once upon a busy practice. Becoming in a short time prostrated by malaria, he was obliged to return to New England to recover his health, and settled in 1881 at Saco, Maine, where he remained until April 1885, when he removed to Portland, where he has continued in active practice since. Having no desire for public life, and attending strictly to the duties of his profession, he has declined all solicitations and opportunities to fill civil or political office. Preferring to spend his leisure time in his own home, in study and personal recreation, he has felt neither the inclination nor the necessity for membership in societies, orders or clubs, and has been associated with none of importance. He is a member and ex-President of the Homœopathic State Medical Society. Caring nothing for the excitement of political life, the mysteries of secret orders, or the restlessness of society demands, Dr. Whidden has found relief from the cares of steady professional work by vacations passed in camp life, in the forests and on the lakes, with rod, gun and canoe, thereby renewing health and strength, and storing up energy for future work. He was married June 7, 1882, to Miss Harriet E. Shaw, of East Machias, Maine; they have one child, Harold Franklin Whidden, born November 10, 1884.

WINSLOW, Jacob S., Merchant and Shipowner, Portland, was born in Pembroke, Maine, December 19, 1827, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Clark) Winslow. His father was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, in 1795, and settled in Pembroke in 1812; he was a seaman most of his life, as was his father, Snow Winslow, before him; was mainly engaged in the coasting trade, and died in 1841, his wife surviving him more than fifty years, her death occurring in May 1893. Snow Winslow died at Havana of yellow fever. The subject of this sketch was the second son in a family of ten children. His early boyhood was spent on the farm and at school. Inheriting from his ancestors a desire for the sea, at the age of fourteen he went on board a vessel as a common sailor, where his industrious habits and integrity of character soon gained for him the confidence of his superiors and led to his rapid advancement. Just before reaching his majority, having been for some two years First Mate of a vessel, he became Master of the brig Noble, in which he made two trips — one to Philadelphia and a second to the West Indies. He then successively commanded the brigs Fannie, Calista, Bloomer and Jeremiah Fowler, and barks Maine Law and Philena, building

J. S. WINSLOW.

the latter vessel and sailing her for about six years to the West Indies and Europe. In 1862, after more than twenty years of marine life, Captain Winslow retired from the sea and opened an office on Central Wharf, Portland, where he began trade in ship stores and chandlery, and engaged more extensively in shipbuilding. He has constructed in all some one hundred vessels of different classes, at his yards in Yarmouth, Pembroke and Portland, and has continued to hold a controlling interest in all or nearly all of them. From 1868 to 1890 he had associated with him, as partner in business, Henry P. Dewey, a gentleman of fine business ability, under the firm name of J. S. Winslow & Company. Mr. Dewey retired in 1890, and Eleazer W. Clark

was admitted under a continuation of the old firm name. Upon his retirement from the sea and location in Portland, Captain Winslow began to take an active interest in the affairs of the city, and has since been an earnest promoter of all enterprises tending to its prosperity and the welfare of its citizens. He was President of the Portland Board of Trade from 1890 to 1893; is Vice-President of the Casco National Bank; President of the International Steamship Company; a Director of the Maine Steamship Company and the Portland & Boston Steamship Company; and is extensively interested in other lines of transportation, including electric roads, being President of the Portland & Cape Elizabeth Electric Street Railroad. Captain Winslow is also interested in local and state legislation, was a member of the Common Council for 1868-9, one of the Representatives from Portland to the State Legislature in 1876–7, and is an active member of the Republican party. He was married in 1853 to Philena, daughter of Zenas and Eliza Morton of Lubec. Mrs. Winslow died May 14, 1877, and in 1881 he married, second, Miss Melvina C. Clark of Pembroke, by whom he has three daughters: Philena C., born in July 1882; Grace S., born in September 1883, and Elizabeth Winslow, born in September 1885.

WOODMAN, Fred Hobart, Treasurer of the Woodman-Cook Company, manufacturers of silver-plated ware, Portland, was born in Palmyra, Somerset county, Maine, December 28, 1855, son of David and Mary J. (Hall) Woodman. He is of old New England ancestry on both sides. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, taught school at the age of eighteen, lived on a farm until twenty, worked for a short time in an insurance office at Lewiston, was a clerk for the Bates Manufacturing Company of Lewiston from the age of twenty-one until he was twenty-five, and afterwards was an overseer in a cotton mill at Cornwall, Ontario. He came to Portland in May 1884, taking a position with Emery, Waterhouse & Company, a well-known hardware house, and remained with them several years. About 1890 Mr. Woodman bought an interest in the business of Stevens & Smart, manufacturers of silver-plated ware. This business was originated in 1878 by Rufus Dunham, who since 1837 had been manufacturing britannia-ware in Portland. Mr. Dunham and his sons continued the new feature of their business with success for four or five years, when the senior member retired and the firm was reorganized as Stevens, Smart & Company, the partners being Alfred Stevens, who had also been a manufacturer of britannia-ware in Portland; Nehemiah Smart; and Mr. Dunham's eldest son, Joseph. Later the son retired and the firm name became Stevens & Smart. Soon afterwards Mr. Woodman bought out Mr. Smart, the firm becoming Stevens, Woodman & Company; and after a couple of years he purchased the entire interests and formed the present corporation of the Woodman-Cook Company, of which he became the Treasurer and General Manager. The business now occupies three times the space and employs three times the help formerly required when Mr. Woodman took hold of

FRED H. WOODMAN.

the enterprise, and with its factory in Portland and branch offices in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, has established a trade covering the whole of the United States. Mr. Woodman is a prominent Mason, being a member of Portland Lodge, Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council and Portland Commandery, all of Portland, and in Odd Fellowship is a member of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Lodge of Lewiston and Una Encampment of Portland. He is also a member of the Portland Club, and of the Portland Board of Trade. In politics Mr. Woodman has always been a Republican, but has never sought nor held public office. He was married June 2, 1877, to Miss Jessie Fremont Shaw, of Lewiston; there are no children.

YOULAND, WILLIAM EDWARD, President of the Biddeford Board of Trade, was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, June 9, 1854, son of Thomas S. and Hattie J. (Beals) Youland. The Youland family is of Scotch origin, its ancestors having been among the old Scottish chieftains, and Mr. Youland's great-grandfather, John Youland, and his brother Benjamin were participants in one of the many Scotch rebellions against the English government; were exiled, and coming to America, took part in the Revolutionary War; John Youland afterwards returned and was executed for high treason. Edmund Youland, son of John Youland and grandfather of W. E. Youland, served in the war of 1812. He raised a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom Thomas S., Mr. Youland's father, was the seventh born. Thomas Youland was born in Lisbon, Maine, and upon reaching manhood adopted agricultural pursuits as an occupation, settling in Durham, where he resided until 1861, when he returned to Lisbon, and his inherited patriotism being aroused, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers and served until the close of the war, his Regiment forming a part of Sheridan's command, during that General's Shenandoah Valley campaign, and participating in the Battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, where Sheridan saved the day by his famous ride. After his discharge from the service he returned to Lisbon, where he resumed farming. He is still residing at Lisbon Centre in retirement. His wife, Hattie J. Beals, a native of Durham, became the mother of seven children, two of whom died in childhood. William E., the subject of this sketch, was the second born, and resided in Durham until he was seven years old, when he moved with his parents to Lisbon, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of ten years he took charge of his father's farm. At twelve years he entered the paper mill at Lisbon Centre, and at fourteen became a weaver in the Farnsworth Mills at Lisbon Centre, and later became secondhand. After seven years' employment in this mill, he pursued a course of study at the Dirigo Business College in Augusta, Maine, during the progress of which he was under the necessity of living in a most economical manner. He won his diploma, and returned to his father's home in Lisbon, again entering the employ of the Farnsworth Company. After a few months' labor as a weaver he severed this connection and found employment in the Webster Woolen Mills at Sabbatus, Maine. As weaver, he worked here, upon an average, from six in the morning to seven at night, for five years, and during that time he saved the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, which he invested for the benefit of his parents, without thought or consideration for his own future prospect. He had a natural inclination towards mercantile pursuits, and, after trying in vain at twenty-eight different stores in Portland and Lewiston, he at last succeeded in persuading J. W. Pitcher of Lewiston to employ him at a salary of three dollars a week, on which he had to support a wife. Two months later he became a clerk in the dry-goods store of Whittum & Farrar, at eight dollars a

WILLIAM E. YOULAND.

week, where after a year his salary was increased to nine dollars. After working there for two years, he was engaged as head clerk for Oswald & Armstrong, with whom he continued for six months. He next secured a position as salesman with R. H. White & Company in Boston, where he remained for six months, when Bradford Peck induced him to return to Lewiston, to take a clerkship in his new store, later advancing him to the responsible position of buyer for the cloak department and manager of that branch of the business. He eventually became a stockholder and a Director in the concern. Eight years later he severed his connection with that company, and on September 2, 1893, formed a partnership with Samuel Boothby of Portland and

G. W. Richards of Houlton, and they established themselves in business in Biddeford, under the firm name of W. E. Youland & Company, with Mr. Youland as manager of the business. They deal in dry and fancy goods, cloaks, furs, suits, carpets and small wares, their large stock requiring two spacious floors, and are supplying a large and constantly increasing trade, which necessitates a force of twenty clerks. The firm conduct business upon a liberal and progressive scale, believing that a commercial enterprise depends for its success upon the frequent and continual introduction of novelties as an inducement for public attention, and by following closely upon these lines, their establishment has already secured a firm business footing, becoming a permanent business institution of the city and one of the largest drygoods stores in York county. In various business and other enterprises of Biddeford, Mr. Youland has interested himself. He is President of the Biddeford Board of Trade, is a stockholder in the Masonic Building Association, and the instigator of the business movement known as Merchants' Week. He is prominent in Masonic Circles, being a member of Dunlap Lodge, also a member of York Chapter and Maine Council of Royal and Select Masters, and of Bradford Commandery Knights Templar. He is also connected with the Pilgrim Fathers, in which organization he has filled all the chairs, and is now Representative to the Supreme Colony. In politics Mr. Youland is a staunch Republican; he was however elected, by a large majority, Alderman from Ward Seven on the Citizen's ticket at the spring election of 1896, and is now President of the Board and serving on several important committees. He is earnestly interested in the moral welfare and general improvement of the community and is an active member of the Jefferson-street Free Baptist Church, with which he is officially connected, has served at the head of its various committees, and is now Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was actively connected with the Lewiston Young Men's Christian Association, having served as its President. Mr. Youland is a man of culture and refinement, and has a beautiful home and an interesting family. He was married October 9, 1883, to Miss Susie F. Teel, of Lewiston. They have three children: William E. Youland, Jr., aged eleven; and Galen Linwood and Grace Lillian, twins, aged eight years.

PART II.

ALDEN, GEORGE ADELBERT, of George A. Alden & Company, rubber importers, exporters and commission merchants, Boston, was born in Hope, Knox county, Maine, April 7, 1830, son of Silas and Sarah (Lindley) Alden, and a descendant in the eighth generation of John and Priscilla Alden of the Mayflower. Hon. John Alden (1), of Duxbury, Massachusetts, was born in England in 1599, came over in the Mayflower in 1620, married about 1621 Priscilla Molines, daughter of William Molines of Lyons, France, who with his wife came also in the Mayflower, and died in Duxbury, September 12, 1687. Tradition represents Priscilla to have been very beautiful in her youth, and John as comely in person. He was the last survivor of those who came in the Mayflower and signed the compact in her cabin in 1620; was distinguished for practical wisdom, integrity and decision, and early acquired, and retained during his long life, a commanding influence over his associates; was much employed in public business, and was assistant to the Governor for many years. His son Joseph (2), of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, was born in 1624, married Mary Simmons, and died February 8, 1697; he was a farmer, and had his father's proprietary share in Bridgewater, where he settled in that part now known as West Bridgewater. John Alden (3), son of Joseph, of Bridgewater and Middleboro, Massachusetts, inherited the homestead in West Bridgewater, married Hannah White, daughter of Captain Ebenezer White, and died September 29, 1730, aged 56 years. David Alden (4), son of the foregoing, of Middleboro, was born May 18, 1702, married Judah Paddleford, and died August 24, 1763. Job Alden (5), of Middleboro, son of David, was born September 24, 1737, and married Lucy Spooner in 1764. Ebenezer Alden (6), of Union, Maine, son of Job, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born September 20, 1774, married in 1799 Patience Gilmore, daughter of David and Johannah (Miller) Gilmore, and died August 10, 1862; he was Postmaster at Union for several years, also Coroner and Selectman, was prominent in business affairs, and erected the first carding machine in Union, in the spring of 1795. Silas Alden (7), son of the foregoing and

GEO. A. ALDEN.

father of George A., was a druggist of Bangor, Maine, born June 23, 1804, and died January 23, 1891. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Captain John W. and Lucy Williams (Jones) Lindley; Captain Lindley was a son of Levi Lindley of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and settled in Union, Maine, in 1794; his wife, born in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1785, was a daughter of Thomas Jones, an Englishman, and a near relative

of John Lindley, the distinguished English botanist. George A. Alden was educated in the public schools of Bangor, to which place his father removed when the son was but four years old. After graduation from the high school, he assisted his father in the drug business for a short time, and in November 1848 went to Boston and secured a position in the wholesale and retail drug store of William B. Little & Company. He continued with this firm, in charge of the retail department of the business, until 1851, when he went to Philadelphia, where he remained about two years. Returning to Boston, his services were at once engaged by the reorganized firm of George F. Little & Company, as Manager, and in this relation he continued until August 1855, when he severed his connection with this house and entered upon his independent commercial career as broker in merchandise. He was successful from the start, and after continuing the business alone for two years, he admitted to partnership Isaac P. T. Edmands, under the firm name of Alden & Edmands, which soon ranked among the largest handlers of india-rubber and goatskins in the country. In 1874 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Alden retaining the rubber interest, and Mr. Edmands continuing the goatskin part of the business. Mr. Alden conducted the business alone until 1878, when his son Adelbert H., having become of age, was made a partner, under the present firm name of George A. Alden & Company. Since then the business of the firm has undergone many changes and extensive development. From that time to the present their dealings in rubber and gutta-percha have been conducted on a steadily expanding scale, their operations and interests in these lines exceeding those of any other concern in the world. New branches have been created, and their interests extended in various ways. In 1880 they took up the shellac trade, and under the name of the New York Shellac Company, they now do nearly one-half the entire business done in this commodity in the United States. In 1884, for the purpose of carrying on more extensively the importation of rubber, they organized the New York Commercial Company, Limited, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, of which Mr. Alden became President and his son Secretary and General Manager. Eight years later, in 1892, the capital of this company was increased to two-and-a-half millions, and the name changed to the New York Commercial Company, Mr. Alden continuing as President, and A. H. Alden becoming Vice-President and General Manager. The importation of cocoa was added to their various interests in 1887, and their operations in this line have continually increased, until at the present time they are ranked as the largest importers in the United States. Boston has always been the financial centre of operation of this firm, but the growth of the business during recent years has necessitated close and intimate relations with New York, where business offices are maintained. As a commission merchant Mr. Alden has long been the most prominent figure in his line in New England, and for many years has been at the head of the largest business of its kind in the United States. Besides his connection with the various interests mentioned, he is President of the Seamless Rubber Company of New Haven; a Director of the Boston Rubber Company, Boston Rubber Cement Company and Revere Rubber Company of Boston; and Director of the National Revere Bank of Boston. He was an original member of the Boston Merchants' Club and the Boston Athletic Association; member of the Algonquin, Tempie, Pine Tree State, Country, Trade and Exchange clubs of Boston; and a life member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, also of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Masonic Chapter and De Molay Commandery Knights Templar. For nearly thirty years Mr. Alden resided with his family in Cambridge, but during the last six or seven years his summer residence has been "The Ridge" in Wellesley, which comprises over eight hundred acres, and is known as one of the finest farms in New England; his winter residence is at the Hotel Vendome in Boston. He was married in 1856 to Harriet J. Hadley, daughter of Elijah Hadley of Charlestown, Massachusetts; they have two children: Adelbert Henry and George Edwin Alden. Adelbert H. Alden, the elder son, born May 8, 1857, early evinced talent and inclination for a commercial career, and before he had attained his majority had exhibited unusual business tact and ability. Since becoming associated in partnership with his father his connection with the growth of the business has been both active and intimate, and its general management and development during recent years have been in no small degree due to his superior business instincts and ability. He was one of the leading promoters and organizers of the United States Rubber Company, and since 1890 has resided in New York. He was married October 29, 1879, to Mabel Crafts Thayer, daughter of

Charles E. Thayer of Boston; they have had two children; Adelbert Thayer and John Victor Alden. Mr. Alden's younger son, Geo. Edwin Alden, is President of one of their corporations. He was married December 18, 1890, to Edith Mills Bradley of Burlington, Vermont; they have two children, Priscilla Molines and John Alden.

BARTON, LLEWELLYN, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Naples, Cumberland county, Maine, November 24, 1854. The Bartons are of English descent; the name figures among the first settlers of Diamond Island, Casco Bay, and is not without reputation and standing in Maine and other states. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the home farm in Naples. His immediate kindred were all people of small means, and his education depended entirely upon his own exertions, with what encouragement and moral support his people could give him. As a result, his training for active life was the best that it could have been to teach him self-reliance and a practical knowledge of the value of hard-earned dollars. Supplementing his experience at farm work, at fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenters' trade, which he followed as an occupation a part of the time nearly every year for twenty years, until he entered upon the practice of law. After attending at intervals various schools and academies, and graduating from Bridgton (Maine) Academy in 1880, in the meantime working at his trade to pay his way while preparing for college, he entered Bowdoin College, where by means of a scholarship, and by teaching district schools winters and working at carpentering summers, he was enabled to pursue a classical course, graduating in 1884. In the fall of 1885 he commenced the study of law in the office of N. & H. B. (now Governor) Cleaves, Portland. After studying two years with this well-known firm, in August 1887 the professional career upon which he had entered was interrupted by his acceptance of the Principalship of Bridgton Academy, at North Bridgton. This position he held five years, resigning in 1892 to resume his law studies. He was admitted to the Cumberland Bar on May 5, 1893, and at once entered upon the practice of law in association with General C. P. Mattocks at 31½ Exchange street, Portland. Later he removed to 98 Exchange street, where he has since continued in practice alone. Mr. Barton enjoys the unique distinction of having conducted a case in the Supreme Court before he was admitted to the Bar, permission having been granted him by the presiding Judge who afterwards examined him for admission. His first practice after being admitted was before the Law Court, where he argued two important cases, each involving questions which the court had never adjudicated. Mr. Barton in a very brief time won reputation and standing as an attorney by his successful conduct of several notable legal contests, chief among them being the Cape Elizabeth Tax Case and the famous Naples School Controversy. In the latter, for several months in 1895, a dual

LLEWELLYN BARTON.

system of school officials and teachers was in active operation in the town of Naples, and the questions at issue involved the interpretation of the school law of 1894 for the first time, and were of such importance that the decision of the court was awaited with great interest by the whole state. The position of Mr. Barton and his associate, A. F. Moulton, was sustained in every particular. Mr. Barton enjoys the satisfaction of having always carried out with reasonable success whatever projects he has undertaken, a result which he attributes mainly to the circumstances that have compelled him to rely upon himself. He naturally holds, therefore, that a boy's preparation for the active duties of life

should not be made too easy and smooth; and with a child of his own, while he would if possible remove one half of the ordinary drudgery and struggle, he should consider it better for him to encounter the rest even if untold wealth were at his disposal. Mr. Barton has always been deeply interested in matters of education, as is attested by his years of successful experience as a teacher, and by his frequent participation in county and state educational conventions. During his five years as Principal of Bridgton Academy, the school was exceedingly prosperous; the courses of study were extended and improved, the faculty was increased; several of the school buildings were remodelled and rendered more commodious, and the grounds were enlarged and beautified. The repairing or practical rebuilding of the old academy, constructed in 1825, is an example of Mr. Barton's energetic methods and executive ability. Through his efforts as Principal, and by the generous contributions of two wealthy alumni, the old building was in 1890 thoroughly rebuilt and modernized, the entire work being done in the eight-weeks midwinter vacation, from plans, specifications and labor all furnished by Mr. Barton, he being one of the contractors. The time allotted for the work was very brief, and every hour of favorable weather was precious; therefore, when the public assembled in an adjoining school building to attend the usual exercises that marked the close of the fall term, they were astonished to see the ancient edifice roofless and the work of reconstruction under way, as some of the final examinations for the term were held in the building that very morning. In August 1892, just after his resignation as Principal, Mr. Barton was elected a Trustee of the Academy. In the brief respites from his school work he found time to compile and publish several books for use in public schools, the most ambitious being an Algebraic Review, which is quite extensively used. Mr. Barton's active interest in politics and public affairs led to his entrance into public life at an early age. In 1884, immediately after his college graduation, he was elected to the State Legislature as Representative from the towns of Naples, Sebago and Raymond, for the years 1885–6, upon which occasion he received a congratulatory letter from President Chamberlain of Bowdoin, predicting for him a notable political future — which doubtless would have been realized had his lot been cast in a community less strongly opposed to the Democratic principles which he always maintained. In the Legislature Mr. Barton proved himself a ready and effective debater, but being a young and inexperienced member, he was appointed to serve on two ordinarily unimportant committees — Mines and Mining, and the Joint-Temperance Committee. As a member of the last-named he drafted the original Druggists' Bill, so called, permitting druggists to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes under stringent regulations, a measure which lacked only a few votes of passing the House, notwithstanding the bitter feeling of the dominant party against the enactment of any temperance legislation, on account of the St. John movement in the national campaign of 1884. At the close of the session Mr. Barton was chosen to present the customary vote of thanks to the Speaker on behalf of the minority. In 1888 he was the party candidate for Register of Deeds, and in 1890 candidate for Register of Probate, of the county of Cumberland; and in 1891 he was elected a member and made Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Bridgton, which town had been continuously Republican by a large majority for the last thirty years. In 1892 he was a candidate for Representative to the Legislature from Bridgton, and came within twenty-six votes of an election, running far ahead of his ticket. At the opening of the Legislature of 1893 he was one of the Democratic candidates for State Assessor, the only office he ever sought, and lacked but eight votes of election. In that year he became Secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Portland, to which office he declined a re-election on account of having been chosen a member of the Democratic State Committee for Cumberland county. At present he holds the office of Treasurer of the State Committee, and also serves as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Barton takes an active part in all state and national campaigns, speaking on the platform in various parts of the state. His political methods, although aggressive, are always clean and dignified, and he commands both the attention and respect of his political opponents. He is a member of Cumberland Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Bridgton, and of various school and college societies, including the Phi Rhonian of Bath High School, and the Theta Delta Chi, Eta Chapter, of Bowdoin College. In college he participated actively in athletics and all literary and social matters; was one of the founders and supporters of the Bowdoin Literary Association, President of his college fraternity, member of the

College Jury, also of King Chapel Choir and the College Quartet, one of the editors of the Bowdoin Orient, and received several awards for oratorical and literary excellence in speaking and writing. Mr. Barton was married September 19, 1894, by Dr. J. L. Jenkins of State Street Church, to Miss Grace Luette Newman, of Portland; they have one child: Lawrence Gould Barton, born December 15, 1895.

BERRY, JOHN T., of the Berry Brothers Hotel Company, Rockland, was born in Rockland, February 12, 1818, son of Jeremiah and Frances A. (Gregory) Berry. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Berry, was an officer in the Revolution, and married Abigail Coombs; and on the maternal side he is a grandson of Captain John and Elizabeth (Simonton) Gregory. His early education was acquired in the common schools. He lived on a farm until fourteen years old, and then learning the mason's trade with his father, he worked with him until the age of twenty-three, mostly engaged during that time in building government lighthouses on the coast. Afterwards he went into the hotel business with his brother, under the firm name of J. T. & W. Berry, as proprietors of the Commercial House, Rockland. At the same time he was connected with the livery business, and also ran a stage line between Rockland and Bath, carrying the United States mails for twenty-four years, 1848–72, until the Knox & Lincoln Railroad was built. In 1876 he was made a Director, and later became President of that corporation, and continued in that office until the sale of the road to the Maine Central in 1890. In addition to these business connections Mr. Berry was for a long time interested with his brother, General Hiram G. Berry, in shipping and real estate, and also was associated with Captain Samuel Watts of Thomaston in shipbuilding from 1863 to 1890. He served as a Director of the Limerock Bank of Rockland for thirty-four years, 1855–89, and as its President twenty-six years, 1863–89; was for twenty years, 1868–88, a Director of the Rockland Savings Bank, and President nine years, 1875–88; has been a Director of the Camden & Rockland Water Company and of the Limerock Railroad Company ever since their organization, and is also a Director of the Rockland Water Company and several other corporations. In politics Mr. Berry is a Democrat. He has held various city offices, always taking an especially active interest in the financial affairs of the city and county, was one of the number who opposed repudiating the public debt of Rockland, and has always been in favor of public improvements for the whole city. He is one of the largest taxpayers in Rockland, and is a member of the Universalist Society and the various city clubs. He was married

JOHN T. BERRY.

April 25, 1841, to Catherine C. Crockett, whose death occurred May 4, 1873. In 1875, January 18, he was again married, to Evelyn Crockett, who died October 7, 1895. There are three children: Fred H., Clara C. and Charles H. Berry.

COX, HENRY PACKARD, President and General Manager of the A. F. Cox & Son corporation, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Portland, was born in Brunswick, Maine, October 5, 1849, son of Augustus F. and Tryphena (Jones) Cox. He is a grandson of James Cox, born in Topsham, Maine, in 1793; and a great-grandson of Eli Cox, who was born in Massachusetts in 1740, son of Elisha Cox of Weston, Massachusetts, born in 1719. His mother was a daughter of James Jones of China, Maine, a noted minister in the Society of Friends, and came from a long line of ministers in that society. His father was a pioneer shoe manufacturer and farmer, commencing the manufacture of

shoes at Brunswick, Maine, in 1842, and there founding the present business, which is now the oldest of its kind in the state, as well as one of the largest. The lad, while receiving a common school and academic education, had no idle moments.

HENRY P. COX.

He was taught all the farm knowledge that his father could impart, and at the same time the factory possessed a fascination for him and found him there at every available opportunity. When he was eighteen, in 1867, the factory was moved to Portland and a wholesale store was added. His business training was had in this store. Here he began at the bottom, and his close application to every detail soon gave him a thorough knowledge of the business. At the age of twenty-six he was admitted to an equal partnership with his father, under the firm name of A. F. Cox & Son, with himself as General Manager, and which continued until the death of the senior partner, his father, Augustus F. Cox, in 1891. The business, which had expanded enormously under his management, was then incorporated under the old firm name of A. F. Cox & Son, of which he is President and General Manager. From 1868 to 1893, a period of twenty-five years, Mr. Cox gave the business his constant and undivided attention, without a vacation or illness of a single week. Such devotion to business manifestly left no time for any other duties. He is now, however, a Director in the Portland National Bank, Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company and Casco Bay Steamboat Company of Portland, Treasurer of the Portland Theatre Corporation, and Treasurer of the Joliet Railway Company of Joliet, Illinois. He is also President of the Portland Club; a Director of the Athletic Club; member and past officer of Unity Lodge and Eastern Star Encampment of Odd Fellows, also Past Grand Master, and Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; is a Mason and member of all the different branches up to and including the Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; and member of Pine Tree Lodge Knights of Pythias, and Past Grand Vice-Commander of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Mr. Cox was married December 11, 1872, to Almira C. Hussey, of Vassalboro, Maine; they have no children.

WILSON, GEORGE ADAM, South Paris, Judge of Probate of Oxford county, was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 31, 1842, son of

GEO. A. WILSON.

Reverend Adam and Sarah H. (Ricker) Wilson. His father, Reverend Adam Wilson, D. D., was the founder of Zion's Advocate, the established organ of the Baptists of Maine, and was one of the most prominent divines of that denomination. His mother was a sister of Reverend Joseph Ricker, D. D., another Baptist clergyman of prominence.

He received his early education at Hebron and Paris Hill (Maine) Academies and Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, and graduated from Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1862. Immediately after graduation from college he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Maine Regiment, and served out his term of enlistment, participating in the siege of Port Hudson under General Banks, and as a member of the famous "Forlorn Hope" when the fort was assaulted, May 27, 1863. On his return from the army he entered the law office of Hon. Reuben Foster at Waterville, remaining there until June 1865, when he opened a law office at South Paris, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession. He was admitted to the Kennebec Bar in 1864. When the South Paris Savings Bank was organized, in 1873, Mr. Wilson was chosen Treasurer, and has held this position ever since. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Paris Manufacturing Company, a large concern, employing a hundred and fifty hands, and has always been President of the company. He has in fact been actively and prominently identified with every enterprise started to increase the prosperity and advance the interests of the village, since he settled there thirty years ago. He has also been industrious in other directions outside of his law practice, and has in the hands of the printer a work of eight hundred pages, embodying the Probate Law and Practice of Maine. Mr. Wilson served as a member of the Maine Legislature in 1883–4, and resigned to accept the appointment of Judge of Probate for Oxford County, which office he still holds, having been three times renominated without opposition. He has been a Trustee of Colby University since 1887; was Master of Paris Masonic Lodge in 1878–9; was Noble Grand of Mount Mica Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1880, and Chief Patriarch of Aurora Encampment in 1881; served as Chancellor Commander of Hamlin Lodge Knights of Pythias in 1894, and is a member of Portland Commandery Knights Templar and William K. Kimball Post Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Judge Wilson is a Republican. He was married August 24, 1865, to Annie L. Blake, daughter of David Blake of Belgrade, Maine; they have two children: Madge Shirley and George Adam Wilson, Jr.

FERGUSON, WILLARD BIXBY, Street-Railway Promoter, Contractor and Operator, of Boston and Malden, Massachusetts, was born in Troy, Waldo county, Maine, December 20, 1844, son of Nahum and Betsey (Tasker) Ferguson. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland in 1780 and settled in Eliot, Maine, where they engaged in farming. On the maternal side he is of English descent. His early education was acquired in the public schools. Although but eighteen years old when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Maine Infantry, and was in active service for three years, participating in the Battle of New Orleans with General Butler, also at Baton Rouge, and in two engagements at Port Hudson. Upon the restoration of the Union he returned to the home farm. But farm life not

W. B. FERGUSON.

being to his liking, he removed in 1874 to Salem, Massachusetts, where he became interested in the street-railroad business, and remained for about fifteen years. When electricity began to come to the front as a motive-power, he went to Boston and connected himself with the office of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, where he gave his attention to the especial study of electricity in its application to street-railways. In this line of business he has been signally successful, and in recent years has come to be known among business men as the "King of Street-Railway Magnates." Re-entering his old business under the new conditions, he soon became associated with numerous enterprises. He

was manager of the street railway in Salem, and later he built the road from Salem to Danvers and Marblehead, afterwards equipping it with electricity. It was this, one of the earlier of the trolley roads, that the late Oliver Wendell Holmes had in mind when he wrote "The Broomstick Train." Later he built the Waterville & Fairfield and Augusta & Gardiner electric roads in Maine, and in Massachusetts the Gloucester, the Rockport, the Milford, Holliston & South Framingham and the Milford & Hopedale street-railways. Mr. Ferguson makes a business of contracting for the building and equipment of electric-street roads. He is actively interested in a dozen or more street-railway systems, and is President of the Suburban, the South Middlesex, the Gloucester, the Rockport, the Athol & Orange, the Gloucester, Essex & Beverly, the Milford, Holliston & South Framingham and the Milford & Hopedale street-railway companies. He is also President of the Malden Loan and Trust Company and of the new Water Tube Trust Company, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Kernwood Club of Malden. Mr. Ferguson's home is in the beautiful suburb of Malden known as the West End. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in Salem was a member of the City Council for two years. He was married September 2, 1871, to Miss E. Janette Coffin; they have two daughters: Anna L. and Lila G. Ferguson.

BIRD, SIDNEY MORSE, President of the John Bird Company, wholesale grocers, Rockland, was born in Rockland, March 11, 1840, son of John and Clarissa (Gregory) Bird. His father was a native of Framingham, Massachusetts, and his mother was born in Camden, Maine. He attended the common schools until the age of eighteen, and then entered upon his practical training for business life in a country store. From 1858 to 1862 he served as a clerk for his father's firm of John Bird & Company, and was then admitted to partnership. This business, established in 1832, has grown from a small country store to one of the largest wholesale grocery and specialty houses in Maine, and in 1891 was incorporated, under the name of John Bird Company. Mr. Bird is also President of the North National Bank of Rockland, of which he was elected a Director in 1868, and is a Director of the Cobb Lime Company, Camden & Rockland Water Company, Limerock Railroad Company, Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street-Railway, Knox Gas and Electric Company, the Georges Valley Railroad Company, and is closely connected with the management of several other corporations. Mr. Bird has served as a member of the City Government of Rockland, and in 1870–1 and 1881 represented his city in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Sixtieth Legislatures, respectively. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Cleaves a member of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital Commission, which has under its supervision the construction of the new insane hospital at Bangor. Mr. Bird is a Republican in politics, and was a Delegate to the

S. M. BIRD.

Republican National Convention of 1892 at Minneapolis. He is a member of the Central Club of Rockland. He was married September 25, 1859, to Anna E. Heard; they have five children: Newbury Alvin, Elmer Sidney, Maynard Sumner, Henry Borstel and Alan Lawrence Bird.

BLISS, CHARLES EDMUND, Postmaster of Bangor, was born in Bradford, Vermont, July 23, 1833, son of Dr. Hiram and Polly (Hale) Bliss. He received a common school education, and when seventeen years old learned telegraphy at Waldoboro, Maine. After serving four years as an operator in Boston and at Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, he came to

Bangor in 1855 and entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1865 he was appointed Manager of their Bangor office, continuing in that capacity until 1894, when he was appointed Postmaster of Bangor by President Cleve-

CHAS E. BLISS.

land, which position he at present holds. In politics Mr. Bliss has been always a Democrat. He was married April 2, 1855, to Louise Alden Tyler, of Thomaston, Maine; they have three children: Harry C., Marcia Fessenden and Alfred Veazie Bliss.

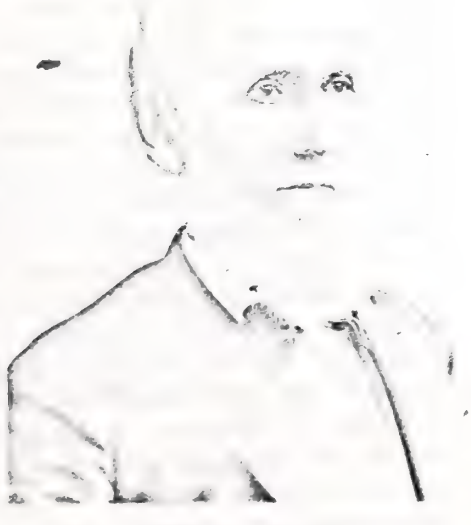
BROWN, CHARLES FREEMAN, of Wright, Brown & Quinby, Solicitors of Patents, Boston, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, October 21, 1848, son of John and Deborah (Freeman) Brown. His great-grandfather John Brown was one of the Scotch-Irish colonists from Londonderry, Ireland, who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, about 1750. He became one of the founders of Belfast, Maine, and a member of its first Board of Selectmen. He with two others refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown at the time of the Revolution — all the other voters of the town taking the oath — and for this reason was compelled to abandon his home and land in Belfast until after the war. The records say that he was a man of great uprightness and strength of character. John Brown, Jr., son of the foregoing, lived and died in Belfast. His son, John Brown 2d, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Belfast and died in Hampden, where he removed in early life and became a prominent citizen, being for many years a neighbor, friend and political supporter of the late Hannibal Hamlin. Charles F. Brown was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town, and received his training for professional life in the patent-law offices of Hill & Ellsworth at Washington, District of Columbia, and Carroll D. Wright in Boston. In 1875 he entered into partnership with Colonel Wright, his preceptor, now United States Commissioner of Labor, under the firm name of Wright & Brown, patent attorneys and solicitors. Colonel Wright retiring in 1878 to devote all of his time to statistical work, Mr. Brown continued the business alone under the same firm name until 1885, when he took in A. W. Crossley of Washington as a partner. Later Mr. Crossley retired and was succeeded by William Quinby of Washington, and the firm became Wright,

CHARLES F. BROWN.

Brown & Quinby, its present style. Mr. Brown served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1881 as a member of the House, representing the towns of Reading, North Reading and Wilmington, and in 1892–3 as a member of the Senate for the Sixth

Middlesex District. In Reading, where he has resided since 1874, he has been a member of the School Committee and a Director of the First National Bank, is a Director in various corporations and President of the Pine Tree Club of Reading, and is a member of Good Samaritan Lodge of Masons and the Reading Athletic Club. He is also a member of the Middlesex and Pine Tree State clubs of Boston. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican, and claims the honor of being one of the original Blaine men in Massachusetts. He was married September 24, 1874, to Elizabeth Anna Harrison of Newark, New Jersey; they have three children: Arthur H., Gertrude C. and Sydney F. Brown.

BROOKS, JOHN G., M. D., Ex-Mayor of Belfast, was born in York, Maine, February 15, 1821, son of Solomon and Nancy (Savage) Brooks. His father



JOHN G. BROOKS.

was a man of some prominence in his time, and served in both branches of the Maine Legislature. His grandfather Solomon Brooks and his grandmother Lois Brooks were both descendants of the Brooks families who settled in Massachusetts at an early period; the latter was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts. His mother's ancestor, Major Thomas Savage, came to Boston in 1635 in the ship Planter, was Captain of an artillery company in 1651, commanded the Massachusetts forces in King Philip's War, represented Boston in the General Court of Massachusetts for nine years, was otherwise prominent in the early history of Boston, and married Faith, the daughter of Anne Hutchinson, who was famous in the early religious controversies of Massachusetts; he was descended from Le Sieur Thomas Le Sauvage, whose name appears as one of the survivors of the Battle of Hastings, 1066. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the public schools, and at South Berwick (Maine) Academy and Gorham (Maine) Seminary. It was his original intention to follow a mercantile career; he was in a country store several years, and in 1839 entered a drygoods store in Boston, where he remained for a year, but was compelled to give up that occupation on account of failing health. Later he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1848, and pursuing the study of medicine, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1851. In the same year he established himself in the active practice of his profession in Belfast, where he has since remained. During the early days of the Civil War, in 1861, he was appointed Examining Surgeon for drafted men and volunteers by the Governor of Maine. He was Examining Surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau for many years, and has served as an officer both in the County and State medical societies. After many years of extensive and arduous practice, his health becoming impaired with increasing age has compelled his gradual retirement from the active duties of general medical practice. Dr. Brooks assisted in organizing the Belfast Savings Bank in 1868, and has been one of its Trustees from its organization. He was elected President of the Belfast National Bank in 1879, and has continued in this office to the present time. He has also been interested in several local business enterprises in Belfast. He was a member of the State Senate in 1873, was Mayor of Belfast for two terms in 1874–5, and was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature of 1880. In politics Dr. Brooks was a Democrat until the commencement of the Civil War, and has been a Republican since. He is unmarried.

BAILEY, DUDLEY PERKINS, Lawyer, of Boston and Everett, Massachusetts, was born in Cornville, Somerset county, Maine, son of Reverend Dudley

Perkins and Hannah Barrows (Cushman) Bailey. On the paternal side he is a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and his maternal ancestor was Robert Cushman, also one of the Pilgrims. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Maine, by private tuition at home, and at Monson (Maine) Academy. He graduated from Colby University in 1867, studied law in the office of William L. Putnam of Portland, Maine, now Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and was admitted to the Bar at Portland, April 28, 1870. He entered upon the active duties of his profession at Freeport, Maine, in 1870; practiced in Portland in 1870–2; in Everett, Massachusetts, 1872–9; and in Boston and Everett from 1879 to the present time, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, especially in the line of conveyancing and the examination of titles. Mr. Bailey is also President of the Everett Herald Company, the corporation publishing the Everett Herald. He was a member of the School Committee of Everett in 1873–4, 1876–80 and 1882–91, serving as Chairman 1886–91; represented Everett in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1886–7; was a member of the Common Council in 1893–4, being President of that body in the latter year, and Alderman in 1895. He has also been a Trustee of the Everett Public Library from 1878 to the present time. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, Tabernacle Chapter and Brauseant Commandery of Masons; the Middlesex and Pine Tree State clubs of Boston; member and first President of the Pine Tree Club of Everett; and member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa societies of Colby University, also of the First Baptist Church in Everett, and life member and Director of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. He was active in the founding of the Glendale Baptist Sabbath School of Everett in 1888, and has been its Superintendent since organization. Mr. Bailey is a Republican in politics; he served for several years on the Republican Town Committee, and has been a member of the Senatorial District Committee since 1894. While serving in the Legislature he was instrumental in securing legislation for limiting conditions and restrictions on real estate to thirty years; for additional taxes on telephone companies; codification of laws for the collection of taxes; and for improved returns of the aggregates of assessors. He also drafted the city ordinances for the establishment of the Board of Public Works of Everett, and for placing Everett's labor service under civil-service rules. Mr. Bailey has also been active in the literary field. In 1867, while in college, he won the first prize offered by the American Free Trade League to undergraduates of American Colleges, for best essay in favor of Free Trade. He had editorial charge of the Portland (Maine) Press for a time, and has written somewhat extensively for magazines on financial topics, beginning with the American Exchange and Review in 1873, and later contributing to the Bankers' Magazine of New York. Among these articles may be mentioned historical sketches of Massachusetts Banks, Austrian Paper Money and the Crisis of 1873, Monetary System of Italy, Russian Paper Money, and the Spanish Bank

DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

of the Island of Cuba; and several articles on the Clearing House System, reprinted in pamphlet form containing the fullest statistical data on that subject ever printed up to that time (1890); the part relating to Clearing Houses in Bolles's Practical Banking (1884); and History of the Boston Clearing House, published in the Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County, 1894. He is also the author of the History of Everett printed in Drake's History of Middlesex County in 1879, the History of Everett in Lewis's History of Middlesex County published in 1890, and History of Everett (illustrated) in the Everett Souvenir of 1893. Mr. Bailey is unmarried.

CRAWFORD, Reverend George Artemas, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., Boston, was born in Calais, Maine, April 29, 1849, son of Reverend William Henry and Julia A. (Whittier) Crawford. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side, and

GEORGE A. CRAWFORD.

on the maternal side is of English descent. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and at Hampden (Maine) Academy and Bucksport (Maine) Seminary. He graduated from the Boston University College of Liberal Arts in 1878, later receiving the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the School of All Sciences of that institution. In 1889 he received the degree of D. D. from New Orleans University. Mr. Crawford served for a short time in the army during the War of the Rebellion. For many years following 1870 he was a Chaplain in the United States Navy, retiring in 1889 on account of physical disability. He has also served as pastor of several churches in Maine, and in Boston and vicinity. He was connected with the editorial department of the Boston Daily Standard from the time it was started in March 1895 until December 1895, serving as Managing Editor for three months, and left that paper to accept a position as Vice-President of the Old Glory Gold Mining and Smelting Company, which he holds at the present time. Rev. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council, also of the Royal Arcanum, Beta Theta Psi college fraternity, and Grand Army of the Republic. He was married September 3, 1872, to Mary Ella Patten, of Waldoboro, Maine. They have three sons: Howard T., born in 1874; Kendrick P., born in 1875; and Truman K. Crawford, born in 1878.

CURTIS, John Bacon, one of Portland's most active business men and wealthiest citizens, and known far and wide as "the Original Spruce-Gum Man" — an epithet which does not displease him — was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, October 10, 1827, son of John and Mary B. (Bacon) Curtis. The late John Curtis, father of the subject of this sketch, was the founder of the firm of Curtis & Son, the famous spruce-gum manufacturers, and for years was a farmer and lumberman in the town of Bradford. It occurred to the father one day that the gum from the spruce trees might be "run," put

JOHN B. CURTIS

up in attractive packages, and find a place in the market. The idea proved not only practicable, but highly successful, and in 1848 father and son removed to the city of Bangor, remaining there for a brief period, and then coming to Portland, where

the firm has since continued. The business soon grew to great proportions. In 1869 the senior Curtis died, but the firm name has remained unchanged. John B. Curtis takes pardonable pride in the fact that he was the first "drummer" that ever went West from New England, making his first Western trip nearly fifty years ago. But Mr. Curtis has by no means confined his enterprises to gum. He has made a success in the dredging business; has been a shipbuilder, putting a dozen or more vessels on the stocks; and has built up the island traffic in Casco Bay by starting the Forest City Line of steamboats, well known to all summer visitors. Before this line was established, the Casco Bay islands were of little account as summer resorts, being either entirely uninhabited or containing only a few fishermen's cottages. Now they are covered with stately hotels and fine summer residences, owned by wealthy people from all parts of the country. Mr. Curtis was also the leading spirit in founding the Portland & Cape Elizabeth Ferry, and has made the present Franklin Wharf property in Portland what it is, a credit to Commercial street and to the city. Beginning life as a farmer, the agricultural pursuit has always had a fascination for him, so it is not astonishing that he has gone into it on a large scale. In 1880 he went to Texas, but not fancying the outlook there, kept on to Nebraska where he bought a ranch of fifty thousand acres. At first he tried sheep-raising, but that failing to pay, he took to cattle-raising, and now has great herds of white-faced Herefords. This and his other Western enterprises have turned out extremely profitable. But he has not surrendered his Eastern investments, and passes his time in flitting from one corner of the country to the other. Mr. Curtis is a man of immense energy and perseverance, and great business sagacity, who has made a high and enduring mark for himself in the industrial world. He was married August 13, 1878, to Alice C. Bacon; they have no children living.

COFFIN, Abraham Burbank, Lawyer, of Boston, was born in Gilead, Oxford county, Maine, March 31, 1831, son of Warren Coffin, a native of Bethel, Maine, and Hannah (Burbank) Coffin, born in Gilead. His early education was acquired in academies at Bedford and Nashua, New Hampshire, his father having moved in 1833 to Londonderry in that state, where he became an extensive and successful farmer. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1856. Subsequently he studied law in Virginia, and in 1858 was admitted to the Bar in Richmond, that state. Then removing to Boston, after another year's study in the office of the late John P. Healey, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and from that time has been engaged in the general practice of law, with offices at 27 School street. Mr. Coffin has been for many years prominent in state affairs. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1875, when he held the Chairmanship of the Committee on Elections; was State Senator in 1877–8, serving in

A. B. COFFIN.

each year as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and on the Judiciary Committee; a member of Governor Robinson's Council in 1885–6; and Chairman of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners from 1887 to 1891. In the town of Winchester, where he resides, he was for several terms a member of the School Committee, and for many years Chairman of the Town Board of Health. He is a member of William Parkman Lodge of Masons, also of the Calumet Club of Winchester and the Middlesex Club of Boston. In politics Mr. Coffin is a Republican. He was married August 16, 1888, to Mary E. Stevens, daughter of Junius M. and Elizabeth Lyon Stevens of Boston.

DAVIDSON, JOHN WILLIAM, Author, ex-Journalist and Farmer, Hammond, was born in Salisbury, New Brunswick, November 11, 1842, son of Samuel and Ann (Hoar) Davidson. His father was of Scotch descent, while his mother came of English stock, both being natives of the Province of New Brunswick. When he was in his third year his parents removed to Eastport, Maine, and thence to Lubec a year later, remaining in the latter place four years, at which time his father, a carpenter by trade, obtained work in Brunswick, Maine. For the next eleven years the family resided successively in Brunswick, Bath and Gardiner, where

JOHN W. DAVIDSON.

the subject of this sketch attended the public schools. In 1860 the father took what was known as the "Aroostook fever," and migrated to that then comparatively-unknown region. Here the pale-faced schoolboy took his first lessons in hard labor, on a tract of wild land in Township B, Range Two, now Hammond, Aroostook county, six miles from Houlton village. In a short time he became quite a backwoodsman, clearing land in the summer and working in the lumber woods during the winters. But this kind of life did not satisfy him, and he entered the office of the Aroostook Pioneer in Houlton, then conducted by W. S. Gilman, father of the present editor and proprietor. Here his latent talent for story-writing manifested itself, his work appearing in the Pioneer under the signature of "Brother Jonathan." After working in the Pioneer office several years as compositor, foreman and assistant editor, Mr. Davidson in 1876 removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, taking a position on The Republican, then under the leadership of Samuel Bowles the elder. He remained on this paper seven years, and during that time began writing under his own name, his stories and scraps of verse appearing in The Republican, the Springfield Homestead, the Portland (Maine) Transcript, the Illustrated World, Hearthstone and Saturday Night, the last three papers published in Philadelphia, besides in various Boston publications. In 1883 he went to Boston and obtained work on the Boston Globe. At this time he began writing serial stories for Saturday Night, and then for Golden Days, one of the leading juvenile publications of the country, and from that time onward his work has been principally of a youthful character. Into these stories he has woven his own New England experiences in city and country, or the semi-barbarous life in logging camps, always aiming, as he claims an author should aim, to point some moral lesson. Gradually under the double strain of newspaper work and story writing, his health gave way, and in 1889 he returned to the hills of Maine, locating in Hammond upon the very farm which he had helped to clear nearly thirty years before. Casting aside everything of a literary character with his city raiment, he donned the coarse clothing of the farmer, and began, with feeble hands, to till the soil once more. In a surprisingly brief time strength and vigor returned to him, and grim dyspepsia, the bane of the so-called higher civilization, departed. After a short respite he once more took up his pen, writing on an average two stories of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand words each a year, and attending to his farm duties at the same time. These stories have appeared in Golden Days, of Philadelphia, and the Argosy, of New York. Only once did he ever draw a skeleton or model for a story, and when his work was completed, as it bore no resemblance whatever to the pattern, he decided thenceforth to unravel the thread as he went along, much of it being as new to him as to the general reader. In fact his characters more frequently dominate him than he them. As his hands became somewhat cramped he sought relief in a typewriter, and found to his astonishment that he could compose more readily while banging the keys of the noisy machine than with the

pen. In politics Mr. Davidson is a Republican, and though not prominent in general affairs, he is quite active in home matters, being Chairman of the Municipal Officers and a member of the School Board, as well as a leader in Christian work. He was married in 1869 to Mary E. Niles, daughter of John W. Niles of Ludlow, Maine. They have had three children: John Herbert, born in 1874; Florence Marian, who died in infancy in 1881, and Myra Evelyn Davidson, born in 1890.

EDMUNDS, CHARLES DOLE, M. D., Bangor, was born in East Corinth, Penobscot county, Maine, June 4, 1859, son of Charles Edwin and Caroline

C. D EDMUNDS.

Matilda (Stockman) Edmunds. He is a grandson on the paternal side of Elawton Edmunds, born in Mexico, Maine, and Philena Chandler, born in Mercer, Maine; his maternal grandparents were Loring Stockman, born in Stillwater, Maine, and Hannah Dole, born in Orrington, Maine. His early education was received in the district schools of East Corinth and at East Corinth Academy. He prepared for college at the Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, graduating therefrom in June 1879, and entered Colby University, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1883. Adopting the profession of medicine, he pursued a three-years course at Harvard Medical School, graduating as M. D. in 1886, and in September of that year came to Bangor and established himself in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Calvin Seavey, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Edmunds served as City Physician of Bangor from March 1887 to March 1890, is Visiting Physician on the medical staff of the Eastern Maine General Hospital, and is a member of the Penobscot County and the Eastern Maine medical associations. He is also a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity. In politics Dr. Edmunds is a Republican, but has never been active in political matters and has held no public office, except that of City Physician. He was married March 27, 1890, to Annie Woodbury Jones, daughter of Silas D. Jones of Bangor; they have one child: Charles Storer Edmunds.

EMMONS, GEORGE PORTER, M. D., Superintendent of the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, was born in Georgetown, Sagadahoc

GEO. P. EMMONS.

county, Maine, July 7, 1859, son of Seward Porter and Louisa Ann (Hinckley) Emmons. He acquired his early education in the town schools and Free High School at Georgetown, and the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, graduated from Bates College

at Lewiston in 1882, and received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1885. He studied medicine at Portland, Maine, and received his degree of M. D., from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1885. For the first four years following his graduation in medicine he practiced his profession in Richmond, Maine, and since then has been established in Lewiston. Since July 1, 1891, Dr. Emmons has been Resident Physician and Superintendent of the Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association and Androscoggin County Medical Society. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married January 18, 1878, to Abbie C. Emmons, of Lewiston; they have had two children: Annie M. F., who died in infancy, and George H. Emmons, aged four years.

HARTWELL, EBEN TILTON, Mayor of Oldtown, was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, September 24, 1855, son of Alonzo and Josephine (Tilton)

EBEN T. HARTWELL.

Hartwell. He was educated in the public schools and the Hubbardston High School. After his school career and home life on the farm, he learned the carpenters' trade with his grandfather, Ebenezer Tilton, who was a contractor and builder in Massachusetts. For some time he worked at his trade in Worcester and Gardner, Massachusetts, which latter place was his home in 1882. While there, and just before he came to Maine, he built six houses for C. B. Knight of Worcester. In 1884 he established a planing and moulding mill in Oldtown, which he has carried on to the present time. Soon after coming to Maine he took up the business of building contractor, in connection with his mill work, and has since built many houses in Oldtown, also the Universalist Church in that city, besides various buildings in Bangor and surrounding towns. When the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad was extended through to Houlton, Mr. Hartwell was awarded the contract for a large portion of the railroad buildings along the line, the work covering a period of two years. The work was commenced in April 1892, and during its progress Mr. Hartwell lived with his crew of men in a box-car, pressing their way through the wilds of Maine, following close upon the track of the men who were laying the rails. During the two years fifty-two buildings were completed, including passenger stations, freight houses and dwellings, and notwithstanding the many difficulties and hardships of the task, due to distance from civilization, severe winter weather, etc., Mr. Hartwell was able to finish his contract within the specified time, and had the pleasure of knowing that the work was very satisfactory to the commissioners of the road. At the present time he is engaged in building the largest coal-shed and roundhouse belonging to the Bangor & Aroostook road, requiring half a million feet of lumber in their construction. Mr. Hartwell was elected an Alderman of Oldtown from Ward Two in 1895, and in 1896 was elected Mayor of the city, which office he fills with signal efficiency and ability. His political principles are Democratic. Mr. Hartwell is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, also a member of Union Lodge and charter member of Gardner Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen. He was married June 26, 1895, to Mary G. Covell of Worcester, Massachusetts.

HAMILTON, SAMUEL KING, Lawyer, of Boston and Wakefield, Massachusetts, was born in Waterboro, Maine, July 27, 1837, son of Benjamin Ricker and Sarah (Carl) Hamilton. He is descended from Scotch ancestors, who emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Berwick, Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. His early education was acquired in the district schools

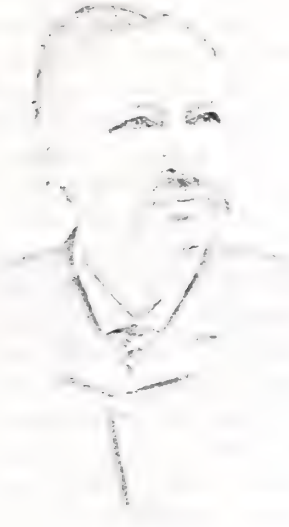
of his native town, at the Limerick (Maine) Academy, and Saco (Maine) High School, and he received his collegiate training at Dartmouth, where he graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department in 1859. He at once entered upon the study of law in the office of Ira T. Drew at Alfred, Maine, where except for a portion of the time spent in teaching school he remained until 1862, when he was admitted to the York County Bar. He then formed a law partnership with Mr. Drew, which continued until dissolved in 1867 by Mr. Hamilton's removal to Biddeford, Maine, where he remained in practice about five years. In 1872 he

S. K. HAMILTON.

took up his residence in Wakefield, Massachusetts, and opened an office in Boston, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the School Committee of his native town for two years, and in Biddeford he served on the Board of Aldermen 1869–70, and also represented that city in the Maine Legislature. Soon after his location in Wakefield he became prominent in municipal affairs, and for the ten years 1876-86 served on the School Committee, nine of which he was Chairman; was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen four years; many years Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Beebe Town Library, and for twenty years has been Counsel for the town. In politics Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat, and was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1880. In 1883 he was a candidate for District Attorney for the Northern District of Massachusetts, and in 1894 the candidate of his party for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District. He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in July 1896, and immediately upon the adoption of the platform announced his intention of refusing to support the platform or any person who stood upon it; and was, upon his return to Massachusetts, among the first to aid in the organization of a party in opposition to it. He was a staunch supporter of Palmer and Buckner and the Indianapolis platform. Mr. Hamilton is President of the Terminal City Company and the Wakefield Water Company, and is also Treasurer of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. He was married February 13, 1867, to Miss Annie E. Davis, of Newfield, Maine. They have no children.

HEWETT, James Henry Hobbs, President of the Thomaston Board of Trade, was born in Hope, Knox county, Maine, February 16, 1836, son of John and Esther W. (Brown) Hewett. He is a grandson of William Orrit Hewett, who was a Sergeant in the English army, and came to this country with the troops under command of Sir William Howe. His sympathies with the patriots caused him to desert from the British ranks soon after landing at Boston, and he shortly enlisted in the New Hampshire troops of the American army, in which he served continuously till the end of the Revolutionary War. He never had any communication with his relatives in England after his desertion, hence trace of earlier ancestry is lost. He married Sarah King of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and became one of the original settlers of the town of Hope, Maine, where he afterwards resided until his death. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is a grandson of William Brown, who came with his family from Rhode Island and settled in Hope about 1810. He was educated in the country schools until the age of sixteen, and then fitted for college at the Maine Wesleyan and Westbrook seminaries, and North Yarmouth Academy. He attended Bowdoin College three years, in the class of 1860, earning the means of paying his educational expenses by working at the joiners' trade and teaching school a part of each year. Leaving college from choice at the end of his junior year, in 1859 he went to Kentucky and engaged in teaching.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was teaching in Covington Institute, and studying law with Judge W. H. Hayes, at Springfield, Kentucky. In July 1861 he went to Brownville, Nebraska, and continued the study of law with his brother, Judge O. B. Hewett, until admitted to the Bar of that territory in June 1862. He then returned to Maine, and on the 13th of August 1862 enlisted as a recruit for the Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, joining the regiment at Beaufort, South Carolina. He served with his regiment until June 16, 1865, when he was discharged for disability from a wound received in action. At the Battle of Rice



J. H. H. HEWETT.

Station, Virginia, April 6, 1865, he was shot through the left thigh and severely wounded, while acting as Assistant Inspector-General of the brigade and in rallying the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. At the close of the war he returned to Maine and settled in Thomaston, where he has since resided, in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Hewett served successively as Quartermaster-Sergeant, Second Lieutenant of Company E, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, and Captain of Company D, Eighth Regiment, Maine Volunteers. On May 30, 1867, he was commissioned by the President as Major of United States Volunteers by brevet, to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." He was Deputy Collector of Customs at Thomaston from 1869 to 1887, was County Attorney of Knox County for the four years 1887–91, and at the present time is President of the Thomaston Board of Trade. He is a member of Orient Masonic Lodge, Henry Knox Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, also of the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of P. Henry Tillson Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Major Hewett has been always a Republican, and has served as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee and member of the State and County Republican committees. He was married August 23, 1862, to Susan L. Hawkes, of Thomaston; they have four children: John, Fred Morris, Mabel Esther and James Henry Hewett.

HEALY, Right Reverend James Augustine, Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland, was born on a plantation near Macon, Georgia, April 6, 1830, son of Michael M. and Eliza (Clarke) Healey. His father was a Southern farmer, or planter, and a native of Ireland. His education was begun at Flushing, Long Island, New York, at a select school of Quakers, or Friends, and was continued at Burlington, New Jersey, in a boarding school conducted by William Dennis, former Vice-President of Haverford (Pennsylvania) College, also a Quaker institution. At the age of fourteen, when he entered college, he had completed his studies in algebra, trigonometry and the science of surveying. He spent the five years 1844–9 at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts, where Jesuits were the teachers, and of which institution he was one of the first students, graduating in July 1849. He then studied theology for three years in Montreal, Canada, and two years in a superior course at Paris, where besides perfecting himself in theology, he greatly increased his proficiency in the French language, of which he became a very fluent speaker, and here he was ordained priest in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in 1854. Called to the Diocese of Boston, he served as Secretary to Rt. Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, for twelve years, and as Rector and Administrator of the Catholic Parish nine years, 1857–66, when he was transferred to the large and important parish of St. James in Boston, succeeding Archbishop Williams in that pastorate. After nine years as Pastor of St. James Church, upon the death of Rt.

Rev. David W. Bacon, Father Healy was appointed his successor as Bishop of Portland, in February 1875, his consecration taking place in June following. In this important episcopate Bishop Healy has since continued, covering at this time a period of more than twenty years. On coming to Portland he found a diocese heavily burdened with debt. Its vast extent, embracing the states of Maine and New Hampshire, entailed severe and increasing labors upon its chief pastor, and the successful administration of its affairs presented difficulties of no ordinary degree. In 1884, on petition of the Bishop, New Hampshire was made a separate diocese, and Rev. Dennis W. Bradley, a former Rector of the Cathedral in Portland, was appointed its first Bishop. A remarkable success has attended Bishop Healy's labors in his present field. There are now eighty-three priests in the Diocese of Maine alone, whereas there were but sixty-five in Maine and New Hampshire when he came to Portland; twenty-nine new parishes have been established, and besides twelve new churches built where none before existed, thirty-five have been built in place of pre-existing ones; ten convents have been founded, with two hundred and eight sisters in place of the little band of twenty in 1875, new missions have been started in various parts of the state, and three asylums and two hospitals have been inaugurated and maintained. Nor has the progress been less constant and marked along the educational line; a college which has now seventy students has been founded at Van Buren, under charge of the Marist Fathers, and twelve new schools have been put in operation, under the charge of proficient teachers. While it is but justice to the clergy to say that the building of churches and schools has been accomplished largely by their labors and sacrifices, yet it has been under the Bishop's inspiration and rule, and through the encouragement and example furnished by his energy and zeal, that these remarkably successful results have been attained. Bishop Healy has long held high rank as a pulpit orator, and has been frequently invited to preach at the consecration of bishops, dedication of churches, jubilees and similar occasions; he has twice visited San Francisco in this capacity, but he rarely accepts such invitations outside of his own or some neighboring diocese. Not often outside of the church, and only upon exceptional occasions, such as the death of President Garfield and the Columbian Celebration at Portland, has he appeared upon the public platform. His eulogy on Garfield, at City Hall, Portland, was a remarkable production and attracted widespread attention. The Bishop, as a "Corporation Sole," holds all the church property in the diocese, and his prompt and intelligent action and correct methods of business are known not in Portland alone, but are felt throughout the state. As a citizen, Bishop Healy is second to none in manifesting an interest in every movement for public charity or the public good.

JAMES A. HEALY.

HILL, Hollis Boardman, of the National Law and Collection Exchange, Boston, was born in Stetson, Penobscot county, Maine, May 31, 1845, son of Hezekiah and Emily Maria (Hill) Hill. On the paternal side he is of good old New England stock, and on the maternal side of notable military ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hill, was an officer in the Fourth Regiment of Regulars, United States Army, and died just after the Battle of Tippecanoe. The subject of this sketch possesses the last letter he wrote, in which he said that as soon as he recovered he would give an account of the battle. At one time during the late Civil War, at the age of nineteen, as a Lieutenant in the volunteer service, he had command of the same army post that his grandfather commanded in 1810–11. His great-

grandfather, James Hill, was an officer in the French and Indian wars. His mother's brother, James Hill, graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1844, and was Chief Quartermaster under General Taylor in the Mexican War, serving all through that war. He was presented by the officers with a solid silver service which is still in the possession of the family. In the Seminole War in Florida, he was on General Taylor's staff. He died in Baltimore, Maryland. His son James M. Hill was also a graduate of West Point, and has a sister married to General Barton H. Bee of South Carolina. He went with the South in the Rebellion, and was captured by the

HOLLIS B. HILL.

Unionists at Fort Fisher, where he was serving as General Whiting's Chief of Staff. General J. A. Hill, brother of the subject of this sketch, was in the attack on Fort Fisher under General Foster, and there met his cousin, whom he had not seen for some years. Hollis B. Hill was educated in the common schools of his native town, the East Corinth (Maine) Academy, and at commercial college in Portland. He received his training for active life in mercantile business, and was for some years in the wholesale grocery trade as a member of the firm of W. & C. R. Milliken, Portland. In 1888, he withdrew from the business on account of ill health, and for the next four years was in the South, where he was interested in an iron blast-furnace and other enterprises. In 1892, his health being restored, he returned North and associated himself with Colonel Joseph W. Spaulding in the law and collection business in Boston, forming the National Law and Collection Exchange, which he has since conducted, the business extending over the United States and into the Canadas and Europe. Since his army service Mr. Hill has continued to take an active interest in military affairs, and while resident in Maine served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Davis, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; on Governor Bodwell's staff as Commissary-General, ranking as Colonel; and on Governor Marble's staff as Inspector-General, with rank of Brigadier-General. General Hill is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of Burnside Post Grand Army of the Republic, of Auburn, Maine. While residing in Portland he served as a member of the City Council in 1886–7, and was a Director of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland and the Northern Banking Company, also one of the founders of the Portland Club. In politics, he has always been a Republican. He was married October 27, 1870, to Harriet Morrill Quinby, daughter of the Reverend Doctor George W. Quinby of Augusta, Maine; they have one son: George Quinby Hill.

JEFFERDS, George Fayson, M. D., Bangor, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, May 7, 1816, son of William and Sarah (Walker) Jefferds. He is a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Jefferds, who came (from Scotland, it is believed) to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1720. His early education was acquired in the Latin School of Andover, Massachusetts, for a few months, and then for three years at the Limerick (Maine) Academy, under Principals Asa D. Smith, subsequently President of Dartmouth College, and Samuel Harris, LL. D. Pursuing a college course, he graduated from Bowdoin in 1838, and spent the next three years in teaching, as Principal of the Alfred (Maine) Academy one year and the Nashua (New Hampshire) Academy two years. Entering upon the study of medicine, he attended the Medical School of Harvard and later that of Bowdoin College, receiving from the latter institution the degree of M. D. in 1845, and immediately commenced practice as physician and surgeon in Kennebunkport, his native town, serving there actively and continuously until the close of the year

1860. In 1861 Dr. Jefferds came to Bangor, and took the large practice left by Dr. J. H. Payne, who had moved to Boston. His new field of practice was especially large for a few years because of the war. The suburban towns had mostly given up

GEORGE PAYSON JEFFERDS.

their physicians and surgeons to the military service, and thus his practice extended over a territory from fifteen to twenty-five miles in every direction from the city. Peace came, however, and with it the return of the army surgeons to their old homes. Since then he has been mostly engaged in city practice, and for more than a quarter of a century Dr. Jefferds has been doing the day and night work of a physician in Bangor. For the past five years, however, owing to somewhat feeble health and advancing old age, he has been gradually withdrawing from professional work, and has now about retired, having become an octogenarian May 7, 1896. Dr. Jefferds was admitted to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1859, and having been a member more than twenty-five years, is now numbered among the Seniors of that organization, entitled "Members of the Senate." He has also been a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society from its organization. He served his native town as Town Treasurer for fifteen years, Town Physician ten years, Chairman of the School Committee fifteen years and Chairman of the Board of Health ten years. As a member of the South Congregational Society of Kennebunkport, he was Superintendent of the Sunday School, and Deacon of the church from 1845 to December 1860. Dr. Jefferds is a staunch Republican in principles, but has never been a politician.

LANDRY, GEORGE EDOUARD, M. D., Oldtown, was born in Becancourt, Province of Quebec, August 27, 1869, son of Dr. Louis Elzear and Maria Adelaide (Quesnel) Landry. He comes of medical ancestry, being a grandson of Colonel Louis Michel Landry, M. D., and Madeline Dubois on the paternal side, and his maternal grandparents were Charles Quesnel, M. D., and Mary Anne Campbell. He received his early education from private teachers, and pursued a classical course of eight years in Three Rivers College, from which he graduated in 1888. He studied with Professor Alfred Leblond de Brumath for one year, after which he began a four-years medical course in Laval University, Montreal. During his university course he served in various capacities

G. E. LANDRY.

in the Notre-Dame and Hotel Dieu hospitals in Montreal, and was First Assistant of Dr. A. T. Brosseau, Chief Surgeon of the Notre-Dame Hospital, for two years. He took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1891 and that of Doctor of

Medicine in 1893, and was licensed to practice in Canada in the latter year. Dr. Landry has practiced medicine and surgery in Oldtown since 1893. He is a member of the Eastern Maine Medical Association and the Cercle Medicale of Montreal, and honorary member of the Academy St. Thomas d'Aquin of Three Rivers, of which he was at one time President. In Canada he served as First Lieutenant in the Eightieth Battalion of Infantry in 1889-91. He is also a member of Laviolette Court, Independent Order of Foresters. He is unmarried.

LITTLE, FREMONT JOHN CHARLES, Lawyer, Augusta, was born in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, December 5, 1861, son of Benjamin and

FREMONT J. C. LITTLE.

Elizabeth (Fish) Little. His American ancestry dates from George Little, who emigrated from London, England, to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. Joseph Little, son of George, lived at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and his son Daniel was one of the incorporators of Hampstead, New Hampshire, of which town he was long one of the leading citizens. Samuel Little, son of Daniel, lawyer and patriot, was a member of the Provincial Congress that met at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1775-6, and his son Joshua Little was a Captain in the war of the Revolution, served at Castine and Crown Point, and also represented Whitefield, Maine, in the Massachusetts Legislature. Abijah Little, son of the foregoing, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose maternal ancestors were Scotch. F. J. C. Little received his early education in the common schools of Whitefield, Newcastle and Jefferson, Maine, and fitted for college in a three-years course at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated in 1884. He entered Bowdoin College in 1885, graduated June 27, 1889, with the degree of A. B., and on June 23, 1892, received the degree of A. M. from that institution. He worked his way through the fitting school at Waterville, and through college at Bowdoin, by teaching in various schools and academies. In 1889 he taught as Principal of the Patten (Maine) Academy. After graduation he was for a year Principal of the New Portland (Maine) High School, and of the Evening School at Augusta in 1891, while studying law. In March 1892 he was admitted to the Kennebec Bar, and at once began the practice of law in Augusta. He tried two important cases before the Supreme Judicial Court in Lincoln county in 1895, also several in Kennebec county before the Superior and Supreme Judicial courts. Mr. Little served as Clerk of Augusta's first Board of Registration, 1891-2, while a law student in the office of Hon. H. M. Heath. In 1894-5 he was City Solicitor of Augusta, and in 1895-6 was Secretary of the Augusta Board of Trade. He is a Freemason, at present Senior Deacon of Augusta Lodge, and a member of Unity Club of Augusta, a literary society, to which he has contributed various articles at the meetings. In college he was Class Prophet the year of his graduation, Exchange Editor of the Bowdoin Orient during his junior and senior years, and a member of the Theta Delta Chi during his four-years college course, and Chapter Editor of the Shield during his Senior year. He was also a member of a club in the last-named society, and served as Steward of the same in his Junior year. In politics Mr. Little is a Republican, and stumped the state for that party in 1896; but has not been a seeker for public office, his time being taken up chiefly by the work of his professional business. He was married June 18, 1894, to Miss Lillian Blackman, daughter of E. F. Blackman, a member of the Augusta City Council in the years 1889-90; they have one child: Carroll Bryce, born March 11, 1895.

LUDDEN, CHARLES MANDEVILLE, of the law firm of Smith & Ludden, Boston, was born in Dixfield, Oxford county, Maine, November 3, 1863, son of John Mandeville and Elevene J. (Carver) Ludden. He is descended from the Ludden family who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1700, and is also a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower. Mr. Ludden belongs to a family of lawyers. Timothy Ludden, Reporter of Maine Decisions, was a distant cousin; Mandeville T. Ludden, late of Lewiston, Maine, was a great uncle, as also is Luther H. Ludden of Dixfield; and Ludden & Ludden, attorneys at

CHARLES M. LUDDEN.

law, Auburn, Maine, are his younger brothers. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, and graduated from Tufts College in 1886 at the head of his class, with the degree of A. B. He studied law in Harvard Law School three years, graduating with honors in 1889, and later received the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. from Harvard University. When in college he was editor-in-chief of the Tuftonian, and in law school he was one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1889, and soon after began the practice of law in Boston in association with E. Irving Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Ludden, in which relation he has continued to the present time. The firm does a large general law business, making corporation law a specialty. Mr. Ludden was City Solicitor of Waltham, Massachusetts, from January 1891 until his resignation in March 1896, and for several years his firm has served as Town Counsel for the towns of Lexington and Lincoln. He is a member of the Citizens' and Philedian clubs of Waltham, Harvard Law School Association, and the Phi Beta Kappa of Tufts. Mr. Ludden resides in Waltham. He is a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religion. He was married November 24, 1891, to Kathleen Hobart Hayes, of Medford, Massachusetts; they have had one child, John Mandeville Ludden, born April 16, died September 13, 1895.

LORD, HENRY, of Henry Lord & Company, ship-brokers and commission merchants, Bangor, is a native of the city which has been his lifelong home. He was born in Bangor, May 7, 1847, son of Charles E. and Caroline L. (Weston) Lord, old residents of the Penobscot city. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathan Lord, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Kittery, Maine, in 1652; and on the maternal side, is descended from Joseph Weston, one of the first settlers of Skowhegan, Maine, who came from Concord, Massachusetts, in 1772, and was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Lord's career furnishes a striking example of the success open to the energetic Maine boy in the home field, by improving the opportunities that surround him. Educated in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Bucksport (Maine) Seminary, at the age of eighteen he commenced his business career as a clerk in the office of Captain Thomas J. Stewart, a prosperous ship-broker and general commission merchant of Bangor, engaged largely in the foreign trade as well as in traffic with domestic ports. After three years of thorough training in this connection, the young man launched out for himself, setting up an independent establishment in the same line of business at 21 Exchange street. Here he built up a large and widely-extended business, occupying the original quarters for many years, until in 1892 he removed to more commodious offices at 79 Exchange street. Besides being a large owner and manager of vessel property, and in addition to his ship-brokerage business, Mr. Lord is heavily interested in the ice industry, and is an extensive shipper of ice, lumber,

hay, lastblocks, slate, brick, and other products of the Eastern Maine section. In 1890 he admitted into partnership his brother Edwin, who for several years had been associated with him as chief clerk, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Henry Lord & Company, ship-brokers and commission merchants. Mr. Lord in early life, prior to his more active business career, read law with Peters & Wilson — the former now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and the latter one of the leading attorneys of the state, and President of the Maine Central Railroad — and with the late Colonel Jasper Hutchings, also an eminent

HENRY LORD.

member of the legal fraternity; and though he never engaged in professional practice, he has found the legal knowledge thus acquired most useful in his legislative service and in his business, especially that portion of it relating to maritime affairs. He is an active member of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' National Association, and for eight years served as Maine Commissioner of that commercial body — an organization that at one time enrolled more than a thousand vessels with a valuation of twenty millions of dollars. He was president of the Bangor Board of Trade for thirteen years, and upon the organization of the Maine State Board of Trade, in 1889, was elected to the Presidency of that institution, and has been re-elected at every subsequent annual meeting. The Maine State Board of Trade is composed of delegates from more than forty local boards, having a membership of more than twenty-five hundred of the most active and influential business and professional men of the state. It was the first organization of its kind formed in the United States, although, following the lead of Maine, many other states now have similar organizations. The work of the Maine State Board has been of vast benefit to the state in the way of making known her great advantages and resources, and encouraging their development, and thereby keeping her young men and capital at home. The success which has attended Mr. Lord in his business undertakings is due to inherent qualities that, naturally, have brought him into prominence in social and public life. His strong personality and engaging manners, combined with keen intelligence, breadth of view, and ready expression in relation to all matters of general public interest, have made his counsels and services sought after in various capacities by the community. In politics always an ardent and steadfast Republican, he quickly, upon reaching manhood, became active and prominent in the organization of that party in his native city. Commencing his public life by serving in various minor offices, he was elected a member of the Bangor City Council in 1872, and was continued by successive re-elections for three years, during the second and third of which he served as President of that body. In 1876 his field of action as a political leader and legislator was enlarged by his election as Representative to the State Legislature, and upon being returned the following year he was chosen Speaker of the House, at the age of thirty years. Later he served two terms as State Senator, and during his second term, in 1889, was President of the Maine Senate, the second officer of the state. Among other local honors bestowed upon him, Mr. Lord served for some years upon the Superintending School Committee of Bangor, and as a Director of the Mechanics' Library Association. He was one of the originators of the Bangor Literary Association, an organization that led an active career for many years, and which comprised many of the younger business and professional men of the city, holding weekly meetings during the winter months for debate and general literary advancement. He has always been especially interested in educational matters, and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State College, and was for three years President of the Board of Trustees of Westbrook

Seminary. In religious faith Mr. Lord is a Universalist. Though not in membership in that church, he has been prominently identified with the promotion of its work, and was for several years President of the Maine State Convention of Universalists. Mr. Lord was married in 1872, to Miss Emma Saunders, daughter of Joseph Saunders of Orland. They have four children: Anne, born in October 1872; Harry, born January 1874; Charles, born January 1875, and Alice Lord, born in August 1882.

MITCHELL, HENRY LYMAN, Lawyer, Bangor, was born in Unity, Waldo county, Maine, February 6, 1844, son of Steward S. and Lucinda (Tyler) Mitchell. His father was the fourth son of Isaac Mitchell, who was a large mill owner in Unity; and Isaac Mitchell was one of eleven children of John Mitchell, a soldier of the Revolution, and the second man to settle in the town of Unity. His mother was the sixth child of Rowland Tyler of Bangor, tenth child of Ebenezer Tyler, who lived and died in Attleboro, Massachusetts. Rowland Tyler was a teacher when he first came to Maine, served in the army for many years, was a Captain and Major in the state forces, and carried on a large business as a contractor and builder, besides a large farm. His father, Ebenezer Tyler, was at the Battle of Lexington, served through the war as an officer and became a Major-General of Militia of Massachusetts, from which he resigned in 1806, and also served in the General Court of Massachusetts for several terms. Henry L. Mitchell was left an orphan at a very early age, the death of his mother when he was three years old being followed by his father's death two years later. He attended the common and graded schools, and six terms at the Corinth and Corinna (Maine) academies, and later was a private pupil of Professors Sewall and Cates and Rev. J. H. Sawyer, three of the ablest teachers of Maine. Aside from his boyish schooling he was obliged to educate himself, earning the money to pay for his private tuition by working at various occupations during the summer months, and teaching fall, winter and spring terms of school. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar in April 1866, and at once commenced practice in Bangor, where he has since continued in the enjoyment for many years of a large business. In September 1861 he left his school and became a member of the First Regiment of Maine Cavalry; was in the battles of Middletown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Second Battle of Bull Run, and Antietam, and was so badly wounded that it unfitted him for mounted duty, therefore he left the service, and as soon as he was able, resumed his studies. He served as Colonel of the Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Militia 1883–7, and as General commanding the First Brigade from 1887 to April 1891. Mr. Mitchell was fitting himself to commence upon the study of medicine, as the profession of his choice, but after his return from the army he was advised by several physicians that his impaired health, resulting from the wounds and injuries received, would unfit him to follow that profession, other than office practice, and he therefore took up

HENRY L. MITCHELL.

the legal profession. General Mitchell has acted as counsel in some of the most important cases that have been tried in Eastern Maine during the last twenty-five years, and was City Solicitor of Bangor for a term of ten years, 1885–95. He is also President of the Hampden & Winterport Street Railway, for which he procured the charter from the Legislature. He has been commander of Hannibal Hamlin Post Grand Army of the Republic, is Past Commander of Norombega Lodge Knights of Pythias and Past Master of Bangor Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen. In politics General Mitchell has been always a Republican. He was married September 22, 1879, to Emma L. Rider, daughter of Dr. Robert E. Rider of Washington, Maine.

FULLER, PARKER THURSTON, Postmaster of Rockland, was born at Northwest Harbor, Deer Isle, Maine, June 24, 1858, son of Thomas S. and Elizabeth R. (Lufkin) Fuller. He comes of Puritan ancestry on both sides, and is tenth in direct descent from Dr. Samuel Fuller, the Physician on the Mayflower, and one of the most prominent members of that historic crew. His parents moved to Castine in the fall of 1865, in order that he might be afforded better educational advantages, the Castine schools being at that time considered equal to any in the state. In 1873 the family moved to Thomaston, where the young man remained a year, and his

PARKER T. FULLER.

frequent visits to Rockland and the acquaintances formed during that time proved the magnet that in later years drew him back to his native state. After attending the graded schools he received a commercial education, and at the age of sixteen, in 1874, went to Boston and learned the drug business with Henry A. Choate, one of the most prominent druggists of that city. Five years later he formed a connection with the firm of Page, Spaulding & Company, commercial stationers and printers, where he worked his way up from clerk in the store to having full charge of the business — a position which led to an acquaintance with the leading bank, insurance and railroad men in and about Boston. In 1882, the old firm dissolving, and his health requiring attention, he resigned his position, and after a Southern trip of several months returned to Rockland and once more connected himself with the drug business. In March 1886 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster of Rockland, under the Cleveland administration, and held over during the Harrison administration. Under the second administration of President Cleveland he was appointed to the Postmastership, taking charge of the office April 15, 1894. Notwithstanding that Mr. Fuller is a Democrat in politics and comes of Democratic stock, he was elected to the City Council of Rockland in a strong Republican ward for the years 1886–7. He is a member of the Central Club of Rockland, being one of the original four who promoted and founded the organization in 1884, and has also been from its start an influential member of the Penobscot Yacht Club. Mr. Fuller is especially interested and active in all outdoor sports and pastimes, on both land and water, as well as in the progress and advancement of the city which is his adopted home. He is unmarried.

JOHNSON, WELLINGTON, M. D., Augusta, was born in Somerville, Lincoln county, Maine, February 7, 1855, son of Wellington and Dorothy Winslow (Lovett) Johnson. On the paternal side his grandfather was a native of Sweden, and his grandmother of Germany; and his maternal grandparents were respectively Scotch and English. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools and in a normal school course at Castine, Maine, and his early training for active life was received on the farm and in the schoolroom as teacher. Teaching was his principal occupation for the period from 1873 to 1885, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. on March 14, 1887. Following graduation he practiced his profession at Cooper's Mills in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, until 1895, when he moved to Augusta, where he has since continued in active practice. His first experience at teaching was in the ungraded country schools, and later in "free high schools" and grammar grades, having taught in Union, Windsor, China, Whitefield, Jefferson and Damariscotta, all in Maine, and lastly as Principal of the Bridgton (Maine) Grammar School in 1883–5. While resident in Whitefield he held the office of Supervisor of Schools for several years, 1889–95, and in 1882–3 was President of the Lin-

coln County Educational Society. Dr. Johnson was elected City Physician of Augusta in the spring of 1896, and still holds that office. He is a member of the Augusta Medical Club and of the Kennebec Medical Society. In 1894 he served as President

WELLINGTON JOHNSON.

of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society. In the Masonic order he was Master of Riverside Lodge in 1893–4, and is a member of Augusta Lodge, Cushnoc Royal Arch Chapter and Trinity Commandery Knights Templar; and in Odd Fellowship was Noble Grand of Sheepscot Lodge in 1889–90, and Secretary of that lodge 1890–5. He was also Master Workman of Whitefield Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen 1888–90, and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the First Baptist Church of Augusta. Dr. Johnson was married November 7, 1881, to Mary E. Lewis, youngest daughter of George and Nancy Lewis, of Whitefield, Maine. They have three children: George Harold, born February 13, 1883; Eva May, born February 16, 1886; and Alfred W. Johnson, born September 16, 1890.

CROCKETT, A. F., President of the A. F. Crockett Company, lime manufacturers and general merchants, Rockland, was born in Rockland, July 16, 1840, son of Captain Robert and Lucy (Achorn) Crockett. His father, son of Robert J. and Dorcas (Holmes) Crockett, was a very successful shipmaster, having built and sailed to all parts of the world some of the largest ships of his time. Robert J., born in 1782, was a son of Jonathan Crockett, who was born in 1741 in Falmouth, Maine, married Elonia Robbins, and was one of the first settlers at Ash Point, Knox county, near Rockland. A. F. Crockett received his early education in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk, and later proprietor, in mercantile business. He followed the sea as master of vessels from 1861 to 1868, since which time he has been at the head of the firm of A. F. Crockett & Company (now incorporated as the A. F. Crockett Company), manufacturers of lime and dealers in coal and general merchandise. He has been the President since their organization of the A. F. Crockett Company, the Rockland Trust Company, Bay Point Company and Camden & Rockland Water Company, all of Rockland, the Merchants' Exchange

A. F. CROCKETT.

Building Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and is at present President of the Rockland Water Company; has been from organization a Director in the Rockland Building Syndicate and Limerock Railroad Company of Rockland, the Georges Valley

Railroad, Portland National Bank of Portland and the Moore Lime Company of Virginia; was a Director in the Knox & Lincoln Railroad and the Limerock National Bank of Rockland for several years, and is prominently identified with a number of other corporations. Mr. Crockett was a member of the Rockland City Government and Chairman of the Overseers of the Poor for several years, and was Chairman of the Street Commission at the time when street-paving and sewerage were commenced, serving in that capacity for three years. In politics he is a Republican. He was a Delegate to the National Convention that nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency; served on the Executive Council of Governor Robie two years; was a member of the Commission to represent Maine in New York at the Celebration of the Evacuation of New York by the British; and is a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital at the present time. Mr. Crockett was married November 4, 1868, to Theresa M. Butler of Rockland; they have two children: Robert H. and Anna T. Crockett.

MAYO, Josiah Bacon, Senior Proprietor of Mayo & Sons' Woolen Mills, Foxcroft, was born in Freeport, Maine, February 19, 1826, son of John Gould and Joanna (Bacon) Mayo. His father, who was an active member of the firm until his retirement from active business about eight years prior to his death, which took place December 9, 1879, emigrated to Maine from New Hampshire, where his ancestors, of English descent, were among the first settlers of the town of Acworth. He attended the village schools of Kennebunk and the private school of Dr. Patten in Edmands, Maine, and finished his education at Foxcroft Academy, from which he graduated in 1846. His training for active life was received in the mill of his father, where he remained as an employe until the age of twenty-one, and then became a partner in the establishment. His first business was that of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, in a very small way. After a few years machinery was put in to manufacture cloth, and in 1848 the first of the present mills, now known as Number One Mill, was built; Number Two Mill was built and put in operation in 1883, and the plant has from the first been almost continually undergoing enlargement, extension and improvement, to keep pace with the steadily increasing demand for its products. The output in 1848 was valued at about six hundred dollars a year, with three employes; the present year (1896) the value of the output amounts to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the mills, which comprise several buildings, covering an acre of ground, employ an average of eighty operatives. Mr. Mayo retired from active connection with the mills April 1, 1895, and the business has since been conducted by his son, Edward J. Mayo, under the firm name of Mayo & Son. Mr. Mayo's manufacturing interests have not, however, been wholly confined to the woolen industry or to his place of residence. He was one of the incorporators of the Lockwood Company,

J. B. MAYO.

which built and operates the extensive cotton mills at Waterville, Maine, and has been a Director since organization; is one of the Directors of the Cascade Woolen Mill at Oakland, Maine, and for the last six years President; and is extensively engaged and interested in cotton mills in the New South — North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. He has also from organization served as President of the Dexter & Piscataquis Railroad, built in 1889, and now operated under lease by the Maine Central; was for eight years a Director of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, now the Piscataquis Division of the Bangor & Aroostook; is one of the Directors of the Dover & Foxcroft Electric Light Company, and a Trustee of Foxcroft Academy. He is

a member of Mosaic Lodge and Piscataquis Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, of Foxcroft, and of Kineo Lodge and Eldorado Encampment of Odd Fellows, Dover. In politics Mr. Mayo has been a staunch Republican from the organization of the party, and was a Delegate from Piscataquis and Aroostook counties to the Republican National Convention of 1876 at Cincinnati that nominated Hayes and Wheeler. He was married September 5, 1848, to Eliza Ann Sprague, of Pembroke, Maine. They have had four children: Eliza M., now Mrs. F. V. Chase of Portland; Edward J. Mayo; and George Frederick and Mary Ellen, both deceased. Mrs. Mayo is a granddaughter of Colonel John Allan of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, of Revolutionary fame. He was a descendant of William Allan, one of the first settlers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, January 3, 1746. John Allan was a Colonel of infantry, and Superintendent of Eastern Indians, receiving his instructions from John Hancock. On December 23, 1776, he dined with General Washington; and on January 4, 1777, he was received by Congress and gave a full statement of affairs in the Provinces. The British were very bitter against Colonel Allan, and for many years a large reward was offered for his capture, alive or dead. At the close of the war he moved to Maine, and settled at a place called Dudley, since changed to Allan's Island, which still retains his name. He died February 7, 1805, at Lubec, Maine.

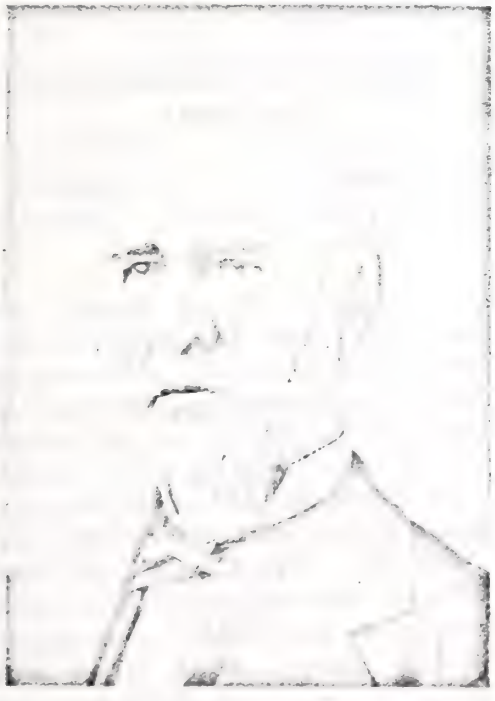
NASON, WALTER HERBERT, M. D., Hampden, was born in Dixmont, Penobscot county, Maine, January 26, 1860, son of Darius and Elizabeth D. (Mudgett) Nason. He was the eldest of five children, of whom only two, Walter H. and a brother five years younger, are now living. His paternal grandparents, Thaddeus and Narcissa (Stone) Nason, reared a family of nine children — five boys and four girls — of whom his father, Darius Nason, was one of the younger; and his maternal grandparents, Nathaniel and Ruth (Stone) Mudgett had eight children — two boys and six girls. Although the maiden name of both grandmothers was Stone, they were not related. His father's people came from Cornish in the western part of the state, but his mother's family were residents of the eastern section. He received his early education in the town schools, with an occasional high-school term, until the age of fifteen, when his family moved to Hampden, where he entered Hampden Academy and fitted for college. His boyhood was spent on a farm, a mile distant from the district school, and to instruction received from his father at home he owed in early life the advantage of being farther advanced in his studies than most of his schoolmates of like age. This advancement it was in a measure that stimulated him to work for a college education. After the age of ten or twelve, the money spent for his education, as well as for clothes and pleasure, he earned himself by teaching in the public schools, and in high school for a few terms, or in other occupations at odd times meanwhile. In 1878 he entered the

WALTER HERBERT NASON.

Maine State College at Orono, and after a two-years course left that institution and began the study of medicine. In 1881 he entered the Maine Medical School, and the following year went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, where he pursued his studies two years and graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1884. During his Bellevue course he held a position in the outdoor department of the hospital, and also took a three-months course in the hospital under Professor Austin Flint, Sr. Following his graduation in March 1884 he at once commenced the practice of medicine in Hampden, where he has continued to the present time. Dr. Nason is a member of the Board of United States Pension

Examining Surgeons at Bangor, having been appointed in September 1893. He has served as a member of the School Committee of Hampden for three years, 1885–7, and as Supervisor of Schools two years, 1888–9. He also held a commission in the state militia for four years, 1880–4, in connection with the company in Hampden. He is a Freemason, served two years as Worshipful Master of Mystic Tie Lodge of Hampden, and is a charter member of Lodge of Odd Fellows of Hampden, instituted in 1896. In the State College he was a member of the Q T V fraternity, and in 1879 President of his college class. Dr. Nason is a Democrat in politics, as were his father and grandfather before him. He was married September 2, 1884, to Frances M. Jewell; they have one child: Charles J. Nason, born December 17, 1885.

PENDLETON, James Gilmore, President of the National Bank of Searsport, was born in Searsport,



JAMES G. PENDLETON.

May 17, 1821, son of Phineas and Nancy (Gilmore) Pendleton. His father, Phineas Pendleton, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1780, and came to Prospect (now Searsport), Maine, with his parents in 1783. He was a descendant of Major Byron Pendleton, who came to this country about 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, afterwards moved to the vicinity of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was a prominent man of his time. He married Nancy Gilmore in 1805; they had twelve children, eight of whom are now living. James G. Pendleton received his early education in the common schools, and worked on the farm at home until the age of eighteen. In 1839 he went to sea, and in the next few years filled the various grades of seaman and rose to the official positions of Mate and Master. From 1845 to 1864 he commanded various ships, always in the foreign trade, and made several voyages around the world, retiring from the sea in the latter year. Since 1873 Captain Pendleton has been President of the Searsport Savings Bank, and upon its organization in 1882 he was elected President of the Searsport National Bank, which office he fills at the present time. He is also a Director of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Bangor and the Maine Belting Company of Philadelphia, and a member of the firm of C. O. Sawyer & Company, stoves and hardware, Searsport. He has held various town offices at different times, and was a member of the Governor's Council in 1879–81. Captain Pendleton is a Freemason, a member of Mariners' Lodge of Searsport. In politics he is an Independent Republican. He was married in 1851 to Margaret C. Gilmore, who died in 1876, leaving two children: Alfred B. and James L. (deceased 1884) Pendleton. In 1883 he was a second time married, to Hannah T. McGilvery, widow of Colonel Freeman McGilvery and daughter of the Reverend Stephen Thurston of Searsport.

NEWELL, William Henry, Lawyer, Mayor of Lewiston for two terms, 1891–2, was born in Durham, Maine, April 16, 1854, son of William B. and Susannah K. (Weeks) Newell. He received his early education in the common schools and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and is a graduate of the Western State Normal School at Farmington, Maine. From 1876 to 1882 he followed the occupation of teacher. Meanwhile pursuing the study of law, he was admitted to the Bar on April 25, 1878, and since 1882 has been established in the active practice of his profession at Lewiston. Mr. Newell was City Solicitor of Lewiston in 1890, Mayor of Lewiston for two terms, in 1891–2, and in 1892–3 served one term of two years as County Attorney for Androscoggin county. He

is Vice-President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, and is a member of the Calumet Club of that city. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married September 20, 1883, to Ida F. Plummer, of Lisbon Falls, Maine; they have three children: Augusta P., Gladys and Dorothy Newell.

WILLIAM H. NEWELL.

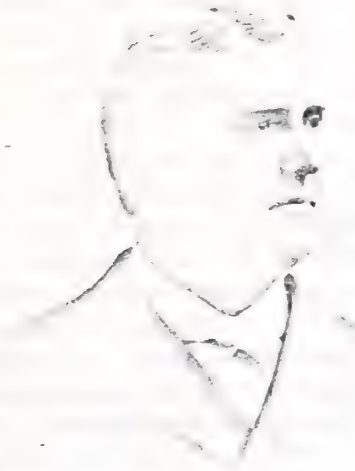
PALMER, Charles Asa, M. D., Bowdoinham, was born in Bath, Maine, September 7, 1867, son of Asa C. and Ann M. (Cushman) Palmer. His grandfather Asa Palmer, great-grandfather Captain Asa Palmer and great-great-grandfather Dr. Nathan Palmer were all of Stonington, Connecticut. The latter was descended from Walter Palmer, who came to this country in 1629 with John Endicott, having charge of six ships filled with Puritans, and finally settled where the city of Stonington now stands; he died in 1661, leaving twelve children, whose descendants now number over six thousand persons. Ann M. Cushman, mother of the subject of this sketch, is a daughter of Dr. Solomon Cushman of Brunswick, Maine, whose paternal progenitor came over in the Mayflower. Charles A. Palmer received his early education largely in the public schools of Bath, his native city, supplemented by two years in the public schools of Denver, Colorado. After leaving school in 1884, he was a clerk for a time in the drygoods store of his uncle in Bath, and then carried on a harness and saddlery hardware business in Bath for two years, after which he took a course at Gray's Business College in Portland. In 1889 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Fuller of Bath, and continued his studies with him, when not attending medical lectures, until graduation from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1892. He then spent a year of study in the hospitals of New York city, and in August 1893 came to Bowdoinham, buying out the practice of Dr. Lancaster. His business has steadily increased from the start, and at present he is in the enjoyment of a very extensive and lucrative country practice.

CHARLES A. PALMER.

In October 1893 he was appointed Examining Surgeon on the United States Pension Board that meets at Bath, and is still serving in that capacity. Dr. Palmer is a member of Kennebec Lodge Knights of Pythias of Bowdoinham, and in politics has always been a Democrat. He is unmarried.

PEMBER, Reverend Elmer Frederic, Pastor of the Universalist Church in Bangor, was born in Riley, McHenry county, Illinois, August 26, 1853, son of Frederic and Euphemia (Erwin) Pember. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Ohio. He received his early education in dis-

trict schools and at the academy in Chester, Vermont, and was graduated from the Divinity School of Tufts College, June 16, 1875. On June 1, 1874, one year before his graduation, Mr. Pember took charge of the Universalist Society at Essex, Massachusetts, supplying the pulpit regularly during his Senior year in college. He was ordained to the



E. F. PEMBER.

ministry June 18, 1875, at Essex, and continued his pastorate there until December 1, 1877, when he accepted a call to Little Falls, New York, where he remained until elected Secretary and State Missionary of the New York Universalist Convention. He served in this work until June 1, 1884, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Universalist Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. On October 1, 1887, he entered upon a pastorate at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and April 1, 1890, was called to the church at Bangor, where he is now serving his seventh year as Pastor. Mr. Pember belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and at present is serving as Grand Chaplain of Maine. He is a member of St. John's Commandery Knights Templar of Bangor, also of the Scottish Rite bodies of the eighteenth degree, and has been elected to the thirty-second degree. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he was Grand Chaplain in New York State for five years. In politics Mr. Pember is a Republican, but his profession has naturally prevented him from taking a very active part. He was married in 1878 to Miss Martha S. Andrews of Essex, Massachusetts; they have three children: Martha E., Berta B. and Frederic E. Pember.

PALMER, Joab W., Lumberman, and Ex-Collector of the Port of Bangor, was born in Nobleboro, Lincoln county, Maine, March 10, 1821, son of Elisha and Jane (Rollins) Palmer. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1842, started in the lumber business, in which he has been engaged ever since. Mr. Palmer has served two years as Alderman of Bangor, three years as Representative from Bangor in the State Legislature, and two years as Senator from Penobscot county. In 1890 he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Bangor District, by President Harrison, and continued in the office four years. In 1896 he was again elected Representative to the Legislature from Bangor. In politics Mr. Palmer has always been a Republican. He was

JOAB W. PALMER.

married in 1846, to Betsey S. Hinman of Hartland, Maine; they have two children: Walter E. and Charles F. Palmer, both now in the lumber business.

STEVENS, Ezra Curtis, Superintendent of Maine Public Buildings, Augusta, was born in Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, February 7, 1845. His father, Ezra Allen Stevens, was a well-known Freewill Baptist clergyman, and at the time of his death, in 1852, was interested in the publication of the Morning Star, a denominational paper published at Dover, New Hampshire. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Hallowell Academy. He was appointed clerk in the post-office at Augusta in 1867, was in the railway mail service 1868–80, was Assistant Post-office Inspector 1881–4, and in the latter year was appointed Post-office Inspector in charge of the New England Division. In 1884 he was commissioned Postmaster of Hallowell by President Arthur, and in 1888 he was appointed by Governor Marble as Municipal Judge at Hallowell, but declined to serve. He was Private Secretary to Governors Bodwell, Marble, Burleigh and Cleaves, and was also commissioned by Governor Burleigh as a member of his Military Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Stevens' service in the executive department was a continuous one of ten years, and was eminently successful and satisfactory. In every position to which he has been called, he has proved a most able, efficient and trustworthy official. In January 1896, Colonel Stevens was appointed and commissioned by Governor Cleaves as Superintendent of Public Buildings, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Benjamin F. Harris, which position he now occupies, to the general satisfaction of the people of the state without distinction of political party. In speaking of his appointment to this important position the Kennebec Journal editorially said: "The selection of Colonel E. C. Stevens to succeed the late General Harris as Superintendent of Public Buildings is one that will meet with general commendation. There is no man in Maine better qualified for this responsible position. He has been faithful to every trust committed to him, and is recognized as one of the most popular and capable officials in the state." Colonel Stevens is a man of courteous bearing and ready tact, and is well-known to the leading men of Maine, among whom he has a host of friends. In politics he has always been an active and earnest Republican. While an efficient worker for his party, he commands the respect of political opponents by his fairness and honesty. His social and companionable qualities are best shown in the fraternal bodies of which he has been for many years an active and influential member. He has long been identified with the Masonic Order, and has filled most acceptably the offices of Master of Kennebec Lodge, High Priest in Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, and Master of Alpha Council Royal and Select Masters, at Hallowell; is a member of the order of High-Priesthood in Portland, and also a member of Trinity Commandery Knights Templar at Augusta. Colonel Stevens was married in 1868, to Emma L. Norcross of Manchester, Maine; they have one son: Walter Lee Stevens, now a promising young man, a student at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Maine.

E. C. STEVENS.

SIMPSON, Aaron Littlefield, Collector of the Port of Bangor, was born in Dixmont, Waldo county, Maine, son of David and Relief (Littlefield) Simpson. His paternal grandparents were English, and on the maternal side his grandfather was Scotch and his grandmother English. His grandfather Simpson served in the French and English war, marched through the wilds of Maine with Arnold's Quebec Expedition, and helped build the famous blockhouse now standing at Winslow on the Kennebec; he also served in the War of the Revolution. His grandfather Littlefield served in the Revolutionary War, and was in the battle of Ticonderoga;

and his father, David Simpson, served in the war of 1812 and was in the battles of Shadagee and Stonemill. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at neighboring academies, meanwhile laboring on the farm and in

A. L. SIMPSON.

later youth teaching school. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Maine in June 1848. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States, and on September 27, 1870, to the United States Circuit Court. Since admission to the Bar, Mr. Simpson has been engaged in the practice of his profession continuously to the present time. He has served as a member of the Common Council of Bangor three years, member of the Board of Aldermen two years, City Solicitor six years, and as Chairman of the Board of School Committee two years. He was the Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector in 1892, and for Representative to Congress in 1894. On January 31, 1895, he was nominated by President Cleveland for Collector of Customs of the Port of Bangor, was confirmed by the Senate on February 5 following, and on February 9 was commissioned to the office which he now holds. Mr. Simpson has been twice married, and has three children, viz.: Gertrude Simpson, Maude Simpson Smith, and Howard W. Simpson.

TUELL, James Enoch, M. D., Augusta, was born in East Machias, Maine, June 25, 1854, son of James Leonard and Julia A. (Bamford) Tuell. He is of early colonial descent, his paternal ancestors having come over in the Mayflower. His early education was received in the common schools, and at the East Maine Conference Seminary in Bucksport, Maine, from which institution he graduated in 1879. Following graduation he taught for three years in the public schools, meanwhile studying medicine with Dr. C. W. Johnson of East Machias, and then entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. D., March 29, 1884. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine in his native town, and continued there in active practice until May 1893, when he moved to Augusta, where his professional work has since received undivided attention and is meeting with due reward. Dr. Tuell is Medical Examiner in his district for the New York Mutual, Northwestern, Equitable, Hartford Life and Annuity and New England Order of Protection insurance

J. E. TUELL.

companies, and is a member of the Medical Club of Augusta and the Maine State and American medical associations. He served as Health Officer of East Machias for the four years 1890–3, and has been a member of the Board of Health of Augusta

for 1895–6. He is prominent in Masonry, being a member of Augusta Lodge, Warren Royal Arch Chapter, St. Croix Council Royal and Select Masters, Trinity Commandery Knights Templar, Delta Lodge of Perfection, Deering Council, Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix and Maine Consistory Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite. In politics Dr. Tuell has been always a Republican, but has never entered the political arena. He was married October 21, 1884, to Sarah E. Albee, of East Machias; they have three children: Josephine F., Edwin E. and Fordyce Barker Tuell.

TURNER, JOHN MANWELL, M. D., Gardiner, was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, August 12, 1856, son of John and Elizabeth Bishop

J. M. TURNER.

(Manwell) Turner. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, fitted for college at Wilton (Maine) Academy, studied medicine with Dr. D. E. Marston of Monmouth, Maine, entered the Medical School of Bowdoin College in 1879, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College with the degree of M. D., November 15, 1881. Immediately after graduation he began the practice of medicine in Gardiner, where he has since been located. From the very first he showed wonderful aptitude for his chosen profession, and at once entered into an extensive practice. While he is equally at home in any department of the healing art, his especial predilection is surgery, or more, particularly that branch of it relating to gynecology. He served as City Physician of Gardiner from 1883 to 1888, and has for many years been Surgeon for the Northern Division of the Maine Central Railroad. Dr. Turner in 1895 spent six months in the hospitals of Manchester, New Hampshire, studying methods. The demands of a busy professional life have left him but little time for social or political duties, but in 1894 and 1895 he represented Ward Three in the Common Council of Gardiner. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married September 26, 1888, to Olive Morse Lothrop, of Leeds, Maine; they have one child: Flora E. Turner.

VOSE, THOMAS WYMAN, Judge of the Municipal Court of Bangor, was born in Portland, Maine, July 3, 1830, son of William and Mary Wooderson (Phillips) Vose. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Vose, who came to this country

THOMAS W. VOSE.

about 1638, settled in Milton, Massachusetts, purchased in 1654 a farm of the Worshipful John Glover for three hundred and eighty pounds — a part of which has remained in possession of his descendants until the present time — and died in

1683. The line of descent is through Edward (son of the foregoing), William, Edward, William, William, and William, father of the subject of this sketch. Thomas W. Vose was educated in the common schools, and the academies of Hampden and East Corinth, Maine, and West Randolph, Vermont. He fitted for college, but entered the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, New Hampshire, one year in advance, and graduated therefrom in July 1858. He taught school during vacations, and after graduation read law in the office of Albert L. Kelley at Winterport, Waldo county, Maine, was admitted to the Bar in May 1860, and has been in active practice ever since. Mr. Vose commenced the practice of law in Winterport, where for two years he was a partner of Hon. Nathaniel H. Hubbard, and in January 1872 he removed to Bangor, where he has since resided. In 1876 he became a member of the law firm of Barker, Vose & Barker — composed of Hon. Lewis Barker, Mr. Vose, and Lewis A. Barker, son of the senior member — which relation continued until the decease of the junior partner, January 16, 1891, and then by agreement under the same firm name until the sudden and accidental death of the senior partner, October 9, 1891. Mr. Vose represented the class towns of Winterport and Frankfort in the Maine House of Representatives in 1870, and the county of Waldo in the Senate in 1871. He was City Solicitor of Bangor nine years, has served on the School Board and Board of Aldermen of Bangor, and has been a member of the Bangor Water Board for the last eighteen years. In 1892 he was appointed, by Governor Burleigh, Judge of the Bangor Municipal Court, which position he now holds. In politics Mr. Vose is a Republican. He was married November 16, 1859, to Ellen A. Chick, of Winterport, Maine. They have one child living: Elisha Chick Vose.

WHITING, Fred Jewett, Judge of the Municipal Court of Oldtown, was born in Newport, Maine, December 10, 1849, son of Philander and Esther F. (Burrill) Whiting, of English and Scotch ancestry. He received his early education in the common schools and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, studied law in the office of Elliot Walker of Newport, and was admitted to the Bar on January 8, 1873. He commenced the practice of law in Corinna, Maine. In April 1888 he removed to Newport, where he continued in practice until he received from Governor Burleigh the appointment of Judge of the Oldtown Municipal Court, January 6, 1891, for four years. This office he at present holds, by reappointment by Governor Cleaves, January 6, 1895. Judge Whiting served four years as Supervisor of Schools in Corinna, and in a similar capacity in Newport for two years. He is a member of Old Hickory Lodge of Odd Fellows, Newport; Phintheas Lodge Knights of Pythias, Oldtown; and the Penobscot Club of Oldtown. In politics he

FRED J. WHITING.

has been always a Republican. He was married August 13, 1869, to Mattie E. Swett; they have three children: Milton T., Harry I. and Ralph L. Whiting.

WENTWORTH, Thomas Horsefield, Lawyer, Bangor, was born in Milton (now Orneville), Piscataquis county, Maine, August 21, 1837, son of Sina and Ann (Horsefield) Wentworth. His paternal grandfather, Shubael Wentworth, a Revolutionary soldier who was at the battle of Bunker Hill, was of the fifth generation in line of descent from William Wentworth, first emigrant of the name to America, who settled at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1636. Shubael Wentworth descended from Reginald D. Wentworth, who is first mentioned in the doomsday books in England in 1066 as a lord of

the manor; his mansion and estate are still extant in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Jonas Horsefield, was an Englishman, and came to the Province of New Brunswick in 1819. Thomas H. Wentworth was educated in the common schools and at East Corinth (Maine) Academy. His father was a farmer and house carpenter, and in youth and early manhood the son worked at both of these occupations, teaching school winters, until the early days of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, November 4, 1861, in Company H, Fifteenth Maine Infantry Volunteers. He was made Second Sergeant on the organization of the Company, and was successively promoted to First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant, serving in the Departments of the Gulf and of Virginia to the close of the war in the spring of 1865. In May 1865 he entered the law office of Hon. Lewis Barker, late of Bangor, as a student, and continued in that capacity until January 1867, when he was admitted to the Penobscot Bar. In the following July he settled in Bradford, Penobscot county, and commenced the practice of law, which he has since continued, with office in Bangor since 1890. Mr. Wentworth served as a member of the School Committee of Bradford two years and as Supervisor of Schools three years, also as Town Treasurer one year and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen two years. In 1887 he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, representing the towns of Bradford, Charleston and Lagrange, and serving on the Judiciary Committee. He was three times unanimously nominated for State Senator from Penobscot county, and was twice defeated with the party; but in 1882 he was elected, and served in the Senate of 1883 as Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Rules and the Special Committee on the Revision of the Public Statutes of Maine, also as a member of the committees on Judiciary, Towns and Pensions. At the close of the session he was made by special resolve a member of the committee of ten to continue the work of revision and to superintend the printing and binding of the Revised Statutes, and in the organization of the committee was made its Chairman. He was a United States Census Enumerator in 1880; and in 1890 served as Special Agent charged with an examination of county records to ascertain the recorded indebtedness of the Fourth Congressional District of Maine for the census of that year. Mr. Wentworth has been a Trial Justice since 1867, and Dedimus Justice since 1872. On December 24, 1892, on account of a vacancy in the offices of Judge and Recorder of the Bangor Municipal Court, he was temporarily appointed Recorder, and acted as both Recorder and Judge ex-officio until February 1, 1893. On April 10, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Cleaves as Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game for the state for three years, and served as Chairman of the Board for the entire term. Mr. Wentworth is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, also of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served officially at the head of the local lodges and posts in the several orders. He is also a member of the Methodist-

THOS. H. WENTWORTH.

Episcopal Church, a Trustee of the church at Bangor, the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, and the Wesleyan Grove Campmeeting Association at Northport, and was a Lay Delegate from the East Maine Conference to the General Conference at New York in 1888. In politics he is a Republican of the steadfast kind, and never scratched a ticket or failed to vote, except in 1862–3, when in the army. Since 1890 Mr. Wentworth has been too busily engaged with other interests to be much in court practice of law, except in probate practice and the settlement of estates; as trustee, guardian and attorney in these relations, he has the holding and management of funds amounting to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars or upwards,

which occupy no small portion of his time and services. He resides in Bradford, twenty miles out of Bangor, where he is quite extensively engaged in agriculture, including general farming and dairying. He was married January 30, 1865, to Abbie E. Wheeler, granddaughter of Colonel Francis Hill of Exeter, Maine; they have had two children: Thomas R. and Stella A. Wentworth.

WOODSIDE, Albert, M. D., Rockland, was born in Wales, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 12, 1847, son of Calvin and Emily (Whittum) Woodside, of English and Scotch ancestry. He was fitted for college at the Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin in July 1869. After graduation he taught a high school in Illinois for a year, and then returning to Maine, was elected Principal of Monmouth Academy, filling this position one year. He studied medicine with Dr. Alonzo Garcelon and Dr. E. H. Hill of Lewiston, Maine, graduated from the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin College) in June 1874, and commenced practice at Tenant's Harbor, St. George, Knox county, Maine. Here he remained until 1891, when he removed to Rockland, where he still continues in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Woodside is a member of the American Academy of Medicine and of the Maine Medical Association. He served for fifteen years as Supervisor of Schools of St. George. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 23, 1875, to Miss Alice Skolfield Hunt; they have two children: Mary Alice and Josephine A. Woodside.

A. WOODSIDE.

WILLARD, Benjamin Jesse, Stevedore and North Atlantic Coast Pilot, Portland, was born at Simonton's Cove, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and to use his own picturesque phrase, was cradled in a fishing boat. The date of his nativity was October 30, 1828. When not quite eight years old he was taken on a fishing trip by his father, and followed the sea for many years thereafter. Serving as mate for sometime, in the winter of 1851 he bought an interest in the schooner Jerome, plying in the coal trade between Portland and Philadelphia, and continued therein until 1853, when he left the coasting trade and went into the stevedoring business at Portland, building up a large trade. In 1856 he started to piloting ships, and soon became one of the most successful and noted pilots on the stormy North Atlantic coast. His name became known in its many hundred harbors. It was his fortune to pilot from Portland harbor the British fleet which bore the Prince of Wales home from his American visit, and to pilot into the same harbor the British ironclad Monarch, bearing the remains of George Peabody to the land in which that eminent philanthropist was born. It was Captain Willard, too, who took a prominent part in the capture of the confederate privateers who so boldly seized the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing in 1863 and nearly escaped with her into open waters. Until the Atlantic cable was laid Captain Willard met the incoming European steamships, took the London and Liverpool exchanges, and conveyed the papers to the Associated Press, which transmitted the news over wire to Boston and New York. It was his good fortune to be the first at the lamentable wreck of the European steamship Bohemian, off Trundy's Reef, in 1864, and to rescue many of her passengers and crew. He was also one of the pioneers in the swordfish industry, owner of one of the first three-masted schooners which ever sailed from Portland, and of the first tow-boat owned in that city — built for him and his brother William. Since his retirement from the active life of a pilot Captain Willard has devoted himself to promoting the business interests of Port-

land, aiding in the development of the Cape Elizabeth Ferry, the island steamers, and kindred enterprises, in all of which he has displayed the shrewdness and energy which earlier brought him fame and fortune. Captain Willard is descended from

B. J. WILLARD.

the Willards of Eastbourne, Sussex, England. A younger branch settled later, in Kent, holding an estate in the Hundred of Branchley and Horsmonden. There lived and died (in 1617) Richard, father of Captain Simon Willard, the colonist, who came over to Boston in 1634, and who was for thirty-five years a member of the General Court of the Colony. From him, in direct line, comes the subject of this sketch. Captain Willard is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Graffam) Willard. He has been twice married, first to Lois Gould, second to Henrietta Gardiner, by neither of whom he had issue. In politics he is a Republican. Not long ago he was persuaded to write his autobiography, and it proved to be an entertaining volume of adventure by sea and land which commanded wide reading, and which is familiarly known as "Captain Ben's Book."

BON LAY, AVILA OSCAR, M. D., C. M., B. M., Brunswick, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 4, 1872, son of Luc E. and Marie Antoinette (Levesque) Bon Lay. His parents were emigrants from France; his father was a sea captain, and located permanently at Lowell in 1864. After attending the public schools in Lowell for four years, the subject of this sketch entered Holy Cross College at Farnham, Province of Quebec, in the fall of 1881, and graduated at the head of his class in the business department, in June 1888. He continued his classical course at L'Assomption College, Province of Quebec, terminated philosophy at Le Blond de Brumath's Lycæum at Montreal in 1891, and entered the Medical Department of Laval University, Montreal, in October of that year. Two years later he received the degree of Baccalaureateur in Medicine (summa cum laude), and that of Doctoreur in Medicina (summa cum laude) was awarded him April 17, 1895. In 1894–5 he was assistant in the Hotel Dieu and Notre Dame hospitals, Montreal. In May 1895 he located in Brunswick, Maine, where he has since been in active practice. He was registered for the state of Maine on December 10, 1895. Dr. Bon Lay is a member of the Association Medicale de Montreal, and Corresponding

AVILA O. BON LAY.

Secretary of the Société St. Jean Baptiste de Brunswick. He is also President of Les Monta Guards (snowshoe club) of Brunswick, and a member of Court Laval, Foresters of America. In politics Dr. Bon Lay is a staunch Republican. He is unmarried.

DOWNS, WALTER HOLBROOK, Lawyer, South Berwick, was born in South Berwick, March 26, 1853, son of Frederick G. and Ruth T. (Roberts) Downs. He received his early education in the common schools and at Berwick Academy, graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in June 1875, and from Columbia Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Bar of New York City in 1877 and to the York County (Maine) Bar in 1880, and has been engaged in the practice of law since the former date. Mr. Downs was commissioned a Trial Justice in 1887 and reappointed in 1894, served as Town Clerk and Treasurer of South

WALTER H. DOWNS.

Berwick in 1881–2, and was Postmaster from 1890 to 1894. He is a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons, also of Unity Chapter, and St. Paul's Commandery Knights Templar. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

EDWARDS, CHARLES, Civil Engineer, Portland, was born in Portland, January 24, 1826, son of John and Sarah (Merrill) Edwards. He is descended from John Edwards (1), born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1670, and Sibella Newman, born March 10, 1670. The line of descent is through John Edwards (2), born in Boston, January 3, 1696, and Mary Lewis, born January 21, 1703; John Edwards (3), born in Boston, June 15, 1725, and Abigail Webb, born February 16, 1727; Thomas Edwards (4), born in Boston, August 1, 1753, and Mary Walker, born August 13, 1768; and John Edwards (5), born in Boston, November 6, 1802, and Sarah Merrill, born December 6, 1800. Thomas Edwards, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Boston Latin School, and from Harvard College in 1771, read law with John Williams of Boston, was admitted to the Bar and practiced law in Boston until 1777, when he enlisted and was commissioned Lieutenant in Henry Jackson's (Sixteenth) Regiment; was at Valley Forge 1777–8; was Brigade Major in Rhode Island from September to December 1778; Judge Advocate for the Army in 1779; at West Point and Tappan, New York, in 1780; transferred to the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in 1781, and was Lieutenant and Judge Advocate from January 1 to September 21 of that year, upon the latter date being appointed by Congress as Judge Advocate General of the Army; was transferred to Sprout's (Second) Regiment on January 1, 1783, and soon after resigned and resumed the practice of law in Boston. Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment, the Sixteenth Massachusetts, which was noted for its soldierly qualities, left Boston to join the main army near Philadelphia on October 7, 1777, and was at Valley Forge, New Jersey, 1777-8; Monmouth, New Jersey, in June 1778; Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, August 1778; Falmouth, District of Maine, September 1779; Springfield, New Jersey, June 1780; and West Point, New York, September 1780. Lieutenant Edwards was very active in the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, and delivered the oration before the Massachusetts Society July 4, 1792, was delegate to the meeting of the general society in Philadelphia in May 1800, making the fatiguing journey by stagecoach, and was its Secretary from 1786 to his death in Boston, August 4, 1806, on which occasion the society voted to attend his funeral in a body. John Edwards, eldest son of Thomas and his second wife Mary (Walker) Jewett, and father of our subject, attended the Boston Latin School until the age of fourteen, when he went into the office of the Portland (Maine) Gazette and Advertiser for a year, and then entered Fryeburg (Maine) Academy. Upon graduation he returned to the Gazette office, and soon after bought a half interest. In

1837 he sold out and bought a half interest in the Bangor (Maine) Whig and Courier, which he held three years, and returned to Portland in 1841, where he established the Bulletin and was connected with other journals until his retirement from

CHAS. EDWARDS.

active business in 1870; he died in Portland December 23, 1886. Charles Edwards was educated in public and private schools, and at Portland Academy. He was a civil engineer on the preliminary surveys, location and construction of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad (now the Grand Trunk Railway) between Portland and Montreal from 1846 to 1853, and on surveys for the European & North American Railway in New Brunswick in 1853; was Resident Engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland Division, 1854–8; City Engineer of Portland 1859–60; and in the United States Lighthouse Service as Acting Engineer and Superintendent of Construction 1861–5, and Assistant Engineer and Superintendent of Construction from 1865 to 1886. Since 1886 Mr. Edwards has practiced his profession of civil engineer in Portland to the present time, with the exception of a period spent abroad in 1888–9. He is a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and the Cumberland Club of Portland. In politics Mr. Edwards is a Republican. He is unmarried.

LIBBY, Isaac C., Waterville, for many years known as the Cattle King of Maine, and more recently engaged in banking, real estate, farming, street-railway and other business enterprises, was born in Exeter, Penobscot county, Maine, June 2, 1837, son of James and Mary Ann (Boston) Libby. His parents came from Kittery and Newfield in the western part of the state, and were early settlers in the town of Wellington, Somerset county, where they were subjected to all the privations incident to pioneer life in a new country. The father was a mechanic, and subsequently moved to Exeter, where Isaac, the subject of this sketch, was born. He acquired his early education in the common schools of Exeter and Troy, and fitted for college at Hampden (Maine) Academy, but owing to the parental need of his services did not pursue a collegiate course. When twelve years old he learned the coopers' trade, at which he worked for several years. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching, and taught ten terms in common town schools before he was twenty-one. In 1858 he engaged in farming in

I. C. LIBBY.

Troy, Waldo county, and in 1860 he started in the cattle business, shipping livestock to the Brighton market. This business he closely followed for more than thirty years, winning by his extensive dealings and shipments the appellation of "Cattle King of Maine." During this period Mr. Libby

made more trips to Brighton market, shipped and sold more cattle and sheep, distributed more money and traveled more miles than any other man in Maine. In 1873 he moved to Burnham, on the Maine Central Railroad, and made that town the livestock centre of Maine. Mr. Libby has not however confined his industry and abilities to the cattle business. He has written more than a thousand articles for publication in New England newspapers, mostly on topics relating to agriculture, in which he has always been engaged, having operated one of the largest farms in Waldo county, besides carrying on extensive ranches in Montana, on which there are at the present time more than a thousand cattle and thirty thousand sheep. In 1892 Mr. Libby moved to the city of Waterville. He had for a long term of years been a Director in the People's National Bank of that city, and in 1892 he was elected President of the Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which position he now holds. In 1893 he purchased from A. F. Gerald of Fairfield the Waterville & Fairfield street-railway and lighting plants, and is now President of both these enterprises. He was the first President of the Maine Condensed Milk Company, whose factories and plants are located at Newport and Winthrop, Maine, and Whitefield, New Hampshire. He has also constructed, in connection with A. F. Gerald, the Calais & St. Stephen, the Skowhegan & Norridgewock, and the Bangor, Orono & Oldtown street-railways, of all of which companies he is Treasurer. Mr. Libby purchased for improvement in 1893 a large landed estate known as the "Waterville Addition," on which he now resides; a deer park and a "Central Park" being developed are among its acquisitions. He has been always a Republican in politics, and has held various municipal offices in all the towns in which he has resided. He represented a strongly Democratic class in the Maine Legislature from 1885 to 1889, and was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1888 that nominated Benjamin Harrison. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and an honorary member of all temperance societies in Maine. Mr. Libby has always paid a hundred cents on a dollar, on all debts and engagements; has never drank or taken for medicine alcoholic liquors, and never smoked or used tobacco in any form. He is a strong believer in virtue and uprightness, and while having no religious preferences, always contributes liberally to support the preaching of the gospel. He was married in 1859 to Helen M. Green, of Troy, Maine; they have seven sons — Arthur Preston, Charles Everett, Howard Isaac, Ernest Leonald, Frank Leroy, Pearl Ashton and Herbert Carlyle — and one daughter: Helen M. Green Libby. Six of the sons are able and successful business men in Maine and the West; the youngest, H. C. Libby, is fitting for college at the Waterville High School. Helen M. Green Libby, the only daughter, was recently married to Dr. William M. Pulsifer of Waterville.

ALDEN, George Augustus, General Eastern Agent of the Maine Central Railroad, Waterville, was born in Augusta, Maine, August 11, 1847, son

GEO. A. ALDEN.

of Darius and Bertha S. (Nickerson) Alden. He received his education in the public schools of Augusta, and at the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Massachusetts, the Woodbridge School in Auburndale, Massachusetts, and the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In April 1864, at the age of seventeen, he commenced as office boy with the Portland & Kennebec Railroad in Augusta, and has since continued in the service of that road and its successor, the Maine Central, rising by successive stages, and for the last twenty years filling the position of General Eastern Agent of the Maine Central Railroad, with his office

and residence at Waterville. Mr. Alden was born a Democrat, but reserved the right to change his politics, and voted for McKinley and "honest money" in 1896. He has served for two years as Alderman of the city of Waterville. He was married in February 1871 to Mary Elizabeth Milliken, daughter of Hon. D. L. Milliken of Waterville; they have two children: Jennie Milliken and Darius Payson Alden.

BOYD, BYRON, Deputy Secretary of State, Augusta, was born August 31, 1864, son of Robert and Eliza J. (Savage) Boyd. He was fitted for college at Houlton (Maine) Academy, and graduated at Colby University, Waterville, Maine, in the class of 1886. For a year following graduation he taught the high school at Bar Harbor, Maine, and in January 1889 he entered the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta as clerk. In December 1890 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the office, in which capacity he continued until appointed to his present position of Deputy Secretary of State, in March

BYRON BOYD.

1895. Mr. Boyd is a Republican in politics, and is at present Secretary of the State Republican Committee. He has also served for five years on the Republican City Committee of Augusta. He was married January 9, 1895, to Lucy E. Burleigh, daughter of ex-Governor E. C. Burleigh; they have one child: Dorothy Boyd, born November 12, 1895.

SPEARE, ALBERT MOORE, Lawyer, Mayor of Gardiner 1889–92, was born in Litchfield, Kennebec county, Maine, March 17, 1852, son of Andrew

ALBERT M. SPEARE.

P. and Alice P. (Moore) Speare. He received his early education at West Gardiner and Monmouth (Maine) academies, and Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, graduated from Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, in the class of 1875, studied law at Lewiston with the late firm of Hutchinson & Savage — composed of the late Liberty H. Hutchinson and A. R. Savage of Auburn — and was admitted to the Bar in October 1878. On January 1, 1879, Mr. Speare began the practice of law in Hallowell, Maine. In March following he was elected a member of the School Board of that city, and for seven years served as its Chairman, until his removal to Gardiner in 1885 where he has since remained in active practice. He was also City Solicitor of Hallowell for a period of six to seven years. In 1889 he was elected Mayor of Gardiner, and was three times re-elected, serving four successive terms. Mr. Speare was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1883 and 1885, and a member of the Senate 1891–4. In

1883 he was a member of the Commission on the Revision of the Statutes, and in 1893 4 he was President of the Senate, the second officer of the state. Politically he has been always an active Republican, and has been on the stump in every campaign since 1878. Mr. Speare is President of the Pukwana Club of Gardiner, and a member of the Abnaki Club of Augusta. He was married July 23, 1875, to Helen F. Andrews, daughter of George H. Andrews, of Monmouth, Maine; they have two children: Alice M. and Louis M. Speare.

ROBINSON, DANIEL ARTHUR, M. D., Bangor, was born in East Orrington, Penobscot county, Maine, June 22, 1850, son of Harrison and Mary A.

DANIEL ARTHUR ROBINSON.

H. (Clement) Robinson. His father's people were of Scotch-Irish descent, and his maternal ancestors were English. His grandfather Elisha Robinson was a Revolutionary soldier, from Wrentham, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the common schools of East Orrington and at the Bangor High School, and graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of A. B. in 1873. In 1876 he received the degree of A. M. from that institution. Following graduation he taught school in Orrington, Brewer and Bangor until 1878, when he was elected Assistant Professor in Mathematics and Director of the Gymnasium at Bowdoin College, and filled these positions, at the same time pursuing his studies in the Maine Medical School (the medical department of Bowdoin) until his graduation as M. D. in 1881. Since then Dr. Robinson has practiced medicine in Bangor. He is President of the Maine Medical Association for 1896–7, a member of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine, and has served four years as Assistant Surgeon in the Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Militia, and four years as Surgeon-General of the State, on the staff of Governor Burleigh. He has been Chairman of the School Committee of Bangor for ten years, and was Chairman of the Board of Health four years, was a member of the Commission to locate the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital, and is a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He is also a member of the Melita Club of Bangor. In politics Dr. Robinson has always been an earnest and active Republican, and was President of the Harrison and Morton Club of Bangor for that campaign. He was married July 27, 1881, to Lettie Harlow, of Brewer, Maine; they have four children: Fannie Harlow, Julia Augusta, Harrison Leonard and Dorrice Clement Robinson.

RICH, ISAAC BAKER, Proprietor and Manager of the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, was born in North Bucksport, Hancock county, Maine, February 23, 1827, son of Isaac Baker and Margaret (Lewis) Rich. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town; and in 1846 he came to Boston and entered the employ of William Pelby, manager of the old historic National Theatre, since which time he has been connected in various capacities with Boston playhouses and amusement enterprises, gradually working his way up to the positions of manager and proprietor. For many years he held a joint proprietorship in the well-known Howard Athenæum, his connection with that popular resort for playgoers dating back to the days of the famous old stock company. He himself flourished for a short time as an actor. For three years he was Treasurer of James Myers' and Nixon & Kemp's Equestrian Companies, and for several years he played at the Howard Athenæum the most famous stars of the period. In August 1868 he formed a managerial partnership with Joseph Trowbridge, at which time the Howard

stage was given over to variety business. The following season Joseph Hart became a partner, and later John Stetson, Jr., took Mr. Hart's place, when Messrs. Rich and Stetson purchased Mr. Trowbridge's interest, and this partnership continued

ISAAC B. RICH.

unbroken for seven years. In 1885, on the evening of November 9, Mr. Rich opened the Hollis Street Theatre, and as conductor of that fine and now favorite playhouse has steadily held the position of one of the most popular and prosperous of theatrical managers. Notwithstanding the exacting demands upon his time and vitality in his theatrical business, Mr. Rich has for years been the successful proprietor and publisher of the Banner of Light, the weekly organ of the Spiritualists, and has carried on an extensive business in the publication of works relating to Spiritualism. He was married to his first wife, Mary Elizabeth Wadleigh — now dead — February 23, 1851, and to his present wife, Pauline Babo, in December 1886; he has six children: Clara E., Abbie M., Charles J., George P., Maude L. and Ralph E. Rich.

COBB, Anson Augustus, M. D., Ophthalmic Surgeon of the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, was born in Casco, Cumberland county, Maine, January 31, 1868, son of Dr. Albion and Louisa A. (Stockman) Cobb. His paternal ancestry dates in America from Elder Henry Cobb, who came from Kent, England, in 1632, and in December of that year settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts. From him were descended, in succession, Jonathan, Samuel, Peter, Peter, Jr. (a soldier in the Revolution), Asa, and Albion Cobb, M. D., father of Anson A. Cobb. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is of German descent. He attended Bridgton (Maine) Academy, but most of his early education was received by private tutorship, under his father. After two courses at the Maine Medical School, he took both a preliminary and a regular course at the University of Vermont, Medical Department, from which he graduated in July 1892. After a period of hospital experience abroad, he settled in Auburn, where he has since resided, his practice being limited to diseases of the eye, ear and throat. Dr. Cobb is one of the youngest eye

ANSON A. COBB.

and ear surgeons in the state, and is considered one of the best. His European experience was gained in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, under the tutorship of Professor Nettleship; the Central Throat Hospital, London, with Professor Lenox Brown as tutor; the Charitae Hospital, Berlin; and in the private clinics of Edmund Landolt, Paris, on the errors of refraction. He enjoys the

reputation of having as lucrative a practice as any of the physicians and surgeons in his county. He at present holds the position of Ophthalmic Surgeon in the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston. Dr. Cobb is a member of the Calumet Club of Lewiston and the Abanaqui Club of Auburn, also of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and the Order of Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in March 1891, to Annie L. Bailey, of Mechanic Falls, Maine.

HART, WILLIS FRANKLIN, M. D., Camden, was born in Holden, Penobscot county, Maine, July 5, 1859, son of Francis K. and Sylvina B. (Goodwin)

WILLIS F. HART.

Hart. His paternal grandparents came respectively from Walpole and Norton, Massachusetts, and settled in what is now Holden, Maine. On the maternal side his ancestry is traced back to a Lord Granville of England. He lived with his parents on a farm until about the age of eighteen, availing himself of the privileges for education afforded by the town schools, and then pursued a four-years course at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, graduating from the latter in June 1882. In March 1883 he entered a physician's office and commenced the study of medicine, where he remained the following three years, except when attending medical lectures at Bowdoin, and during a period of about three months each fall, which he spent in teaching school. Receiving his degree from the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin) in June 1886, he commenced the practice of medicine in Exeter, Maine, the following September, and remained there until July 1891, when he moved to Camden, where he has since continued in active practice. Dr. Hart is a member of the Maine Medical Association, also of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order, and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 24, 1886, to Mary A. Gilmore of Dedham, Maine; they have one child: Fred Willis Hart.

DURGIN, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, Superintendent of the Long-Distance Telephone, Boston, was born in Waterboro, York county, Maine, January 5, 1863, son of John C. and Emma J. (Tibbetts) Durgin. He comes on both sides from old Maine families, the Durgins of Cornish and the Tibbetts of

W. E. DURGIN.

Waterboro. His education was limited to that acquired in the country schools. From 1879 to 1887 he was Cashier of the Boston Loan and Trust Company, and since then to the present time has been connected with the American Telephone &

Telegraph Company, as District Superintendent for New England of the system known as the Long-Distance Telephone. Mr. Durgin left his country home before he had reached the age of sixteen, and since then has made his own way in the world. He is a member of the Pine Tree State and Dirigo clubs of Boston, also of Unity Lodge and Paul Revere Encampment of Odd Fellows, Archimedes Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, and Trimount Council Royal Arcanum. In politics Mr. Durgin is a Democrat. He was married August 28, 1890, to Annie A. Heffernan, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

DAY, Josiah Fisher, M. D., Alfred, was born in Union, Knox county, Maine, May 19, 1833, son of Josiah Fisher and Mary Ann (Savage) Day. His

JOSIAH F. DAY.

paternal ancestor was Ralph Day, who came from Great Torrington, England, in 1640–5, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. On the maternal side he is descended from Captain Daniel Savage of Boston, who commanded the brig Rambler of that port, which enjoyed the distinction of being the first vessel that ever hoisted the American flag in the Straits of Gibraltar, and also in the Port of Smyrna. He received his early education in the public schools of Portland and at Gorham (Maine) Academy, studied medicine, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York (the Medical Department of Columbia College) in 1856. He commenced practice in Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained a short time and went from there to Harrison county, Missouri, where he remained till the commencement of the Rebellion, when he returned to his native state and immediately entered the military service, in which he continued for nearly six years. He served as Sergeant of the Tenth and Twenty-ninth Regiments Maine Volunteer Infantry, and in 1862 was Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers. He also served for a time as Chief Medical Officer on the staffs of Generals Emory and Beal, and as Medical Director of the Eastern District of South Carolina. In 1866 Dr. Day established himself at Alfred, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession. He has been a member of the United States Board of Pension-Examining Surgeons since 1892, and in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is a member of Willard Post of Springvale, he was Medical Director of the Department of Maine in 1891–2, and has served on the Council of Administration, Department of Maine, from 1894 to the present time. In politics Dr. Day is a Republican. He was married March 17, 1856, to Sarah Maria Rogers, of Falmouth, Maine; they have three children: Richard Douglas, Maude Marian and Alice Haidee Day.

PEASLEE, Clarence Ardeen, M. D., Wiscasset, was born in Alna, Lincoln county, Maine, August 16, 1855, son of John Thurston and Mary Elizabeth (Paine) Peaslee. The first Peaslees known in New England were settlers in New Hampshire. From them a family came to Maine and settled in the town of Jefferson, Lincoln county, and from this family most of the Peaslees in the state are descended. His paternal grandfather was Ruel Peaslee. He received his general education in the common schools, and in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. Graduating from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in June 1883, he perfected his medical training by post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic, St. Thomas Hospital in London and the University of Vienna, also with Dr. Apostoli in Paris in the department of medical electricity. Establishing himself in his profession at Wiscasset in 1883, he has since continued there in active practice. Dr. Peaslee is a

member of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, the American Medical Association and the Medical Alumni of Bowdoin College, having served as Vice-President of the latter in 1886 and on the Board of Censors of the first-named association in

C. A. PEASLEE.

1892. He was a member of the United States Board of Pension-Examining Surgeons at Bath from 1891 to 1894, was Health Officer of Wiscasset 1888–94, Superintendent of Schools 1888–96, and has been President of the Lincoln County Educational Association since 1889. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and served on the Education and Insane Hospital committees, also on the Joint Special Committee on the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital. He is a Freemason, a Knight Templar and High Priest of New Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter of Wiscasset, also a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In politics Dr. Peaslee has been always a Republican. He was married March 2, 1876, to Augusta M. Hill, daughter of D. N. Hill of Bath, Maine.

DEARBORN, JEREMIAH WADLEIGH, M. D., Parsonsfield, was born in Parsonsfield, May 2, 1832, son of John and Sally (Wadleigh) Dearborn. He is descended from Godfrey Dearborn, who settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1638, and moved thence to Hampton, that state, ten years later. He was a native of Exeter, in the county of Devon, England. The New Hampshire farm upon which he settled has been in the Dearborn name ever since — something unusual among our migratory people. He left three sons: Henry, in the ancestral line of General Henry Dearborn; Thomas, ancestor of the Dearborns resident in Nashua and Effingham, New Hampshire; and John, from whom the Parsonsfield Dearborns are descended. On the maternal side Dr. Dearborn's grandfather was Elisha Wadleigh, a native of Kittery, Maine, who died in Parsonsfield in 1872 at the astonishing age of one hundred and three years and five months. The Doctor received his early education in the common schools and at Parsonsfield Seminary. Having a taste for the practice of medicine he began the study with

JEREMIAH W. DEARBORN.

Doctors Moses and John B. Sweat of his native town, being graduated at Ann Arbor in 1857. He has been in active practice ever since, enjoying the confidence of the community, as only an old family physician can. He began practice in Parsonsfield, thence removing to Effingham, New Hampshire, thence to Freedom in the same state, and from there coming to Maplewood in his native town,

where he still is, though he continues to ride his old circuits and visit nearly all the towns in Carroll county, New Hampshire, as well as most of the Ossipee towns, and adjoining towns in Oxford and Cumberland counties. Dr. Dearborn has been active outside the ranks of his chosen profession. He is high in Masonry, has been a member of the Senate of Maine, and was appointed by Governor Robie on the Board of Trustees of the Maine General Hospital and also on the Board of the Maine Insane Hospital. He wrote and published the largely illustrated "History of Parsonsfield," the Biographical Sketch of Hon. Amos Tuck, and several other papers pertaining to the history of his native town. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Universalist. He was married in June 1853 to Mary G. Smart, daughter of Gardner and Sally Smart of Parsonsfield.

FIFE, SETH WYMAN, Lawyer, Fryeburg, was born in Chatham, New Hampshire, December 10, 1846, son of Moses and Eliza (Wyman) Fife. His

SETH W. FIFE.

ancestors, originally from Scotland, came from Massachusetts to Pembroke, New Hampshire, and thence to that part of New Hampshire and Maine adjacent to the town of Fryeburg. He received his general education in the common schools and at Fryeburg and Norway (Maine) academies, and spent one year as clerk in a country store. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar in September 1868, graduated from Harvard Law School in June 1869, and in the fall of 1870 opened an office in Fryeburg, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. Mr. Fife is a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, and holds a Dedimus Justice Commission for New Hampshire. He is interested in various business enterprises outside of his professional lines, being engaged in real estate and insurance; is a member of the firm of Mrs. E. G. Fife & Company, millinery and fancy goods; owns a three-quarters interest (his son owning the remaining interest) in the Burbank Seed Company, covering Maine, New Hampshire and a part of Vermont with its trade in field and garden seeds; and is General Manager of the Fryeburg Street Railroad, also Clerk and a Director of that corporation. Mr. Fife has served as School Supervisor of Fryeburg, for three years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Society of Pilgrim Fathers and the order of Red Men. In politics he is a Republican, with sufficient independence, however, to vote for and help his friends regardless of party dictates. He was married July 11, 1874, to Eliza Gordan Farrington, daughter of Vere Royce and Hannah (Barker) Farrington of Fryeburg; they have a son: Fred Royce Fife.

HOLT, CHARLES E., Lawyer, Norway, was born in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, March 11, 1835, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Miller) Holt. He is a grandson of William H. Holt, who married Esther Frye, daughter of Judge Simon Frye, of Fryeburg; and on the maternal side his grandfather was Robert Miller, who married Lucy Howe of Denmark, Maine. He received his early education in the common schools and at Fryeburg and Bridgton (Maine) academies, studied law with D. R. Hastings and was admitted to the Oxford County Bar at Paris, in March 1861. For the first ten years after admission to the Bar he practiced his profession at Denmark, Maine. In 1873 he went to Bethel, Maine, and practiced in company with S. F. Gibson for about two years, when this relation was dissolved, and he opened an office for himself in Bethel. In the spring of 1877 he came to Norway and formed a law partnership with Alvah Black of Paris, Maine, which continued until the latter's death in January 1882. In the fall of that year he

took in A. S. Kimball as partner, this association continuing until the summer of 1885, since which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Holt has always been a Democrat in politics, but has refrained from entering public life, other than to hold various

CHARLES E. HOLT.

municipal offices, devoting his time and abilities to the work of his chosen profession. During the last year of the Civil War he held a position as Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at City Point, Virginia, under General Rufus Ingalls. Mr. Holt was married May 26, 1873, to Lavinia B. Ames, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel and Roxana Ames of Denmark, Maine; they have no children.

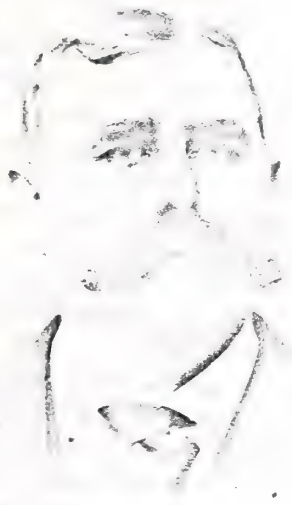
JORDAN, EDWARD CLARENCE, City Engineer of Portland, was born in that part of the town of Westbrook now the city of Deering, Maine, March 17, 1846, son of Samuel and Eunice Quinby (Seal) Jordan. His father was one of the most prominent men of Western Maine. He is in direct descent from the Reverend Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the church of England, who came from England in 1640 and settled on Richmond's Island in Casco Bay, and married Sarah, only daughter of John Winter, Director of the Colony. Edward C. Jordan received his early education in the public schools and at Westbrook Academy. Early developing a taste for civil engineering, he entered the office of the late John F. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, the famous line through the White Mountain Notch, where he remained two years. In 1868 he was graduated in the civil engineering course under Professor Gillespie, at Union College, New York. During five years following graduation he was Assistant Resident and Locating Engineer on the Central and Northern Pacific railroads. In 1873 he came to Portland, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession, devoting himself largely to municipal engineering, and particularly to hydraulics. Mr. Jordan's services are much in demand as an expert before the courts. In 1892 he was chosen City Civil Engineer of Portland, and instituted many valuable reforms for the city. He is a member of that exclusive association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, which is a guarantee of his professional eminence. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, and was for several years President of the Maine State Board of Health, his especial study of sanitary

E. C. JORDAN.

science bringing him these preferments. In politics Mr. Jordan is a Democrat, affiliating with the gold wing of that party. He took a prominent part in the Indianapolis Convention of 1896. He was married in December 1874, to Eliza Payson,

daughter of Hon. W. W. Thomas; she died March 6, 1876, and on February 28, 1881, he was a second time married, to Marcia Dow, daughter of Hon. Bion Bradbury.

PAUL, J. CLARENCE EUGENE, Postmaster of Rockport, was born in Rockport, July 28, 1857, son of James and Sophronia A. (Upham) Paul. His



CLARENCE E. PAUL.

paternal ancestry is English, and on the maternal side he is of English and Scotch descent. He was educated in the town schools, graduating from the high schools of Rockport and Camden, and made his way in life by his own exertions. Commencing clerking as a boy, his thrift and honesty steadily led to his advancement until he held a position of his own. For a number of years he was engaged in the hotel business He served as Town Clerk of Camden in 1886–7, and as Town Clerk of Rockport in 1891–2, and since 1890 has held a commission as Justice of the Peace. In 1893 he was appointed Postmaster of Rockport by President Cleveland, and holds this position at the present time. Mr. Paul is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and of the Sir Knights, Keys Division, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, Eureka Senate. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married to Cora M. Means, of Ellsworth, Maine.

ROBINSON, EDWARD MACOY, President of the Phillips Savings Bank, Phillips, was born in South Sebec, Piscataquis county, Maine, October 21, 1833, son of Benjamin Franklin and Betsey C. (Russell) Robinson. His grandfather Robinson was born in Londonderry, Vermont, and his grandmother Robinson, whose maiden name was Joy, was a native of Ellsworth, Maine. His maternal grandfather was an Englishman. He attended the common town schools, and at the age of seventeen left home to learn the millwright's trade, in which he served a four-years apprenticeship and then commenced business for himself. He was engaged in this occupation at Lewiston when the Civil War broke out, and he at once volunteered his services to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. On April 27, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Maine Infantry, and was mustered into service at Portland, June 24, 1861, by Captain Hight of the United States Army, as Third Sergeant in Company E, for three years; was promoted to Second Lieutenant on August 15 following, to First Lieutenant

E. M. ROBINSON.

in Company C on May 8, 1862, and to Captain of that company on March 23, 1863. Captain Robinson was in all of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Run to Spottsylvania Court House, in which latter engagement

was severely wounded in both legs, and was mustered out on account of his wounds. He soon entered the service again, however, being mustered into the Twelfth Maine Infantry, as Captain of Company E, February 8, 1865; was in the Department of the South for the remainder of the war, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, February 16, 1866, by reason of expiration of term of service. During his entire army service he was not absent from his regiment a single day on account of sickness, a record quite remarkable. A singular and interesting fact also in this connection is that Captain Robinson was one of six brothers who participated in the War of the Rebellion, and that his grandfather Robinson had six brothers who served in the Revolution in 1776. Since the war Captain Robinson has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in the town of Phillips, where he has been a Trustee of the Phillips Savings Bank since 1879, and for the last five years President of that institution. He was made a Freemason in 1862, a Knight Templar in 1872 and an Odd Fellow in 1882, joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1876, and became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in 1893. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and has always been a Republican in politics. He was married December 8, 1859, to Loreda M. Adams, of Anson, Maine; they have a daughter: Ilda M. Robinson.

WRIGHT, James S., Lawyer, South Paris, was born in Jay, Franklin county, Maine, July 17, 1844, son of Reuben and Sarah (Putnam) Wright. His grandfather, Oliver Wright, came from Keene, New Hampshire, when a young man, and settled in the town of Jay, where he lived and died, having married Sally Butterfield of Farmington, Maine. His early education was acquired in the town schools of Wilton and Livermore Falls, and at the Dixfield High School, all in Western Maine. Following his high-school graduation, he studied law with W. W. Bolster, then of Dixfield, now of Auburn, Maine, and was admitted to the Bar at the September term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Oxford county in 1868. While pursuing his legal studies he taught school for about two years, teaching five winter terms and one fall term of high school at Andover, Maine. In October 1868 he entered into partnership with his preceptor, W. W. Bolster, and practiced law with him in Dixfield for three years, under the firm name of Bolster & Wright. After this relation was dissolved he was a partner of S. F. Gibson at Bethel, Maine, for about a year, and then moved to Paris Hill, to assume the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Oxford county, having been elected to that position in September of that year, 1872. He held this office for a period of ten years, January 1873 to January 1883, and was then elected County Attorney of Oxford county, in which capacity he served for the four years 1883–6. In 1887–8 he represented Paris in the lower house of the Maine Legislature, and in 1889–90 was State Senator from Oxford county. In 1890 he

JAMES S. WRIGHT.

held a government position as Supervisor of the Eleventh Census for the Western Half of Maine, receiving the appointment from President Harrison. Mr. Wright has been in active practice of the law in Paris from 1883 to the present time. He resided at Paris Hill from January 1873 to December 1891, when he moved to South Paris, which is his present place of residence. He served as a member of the School Committee of Paris for four years. In politics he is and has always been a Republican. He is a member of Paris Masonic Lodge and Union Royal Arch Chapter of Norway, also of Mount Mica Lodge of Odd Fellows and Hamlin Lodge Knights of Pythias, of South Paris. He was mar-

ried May 2, 1869, to Hannah E. Woodbury, then of Dixfield, formerly of Sweden, Maine. They have had two children: Lena Frances, born May 13, 1870, died February 10, 1888; and Fred Norman Wright, born August 6, 1874.

SULLIVAN, JOHN H., Postmaster of Searsport, was born in Belfast, Maine, December 25, 1850, son of Daniel and Margaret (Finnegan) Sullivan.

J. H. SULLIVAN.

He was educated in the public and in private schools of Searsport, where he has lived since 1851, and at the age of eleven commenced to work at the custom boot and shoe business with his father, with whom he remained until August 1873, when he engaged in the same line of business for himself, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Sullivan was Moderator at the annual town meetings of Searsport for the years 1885–90, and has served as Town Clerk from 1891 to 1896. From April 1887 he was United States Deputy Collector of Customs for the Belfast District, until the office was abolished, January 1, 1888. In January 1894 he was appointed Postmaster of Searsport, which office he at present holds. He was First Assistant Foreman of Penobscot Fire Engine Company of Searsport from 1876 to 1883, and from the latter year Foreman until 1894. Mr. Sullivan has been always a Democrat in politics, and for many years has served as a member of the Democratic Town and County committees. He has acted as local correspondent for the Progressive Age and City Press of Belfast since March 1885, and as general marine correspondent at Searsport from 1874 to the present time. He is a member of the Waldo County Fish Protective Association, of Belfast, and is unmarried.

ROSS, EZEKIEL, President of the First National Bank of Damariscotta, was born in Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, September 29, 1829, son of Joseph and Mary (Perkins) Ross, of Scotch ancestry. He acquired his early education in the common town schools and at Lincoln and Yarmouth (Maine) academies, graduating from Bowdoin College in the class of 1855, read law in the office of A. P. Gould at Thomaston, Maine, and was admitted to the Maine Bar in 1859. He soon after opened a law office in Rockland, Maine, in partner-

EZEKIEL ROSS.

ship with J. O. Robinson, and continued in practice there for several years, serving as Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Knox county from 1861 to 1864. In the spring of the latter year he became financially interested in companies mining

coal in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and assumed the position of Local Superintendent of the McNeal Coal & Iron Company, near Mahanoy City. He continued in this capacity until the fall of 1869, when having disposed of his mining interests he went to Southern Minnesota, where he was engaged in the real estate business for about fifteen years. While in Minnesota he was admitted to the Bar of that State. In November 1891 he was elected President of the First National Bank of Damariscotta, and at present holds that position. Mr. Ross nas always been a Democrat in politics, and has served as Selectman, Assessor, and filled various other offices in the town of Newcastle. He was married October 14, 1867, to Esther Huston Weeks, daughter of Hon Thaddeus Weeks, late of Newcastle, Maine; they have no children.

BANGS, ALGERNON SIDNEY, President of the Augusta Board of Trade, was born in Farmington, Maine, July 5, 1837, son of Josiah D. and Pauline

ALGERNON S. BANGS.

A. (Brooks) Bangs. His ancestry is distinctively American, on the paternal side tracing back to Jo Warner, a full-blooded Indian. On the mother's side he is descended from the Brooke family, who emigrated to America from England in the seventeenth century. His early education was received in the common schools of Maine with two years in the public schools of New York City, and his training from his seventeenth year was mechanical — first as an apprentice, later as superintendent, and finally as a manufacturer. The years 1861–3 he spent in the army. Since 1868 he has been engaged in lumber manufacturing, for the last sixteen years in Augusta, in connection with his brother, Josiah W. Bangs, under the firm name of Bangs Brothers, their specialty being the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and window frames. Colonel Bangs served as President of the Common Council of Bath, Maine, for two years, and in Augusta has been for two years President of the Board of Trade, also President of the Board of Registration for the last four years and now serving his second four-years term. He has also been Grand Chief Templar of the Maine Good Templars for two years, and is at present serving his second year as Supreme Commander of the United Order of the Golden Cross. Colonel Bangs is a believer in Progressive Christianity, Freedom of Thought, Limited Woman's Suffrage, and the Single Standard for measuring money as well as lumber. He also has no doubt but that flying machines will eventually become modes of public conveyance, and that Mind will ultimately overrule Muscle. He is a member of the Abnaki Club of Augusta, and in politics has been an Independent Republican since his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was married December 25, 1860, to Amelia S. Wight of Augusta; they have no children.

MAYO, EDWARD NEALLEY, M. D., Orono, was born in Orono, May 15, 1837, son of John W. and Mary C. (Nealley) Mayo. He is descended in the eighth generation from the Reverend John Mayo, who emigrated from England to this country in 1639, became one of the original settlers of the town of Barnstable, Cape Cod, and was the first Pastor of the Second Church in Boston from 1655 to 1673. His maternal progenitor, Andrew Nealley, settled in Nottingham, New Hampshire, in 1730, and his grandfather John Bowdoin Nealley came to Monroe, Waldo county, Maine, about the first of the present century. He received his general education in the public schools of Orono and at Mattanawcook Academy in Lincoln, Maine, and completed his medical studies in the Medical School of Maine and at Columbian University in Washington, District of Columbia, graduating from the latter

institution with the degree of M. D. in March 1860. From 1861 to 1867 he practiced in Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, and in the latter year returned to his native town, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Mayo has been a member of the Penobscot County and the Maine medical associations since 1860, and has served as President of the former for two terms. He was United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions while in Houlton, and for the last ten years has been President of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions at Bangor. He is also President of the Home Loan and Building

EDWARD NEALLEY MAYO.

Association of Orono, was a member of the School Committee 1879–80, and served as Selectman in 1881–2. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of Mechanics Lodge of Orono, all the masonic bodies in Bangor, Maine Consistory of Portland, and Aleppo Temple of Boston. He also is a member of the Ktaadn Club of Orono, and in politics is a Democrat. As he facetiously says, he would have been in the Legislature if he had received votes enough; as it was, he got more than the strength of his party, and considers his political aspirations as fully satisfied. Dr. Mayo was married July 14, 1863, to Lucy W. Allen, daughter of Dr. W. H. Allen, late of Orono; a son, born to them October 25, 1864, died in infancy. Mrs. Mayo died November 25, 1889, and in 1894, August 8, he was a second time married, to Mrs. K. W. Snow, daughter of William Averill of Orono.

MORSE, Leslie Melvyn, D. M. D., Boston, was born in Union, Lincoln (now Knox) county, Maine, July 16, 1842, son of George Washington and Mary Harding (Rice) Morse. He is a descendant of Samuel Morse, from Sherborn or vicinity, England, who at the age of fifty, with his wife Elizabeth, and son Joseph aged twenty, in consequence of the persecutions by Bishop Laud, embarked for New England in the ship Increase, Robert Lea master, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts. The following year land was assigned to him in Dedham, where he subsequently served as Selectman, Collector and Treasurer. Afterwards he settled in Medfield, and it is supposed built the house that was first set on fire by the Indians at the destruction of the town and the killing of eighteen inhabitants, February 21, 1675; he died at Medfield, April 5, 1654. His second son, Daniel, born 1613, moved from Dedham to Medfield in 1651 and thence a few years later to Sherborn, Massachusetts, where he appears to have been the leading man of the place, and died June 5, 1688. From him came Daniel, of Sherborn, born 1640, died 1714; Daniel, born 1672, died 1719, inherited the place of his uncle, Deacon Obadiah, whose only son died in infancy; Obadiah, born 1704, died 1753; Obadiah, born 1733, died in Sherborn, January 7, 1800, in consequence of a fall from a scaffold; and Levi, fourth child of the foregoing, and grandfather of Dr. L. M. Morse. Levi Morse was born in Sherborn, January 5, 1762, and settled in Union, Maine, where he died February 3, 1844. He was in the Revolutionary army, and in the expedition for the suppression of the Shays rebellion. In 1789 he taught school in Meduncook, now Friendship, Maine, and boarded in the family of the father of Polly Gay Bradford, born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1772, whom he married March 8, 1792. Through her the subject of this sketch is descended from the distinguished Bradford family, whose American ancestor was Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1589. Mrs. Morse's father, Carpenter Bradford, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, in 1739, was "put out" to a shoemaker, ran away, enlisted in the Old French War, was captured when about sixteen years old and kept a prisoner in Canada for a year, during which

time he was a waiter to a Catholic priest. After his return he married Mary Gay, in Stoughton, Massachusetts, and when the neutral French, or Acadians, were exiled from Nova Scotia and their lands were offered gratuitously to settlers, he went to Annapolis in that province, where he was living at the opening of the Revolution. It is related of him that when summoned with the other inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, he held up his hand, and being a staunch Whig, when the words were uttered, "You solemnly swear to be true to King George," etc., he substituted the words "George Washington" for "King George," and thus really

L. M. MORSE.

swore allegiance to the rebels. Conscious that it was time for him to flee, in company with another Whig he left the place the same night, and proceeded by land to Castine, Maine, where he enlisted and was joined after the war by his family. For his services in the Revolutionary War more than nine hundred acres of Ohio land were granted him. He ended his days in Meduncook. Carpenter was the eleventh child of Elisha Bradford and his second wife Bathsheba Le Brocke, whom he married in 1718. His parents moved to Meduncook, now Friendship, where both were killed in 1756 by the Indians, who carried some of the children to Canada, whence they did not return until after the capture of Quebec by Wolfe. "Deb Sampson," who, disguised as a man, under the assumed name of Robert Shurtleff, served three years in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards married Benjamin Garrett of Sharon, Massachusetts, and drew a pension, was a cousin of Mrs. Morse. Carpenter's father, Elisha, was the eldest child of Joseph Bradford, born 1630, who married Jael, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham. Elisha's father, Joseph, was the son of William Bradford, who came in the Mayflower, and was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, and whose first wife, Dorothy May, drowned in Cape Cod Harbor in 1620, was the first female whose death is recorded in New England. Leslie M. Morse was educated in the common and high schools of Union. His father was a successful farmer, and in winters taught school. His mother was also a schoolteacher before marriage, and to both of his parents he owed a great deal for his early education. When he was five or six years of age a dentist came to the house to make a set of teeth for his mother. The boy watched the operator with close interest, and when the visitor had gone he said to his mother, "I am going to be a dentist when I get to be a man." Little was thought of the remark at the time. At about the age of twenty the opportunity came, and he entered the office of Dr. W. R. Evans in Thomaston, and began the study of dentistry. His childish resolution was remembered and seemed almost a prophecy — a desire to become what nature had adapted him to be. After some three years' study he was admitted to practice, and started in business in his native town. A few years later he went to Central City, Colorado, where he practiced for several years. About ten years ago he returned East and settled in Boston, establishing the now well-known Harvard Dental Parlors at 154 Boylston street. Dr. Morse has become noted in Boston and vicinity for the excellence of his work, and his dental establishment is considered one of the finest in New England. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

MAXWELL, BARAK, retired merchant, Wells, was born in Wells, April 5, 1816, son of Aaron and Lydia (Warren) Maxwell. The progenitor of the Maxwell family in America came from Scotland to Windham, Massachusetts, about 1690, and in 1720 a son, Gershom Maxwell, located in Wells, Maine, where a number of his descendants have resided to

the present time. Barak Maxwell's father, Aaron Maxwell, was an inn-keeper, as was his grandfather Barak Maxwell, at Ogunquit, a station in Wells on the main stageroad between Boston and Portland. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at Berwick Academy in South Berwick, Maine. At the age of sixteen he entered a store at Wells Corner as clerk, and at nineteen he started business for himself by opening a store at Ogunquit village, where he continued in active business life, with the exception of about two years, down to 1880, a period of forty-five years. Besides carrying on a large general store, he was engaged in shipbuilding prior to the War of the Rebellion, and at one time owned a number of vessels engaged in the coastwise and West India trades. Mr. Maxwell was repeatedly elected to the Board of Selectmen of the town of Wells, and has served as Town Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and as a member of both branches of the State Legislature, having been Senator in 1882. He was also Postmaster for twenty years. In politics he was originally a Whig, and has been a Republican since the formation of that party. Although residing in a Democratic town, his political principles have not prevented his being many times chosen to fill various town offices. Mr. Maxwell was a successful business man, and has always been a public-spirited citizen. In a long mercantile career he established a wide reputation, not only for business sagacity but for integrity and fair dealing. In religion he is a staunch Congregationalist, and is a regular and liberal contributor to the charitable organizations of that body. He was married September 20, 1842, to Betsey Ames, adopted daughter of Reverend Jonas Colburn, who was then preaching at Wells. They have three children living: Warren B. Maxwell, a practicing physician of Grafton, Massachusetts; Lydia A. Maxwell, of Wells; and Arthur A. Maxwell, a lawyer of Boston, and Attorney for the Claim Department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

BARAK MAXWELL.

MAXWELL, ARTHUR AARON, of Boston, Claims Attorney for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was born in Wells, York county, Maine, January 24, 1858, son of Barak Maxwell, the subject of the foregoing sketch, and Betsey (Ames) Maxwell. He acquired his early education in the district school, at Kent's Hill Seminary in Readfield, Maine, and Berwick Academy in South Berwick, Maine. Meanwhile he gave some little attention to his father's business of a country store, and later, during his college course, had two terms' experience in

ARTHUR A. MAXWELL.

teaching school. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1883, and from the Boston University Law School in 1886, was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in Boston in that year, and began the practice of law in the office of J. H. Benton, Jr., of Boston, General Counsel and Attorney of the Old Colony Railroad Company. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Old Colony Railroad Company as Attorney in Charge of Claims, and upon the leasing of that road to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1893, was appointed to the same position with the latter company, which office he at present holds. Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Pine Tree State and Dartmouth clubs of Boston, the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Boston Municipal League. In politics he has been always a Republican, and for several years a member of the Ward Committee; but has not been in public life, except in 1895, when he served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Maxwell was married April 25, 1889, to Nancy M. Etheridge, of Herkimer, New York.

WEBB, WILBER JOSEPH, Real Estate Operator, Boston, was born in Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, November 29, 1843, son of Joseph and Sarah (Fuller) Webb. He is descended in the eighth generation from Christopher Webb, who came from England prior to 1645, and in May of that year was made a freeman of Massachusetts Colony; and whose son Henry Webb, by will probated in Suffolk county in 1660, gave to Harvard College the land on which stands the building for many years occupied by the publishing house of Little, Brown & Company, on Washington street, Boston. His father, Joseph Webb, born in Albion (then Fairfax), November 13, 1803, and died March 3, 1874, was the son of Benjamin, who was the son of Samuel Webb of Boston. The latter was the father of Thomas Smith Webb (named for his mother's uncle, who was the first settled minister of Falmouth, now Portland), founder and first President of the Handel & Haydn Society of Boston, in 1815, and prominent as a Mason, being Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States. Joseph Webb's mother, Eunice Day, daughter of Nathaniel Day and Hepzibah Appleton of Boston, was of the sixth generation from Robert Day, who was born in Ipswich, England, in 1604, came to Boston in 1634, settled in Cambridge, and was made a freeman in 1635. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Sarah Fuller, born in Albion (then Lygonia), July 25, 1809, and died December 20, 1883, was the daughter of Jonathan Fuller, and was of the eighth generation from Dr. Samuel Fuller, who with his brother Edward came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620, and was the first surgeon and physician in the colony. Her mother was Hannah Bradstreet, seventh in descent from Simon Bradstreet, Governor of Massachusetts Colony under the first

WILBER J. WEBB.

charter in 1679. Governor Bradstreet was the son of a Nonconformist minister, who came to America in 1629, landed at Mount Desert, and afterwards settled at Cambridge. The Governor's wife was Anne Bradstreet, whose works in prose and verse have long survived her — the first edition having been published in London in 1678, the second in Boston in 1758, and later editions down to 1869; she was the daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, and died in 1672. Wilber J. Webb received his early education in the district schools of his native town, and in two terms at Waterville Academy, now Coburn Classical Institute. He taught school in 1862–3 at Unity, Maine. In 1864, at the age of

twenty-one, he went to Portland, where he was connected with the firm of George F. Foster & Company, in the flour and grain trade, until 1870, when he moved to Bangor and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued until 1883. He then went South, taking up his residence in Palatka, Florida, where he opened a real-estate and insurance office. He established there the largest and finest insurance agency in the state, and also conducted a large and lucrative real-estate business. In 1888 Mr. Webb was elected Mayor of Palatka, and was re-elected in 1889, his term of office covering the trying period of the yellow-fever epidemic which afflicted Florida in the former year. Not wishing to make his permanent home in the South, and desirous of better facilities for educating his children, Mr. Webb returned North in 1891 and settled in Boston, establishing himself in the real estate business, and on May 27, 1896, he moved into offices in the new Tremont Building, being the pioneer occupant of that palatial business edifice. Mr. Webb is a Republican in politics, and during his residence in Bangor, in 1878, represented his ward in the City Council. He was married September 20, 1877, to Mary Blanchard Crosby, daughter of John H. and Amanda (Blanchard) Crosby, an old and respected Bangor family; they have two children: Anna Louise, born February 25, 1879, and Marion Beulah Webb, born August 25, 1880, both now in attendance at the Girls' Latin School in Boston. Mr. Webb is a brother of George Milton Webb of Florida, and of Edmund Fuller Webb of Waterville, Maine.

PERKINS, Walter Payson, Lawyer, Cornish, County Attorney of York County 1891–5, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, August 6, 1858, son of Stephen and Mary Jane (Witherell) Perkins. He received his early education in the common and high schools of his native town, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1880. Following graduation he was for a time connected with the Boston Branch Tea and Grocery House in Waltham, Massachusetts. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Burbank & Derby at Saco, Maine, and later at the St. Louis Law School, St. Louis, Missouri, was admitted to the York County Bar in January 1884, and since February 11 following has practiced his profession at Cornish. Mr. Perkins has held a commission as Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, and in 1891–5 served as County Attorney of York County. He is a member and Past Master of Greenleaf Masonic Lodge of Cornish, Past Chancellor of Sagamore Lodge Knights of Pythias of Cornish, and was a member of the Eta Chapter of the Theta Delta Chi College Society at

WALTER P. PERKINS.

Bowdoin. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married April 22, 1896, to Effie B. Littlefield, daughter of John Lewis and Ann Augusta (Frye) Littlefield, of Eliot, Maine.

NOBLE, Frank Lowe, Mayor of Lewiston, was born in Fairfield, Somerset county, Maine, July 22, 1854, son of Eleazer R. and Harriet S. (Lamb) Noble. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and it is related of his ancestors that "they paid their just dues and kept their line fences up." He acquired his early education in the common schools of Maine, graduated from Bates College at Lewiston in June 1874, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland county in 1878. Upon his return from California in 1881 he established himself in his profession at Lewiston, where he has since remained in active, continuous practice. Mr. Noble was a member of the Common Council of Lewiston for two years, 1884–5, being President of that body in the latter year, and is now serving his third term as Mayor, having been elected to the

chief magistracy of the city in 1894. He represented Lewiston in the Maine House of Representatives three terms in 1887, 1891 and 1893, and was again elected to the Legislature in 1896. He has always been a Republican in politics, and was a

FRANK L. NOBLE.

member for two years and Chairman one year of the Republican City Committee, also has served two years as a member of the Republican County Committee. Mayor Noble is a member of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Odd Fellows Lodge of Lewiston, and is also a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias. He was married December 25, 1882, to Clara P. Spofford, of Webster, Maine; they have no children.

NICKERSON, FRANK HERBERT, Mayor of Brewer, was born in Brewer, March 26, 1857, son of David V. and Sabra (Hutchings) Nickerson. He is a grandson of Solomon and Sally (Veazie) Nickerson of Orrington, Maine, and on the maternal side, of Josiah and Phebe (Perkins) Hutchings of Penobscot, Maine. His great-great-grandfather William Hutchings, who died in 1866, at the age of one hundred and one years, was at the time of his death one of the four survivors of the Revolution. The late Colonel Jasper Hutchings of Brewer, the noted criminal lawyer, was his mother's brother. He was educated in the public and high schools of Brewer, and received his training for active life as a clerk in a grocery store for seven years, commencing at the age of sixteen. On May 1, 1880, he became associated in the grocery and provision business with A. H. King, under the firm name of King & Nickerson. Two years later, in April 1882, W. B. Barstow became a partner and the name was changed to A. H. King & Company. In September 1889, Messrs. Nickerson and Barstow purchased Mr. King's interest, and the firm became Nickerson & Barstow, which has since continued. In 1882 the firm built the corner store at Main and Wilson streets which they now occupy, and in 1892 they built the store adjoining, which is rented to other parties. Mr. Nickerson has held a commission as Justice of the Peace since 1889, and from 1886 to 1889 served as Town Clerk of Brewer. When the town became a city in the latter year, he was elected City Clerk, and held that office until 1892, and in 1895 he was elected Mayor. Mr. Nickerson is also Treasurer of the Brewer Free Public Library, and Secretary of the Brewer Board

FRANK H. NICKERSON.

of Trade. In politics he is and has always been a Republican, and was for three years a member of the Republican City Committee. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship, being a member and since 1887 Secretary of Wildey Lodge of Brewer, also a

member of Katahdin Encampment of Bangor, Esther Lodge Daughters of Rebekah, and the Grand Lodge of Maine, in which he served as D. D. Grand Master in 1892. Mr. Nickerson has been a member of the Methodist Church of Brewer since 1879, and has held an official connection nearly all of this time. He was for eleven years Superintendent of the Sunday School, and is at present Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President of the local Epworth League, also President of the State of Maine Epworth League, First Vice-President of the East Maine Conference League, and member of the Conference Board of Church Extension. He was married August 8, 1882, to Eda A. Barstow, daughter of Albion A. and Abbie P. Barstow; they have one child: Arno W. Nickerson.

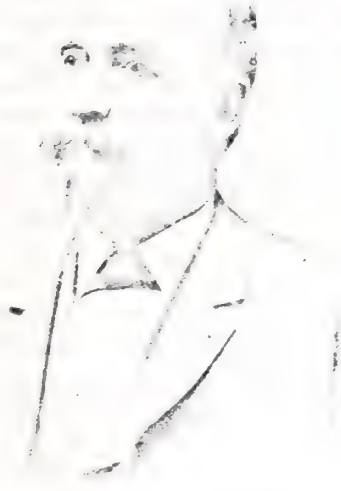
NORTON, JAMES STEVENS, M. D., Lewiston, was born in Strong, Franklin county, Maine, October 7, 1865, son of Jeremiah R. and Amanda F. (Stevens) Norton. He is descended from Nicholas Norton,

JAS. S. NORTON.

who came from England to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1650. Nicholas Norton had one son, Joseph. Joseph Norton had three sons, one of whom, Ebenezer, removed to Farmington, Maine, in 1791, purchasing the farm now owned by Jeremiah, Sylvanus and Richard Norton. Ebenezer Norton was the father of the subject of this sketch. James S. Norton received his general education in the common schools, and at the State Normal School in Farmington, where he graduated in regular course in 1884 and finished an advanced course in 1887. Following this period he taught in the high schools of Leeds, Vanceboro and Norridgewock, Maine, in the meantime reading medicine for two years with Dr. M. L. Young of Vanceboro, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in July 1894. After graduation he took a hospital course, and established himself in practice at Lewiston in November 1894. Dr. Norton gives especial attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which specialties of his profession he has been very successful. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Lewiston, and in politics is a Republican. He was married May 15, 1895, to Mrs. Marion (Fletcher) Arey, daughter of A. B. Fletcher of China, Maine. Mrs. Norton was the widow of the late Rev. B. S. Arey, a prominent Methodist clergyman of the East Maine Conference. By her former marriage she had two boys: Ralph E., aged ten, and Harold B. Arey, aged seven years.

THOMPSON, USHER BURNHAM, Sheriff of York County, was born in Newfield, Maine, February 26, 1839, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Moulton) Thompson. His grandparents were, on the paternal side, Benjamin and Sally (Hawkins) Thompson; and on the maternal side, David and Sally (Burnham) Moulton. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one left the home farm and went to Boston, where he was a clerk in a grocery store for two years. In 1863, during the Civil War, he went to Morris Island, South Carolina, as sutler's clerk for a Pennsylvania regiment, the 104th, where he remained for a few months. On account of sickness he was obliged to return to Maine, where he has since made his home, caring for his aged parents. In 1879 he was appointed clerk at the Kittery Navy Yard, where he served until the incoming of a Democratic administration, being removed by President Cleveland at the beginning of the latter's first term. Mr. Thompson resides in Maplewood, Newfield, where he served as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen from 1886 to 1891, and has held various town offices. In 1872 he was elected Representa-

tive to the Legislature for the district of Newfield, Acton and Shapleigh, and in 1876 was elected Senator from York county, to which position he was re-elected in 1877. In September 1896 he was elected to his present position of Sheriff of York



USHER B. THOMPSON.

county, by one of the largest majorities ever given for that office. Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican. He has been a member since 1871 and for several terms Master of Dayspring Masonic Lodge of Newfield, and is a member of Maplewood Grange Patrons of Husbandry and of the Reed Club in Portland. He was married December 27, 1865, to Sarah L. Davis of Parsonsfield, Maine; they have no children.

KELLEY, JAMES EDWARD, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Unity, Waldo county, Maine, February 2, 1858, son of Benjamin F. and Louisa P. (Adams) Kelley. His paternal grandmother was a Vickery, whose mother was a Stone. On the maternal side his grandmother was a Drew, and he is a nephew of Sprague and James Adams of Bangor, Maine. He acquired his early education in the common district and high schools of Unity and Albion, and graduated from the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, Maine, in May 1880, being president and valedictorian of his class. Soon after graduation he was sent by the State Superintendent of Common Schools, to Boston, to fill a vacancy in the schools connected with the public institutions of that city, and continued in that connection for a period of five years, becoming head master of the schools, and later was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the institution with which he was connected, and acting in that capacity for the last three years of his service for the city. He remained in the teaching profession until 1885. Boston was at that time passing into the hands of new masters; and the lack of a college training being a bar to promotion as a teacher, he took up the study of law, graduating from the Law Department of Boston University in June 1887. He was admitted to the Boston Bar in January 1888, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Cambridge, removing to Boston to assume charge of the legal business of a corporation in December, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of the legal profession. Mr. Kelley began life as a farmer's boy, and with

JAMES E. KELLEY.

some experience of the life and work of a woodsman, and has made his way to success without any other help than such as comes from a vigorous constitution and a strong will. His father was in humble circumstances, and could give him no

material aid, but his father and mother both having been teachers in early life he received from them assistance and inspiration. When he began practice at the Bar he opened an office alone, without the usual period of assisted work in the office of some older attorney. He resides in Somerville, where he is President of two literary societies, and Vice-President of the Sons of Maine Club of that city. But the time usually devoted to clubs by professional men, he spends mainly among the books of his own private library. He is an enthusiastic collector of engravings. He goes back every year to the old farm where his father still lives, for a renewal of youth and health. Mr. Kelley is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in public life, beyond doing a citizen's duty at the polls. He was married in December 1886 to Fannie E. Banks, of Belfast, Maine; they have one child: Walter E. Kelley.

PEARSON, Josiah Wilson, M. D., Camden, was born in Morrill, Waldo county, Maine, April 7,

J. W. PEARSON.

1856, son of Thomas and Melvina (Doten) Pearson. His great-grandparents on the paternal side came from England about 1780, and settled at Antioch (now Unity), Maine; his great-grandfather followed the sea until age compelled him to retire, and died at Antioch. His grandfather Woodbridge Pearson settled in Montville, Maine, and moved to Morrill in 1826. His early education was acquired in the district school in Montville, Maine, and at Freedom (Maine) Academy, and his youthful training for active life consisted of working on the farm and teaching school. Finally deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in June 1883, and in the following August commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in his native town. He practiced in Morrill until July 1, 1891, when he moved to Camden, where he has since continued. Dr. Pearson is a member of Timothy Chase Masonic Lodge of Belfast, Maine, Keystone Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Camden, and King Hiram's Council Royal and Select Masters of Rockland, Maine; also of Waldo Odd Fellows Lodge of Belfast, and Camden Lodge Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married November 26, 1884, to Carrie I. Crockett, of Belmont, Maine. They have had two children: Nelson Keith, born in Morrill, September 1, 1888; and Charles Norman Pearson, born in Camden, August 7, 1894, died January 27, 1895.

SPINNEY, Ephraim C., Kittery Depot, was born in Kittery, under the roof which now shelters him, December 14, 1821, son of Nicholas and Patience (Cole) Spinney. His great-great-grandfather James Spinney, a son of wealthy parents in Manchester, England, when a young man visited the Bay of Fundy with a codfishing expedition, and being favorably impressed with the country and its virgin resources, his romantic spirit became fired with the purpose of starting in life here as a poor man and building up a fortune. Accordingly taking up a large tract of land in the town of Kittery, which then was an unbroken wilderness, he erected a sawmill on Sturgess Creek, which ran through his property, and was soon hard at work felling and manufacturing the timber that covered his land. When he had established a fairly comfortable home, after twenty years' absence, he sent word to his family in England, who up to that time had known nothing of his whereabouts. His brother Thomas at once started in search of him, and arriving at Eliot Point located there, being likewise attracted by the novelty and excitement of pioneer life, and finding much pleasure in hunting and fishing. He spent a full year in futile search for his brother

James, and then accidentally discovered his log-cabin. From these two brothers sprang the numerous branches of the Spinney family in Maine. James married Mary Gouch and reared a number of children. His son Nicholas became a farmer in Kittery, and the eldest son of Nicholas, Caleb, also followed agriculture for a livelihood, locating nearly opposite the present Kittery depot. Caleb Spinney and his third wife Abigail (also a Spinney) were the grandparents of the subject of our sketch, having three children: Nicholas, Josiah and Rowena. Caleb Spinney was a Captain in the state militia, and held many offices of trust in the town.

EPHRAIM C. SPINNEY.

Nicholas Spinney, the father of our subject, learned the butcher's trade when quite young, and for some years carried on a successful business in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Subsequently he removed his business to Kittery, and purchased the house in which his son is now living — which, built about 1806, is a fine example of the comfortable country home of that period, substantial, roomy and hospitable-appearing. He lived to the age of seventy-seven, and his wife, a daughter of John Cole, a native of Kittery, survived until a later period, passing away in her eighty-fourth year. They were the parents of seven children: Caleb S., Emily, Abigail, Ephraim C., Nicholas, Rowena and Alice, of whom only Ephraim and the two last-named are now living. Ephraim C. Spinney received his early education in the district school, where both mind and muscle were trained, as it was in the days when the boys had to cut the wood to warm the school-room. At seventeen he began to learn the carpenters' trade, at which he worked some ten years. Then purchasing his father's homestead, he engaged in the purchase and sale of hay and produce, which he shipped to Boston. He also at this time began to deal in real-estate, and gradually enlarged the scope of his operations until he owned various farms and tenement-houses and became one of the largest real-estate owners of the place. Gifted with remarkable business ability and a faculty of winning success, Mr. Spinney has not only been successful in his private business, but has promoted and organized a number of manufacturing companies and other enterprises. He was one of the corporators and is now a Trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was for several years Treasurer of the Rice Library of Kittery, finally resigning his position and accepting the less arduous one of Trustee, which he now holds. He is Coroner of the County of York, and has been a Justice of the Peace for forty-one years. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and although Kittery is strongly Republican, he has served a number of times on the Board of Selectmen, was elected Representative to the Legislature in 1861, and has been three times nominated for State Senator, on each occasion running far ahead of his ticket in his own town. He is a member of St. John Masonic Lodge of Kittery. Mr. Spinney has a beautiful home, which it is likely he may live long to enjoy, as he is hale and active, and younger in appearance than many men whose senior he is by several years. He was married June 13, 1872, to Mary P. Paul, daughter of Stephen Paul of Newington, New Hampshire; they had two children, who died in infancy. Being fond of children, and possessed of ample means, Mr. Spinney has reared, educated and given trades to several boys — Jefferson D. Cook, Daniel B. Cook and Woodbury L. Place — all of whom hold positions that do credit to his training and esteem him as their own father. He was also guardian of Charles R. Hanscom, and looked after him until he started in life for himself. Mr. Hanscom is a well-known naval constructor in the employ of the government, having charge of the drafting of the government ships now being built at Bath, Maine.

CLARKSON, FRANK THOMAS, Postmaster at Kittery Point, was born in Kittery, December 17, 1859, son of Thomas and Martha (Frisbee) Clarkson, and grandson of William and Ann (Hannes) Clarkson. He was educated in the public schools

FRANK T. CLARKSON.

of his native town, and after leaving school worked for several years in the grocery store of Safford & Clarkson at Kittery Point. In 1879 he bought Mr. Safford's interest and formed a partnership with his father under the name of T. Clarkson & Son, which has since continued. On October 27, 1893, he was appointed Postmaster at Kittery Point, which office he at present holds. Mr. Clarkson is a prominent Freemason, being a member of Naval Lodge of Kittery, Unity Chapter of South Berwick, Maine Council of Royal and Select Masters, and Bradford Commandery Knights Templar of Biddeford. He is also a member of Constitution Lodge Knights of Pythias, and the Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Democrat in politics, and is unmarried.

WILSON, FRANK, Lawyer, Sanford, Register of Probate for York county, was born in Orleans, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 1, 1849, son of Dr. Timothy and Mary B. (Kimball) Wilson. He acquired his early education in the common schools, graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1877, was admitted to the Bar of York county, Maine, at Saco, in January 1878, and since the latter year has been engaged in the practice of law at Sanford. In 1885 he was elected Register of Probate of York County for four years, and has been three times re-elected, his present term expiring in 1901. Mr. Wilson was one of the organizers of the Sanford Loan and Building Association in 1890, of which he has always been a Director and for the past two years has served as Secretary. He was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Sanford in 1888–9 and 1892, and has served as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, except for a two-years interval, for the last ten years. He is a member and was for four years Master of Preble Masonic Lodge of Sanford, was a charter member and High Priest of White Rose Royal Arch Chapter of Sanford for two years, and is a member of Bradford Commandery Knights Templar of Biddeford. He was married at Somersworth, New Hampshire, November 16, 1880, to Abby J. Hobbs, who died

FRANK WILSON.

September 15, 1891. He was a second time married, November 17, 1892, to Alice L. Pike, of Shapleigh, Maine. Mr. Wilson has had three children: Ida Belle, Gillie May and Marie F. Wilson, of whom only the second is now living.

CLOUGH, GEORGE ALBERT, Architect, Boston, was born in Bluehill, Maine, May 27, 1843, son of Asa and Louise (Ray) Clough. He is descended on the paternal side from the Andover, Massachusetts, branch of the family. His mother was of Scotch descent. His father was a prominent shipbuilder, learning his trade at Castine, Maine, although born and always residing in Bluehill, where he died in 1861, having built and launched many vessels. The subject of this sketch may be said to have been brought up in his father's shipyard, where in boyhood he worked in various capacities between school terms, and at an early age he became familiar with the principles of draughtsmanship by assisting his father in the drawing of the sweeps upon the floor and in forming the moulds for the ship's frame. In 1863, at which time, owing to the Civil War, the shipbuilding interest in Maine had about ceased, he went to Boston and entered upon the study of architecture with George Snell, of the architectural firm of Snell & Gregerson, continuing in this relation until 1869, when he opened an office for himself. His long and thorough training, combined with his natural aptitude for the profession, made him successful from the start. He soon established a reputation, and in May 1874 he was elected City Architect of Boston, being the first to hold that position. Mr. Clough thoroughly organized the department, and during his successive terms of office, which covered a period of ten years, he planned and erected for the city many notable buildings. Prominent among them are the English and Latin High School, in which large and handsome structure he was the first to introduce the German system for schoolhouses, which provides for open interior courts, thus affording ample light and ventilation to all parts; and the Prince School, completed in 1875, which fulfils the German plan for smaller school buildings. In this line of architecture Mr. Clough has manifested especial skill, and since 1875 upwards of eighty-five school edifices have been built under his plans and direction. An especially noteworthy example of his work is the Durfee Memorial Building at Fall River, Massachusetts, which is one of the finest school edifices in the world. Another is the Suffolk County Court House in Pemberton Square, Boston, which, although cut down from his original plans by the building commission, from motives of economy, and thus deprived of the dome and other of its most distinguishing features, is nevertheless one of the finest public buildings in Boston, and cost $2,750,000. Mr. Clough also designed the Marcella Street Home and the Lyman School for Boys, in Boston; the Pumping Station, the Westboro Insane Hospital, and Dana Hall at Wellesley College, Maasachusetts; the Fogg Memorial Building at South Berwick, and Bridge Academy at Dresden, Maine; and various public and private buildings of note throughout New England and in New York and Pennsylvania. The new Methodist Church of Brookline, the new Gate of Heaven Church (Catholic) in South Boston, and the reconstruction of the Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, are included in his later work in Massachusetts. While he has won and maintained a position of eminence in the field of general architecture, it is especially recognized that his work has exerted a widespread and beneficial influence upon American school architecture, the evolution of which in recent years has been one of the striking external features of the progress of Massachusetts and New England. Mr. Clough resides in Brookline, and is a member of the Masonic order to the Knights Templar degree, also of the Odd Fellows fraternity and the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1876 to Amelia M. Hinckley, daughter of Lyman Hinckley of Thetford, Vermont; they have three children living: Charles Henry, Annie Louisa and Pamelia Morrill Clough.

GEO. A. CLOUGH.

SAVAGE, HENRY HARRISON, President of the Boston Land Improvement and the New England Land Improvement Company, Boston, was born in North Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, September 12, 1839, son of Abram M. and Mary (Hayward) Savage. His father was a farmer and music teacher in Maine for fifty years. His great-grandfather on the maternal side, John Hayward, born in Acton, Massachusetts, in 1740, was a gallant soldier and officer in the Revolution. At the breaking out of the war he was a Lieutenant in the Acton Company, commanded by Captain Isaac Davis. At daybreak on the memorable day of April 19, 1775,

HENRY H. SAVAGE.

when the startling news reached Acton that the British Regulars were on their way to Concord, Captain Davis aroused his men and rendezvoused the troops at the old North Bridge in Concord, where they found the British on the other side of the river, guarding the bridge to prevent the Provincials from entering the town. The British discharged a volley and Captain Davis fell dead. Lieutenant Hayward promptly took the command, and waving his sword, sprang upon the bridge and led his excited men against the foe, who took precipitate flight, Hayward and his company pressing them in flank and rear, driving them on towards Boston. So daring was his act in springing foremost upon the bridge, the British officers, it is said, confessed that it awed them into admiration of his bravery, and thus saved his life. Afterwards, Lieutenant Hayward led his Acton men up the slopes of Bunker Hill, and later he fought with conspicuous valor at White Plains, Trenton, Monmouth and other notable battles of the war. Six years after the battle at Concord Bridge, on August 1, 1781, Lieutenant Hayward received a commission as Captain, signed by John Hancock, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-one, when he went to South Waterford, Maine, where he was employed in a grocery store for about three years. In 1865 he removed to Massachusetts, and after working as clerk in a merchandise broker's office for about twelve years in Boston, he engaged in merchandise brokerage for himself, under the firm name of Henry H. Savage & Company, which business he still runs, with the help of his two sons. In recent years Mr. Savage has become largely interested in real estate matters. He has been President since their organization of the Boston Land Improvement Company and the New England Land Improvement Company, the former with one hundred thousand dollars capital, and the latter capitalized at two hundred thousand. The two companies are operating in eight states, opening and improving large tracts of land, and erecting houses and other buildings thereon. In 1866 he took up his residence in Greenwood, the southern village in the town of Wakefield, in which he saw elements of large prospective growth and opportunities for profitable development. Its subsequent prosperity has been in no small measure due to his enterprise and sagacity. It was largely through his influence that the property known as Greenwood Park was opened up and developed as a residence section. This park, in the past six years, had added about seventy-five houses to the village, besides giving an impetus to the erection of dwellings in other near-by sections. He is also engaged in developing unproductive lands outside of the town limits of Wakefield. Mr. Savage is an exceedingly active business man and a public-spirited citizen, alive to all matters of interest to his adopted town and village, and giving liberally of his time and money to promote all movements for the good of the community. He has served the town two years on the Board of Assessors, and for two years as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. From the formation of the First Congregational

Society of Greenwood in 1873 he has been a member of the Standing Committee, and for sixteen years was its Chairman. He is a Mason in high standing, a member of the Wakefield Lodge of Odd Fellows, a charter member of Wakefield Lodge Knights of Honor, and member and patron of various other organizations. Mr. Savage was married April 30, 1863, to Abbie F. Young, daughter of Moses Young of South Waterford, Maine. They have three children: Harry Walter, born August 4, 1864, married April 10, 1889, to Jennie M. Lee, daughter of William H. Lee of Greenwood; Eugene Wilford, born March 17, 1866, married October 11, 1893, to Mary Perkins, of Wakefield; and Cora Frances, born May 23, 1873, married October 3, 1894, to C. Ernest Sanford of Fall River, Massachusetts.

WAKEFIELD, JOHN MORSE, M. D., Warren, was born in Lewiston, Maine, December 9, 1852, son of Ezekiel and Mary A. (Morse) Wakefield. His early education was obtained in the public

J. M. WAKEFIELD.

schools and the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. He attended the Lewiston School for Medical Instruction four years, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College as M. D. in November 1874. After spending the winter of 1874–5 in New York city, he came to Warren and located in March of the latter year, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Wakefield is Vice-President of the Knox County Medical Society, and member of the Maine Medical Association and the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science; was a member of the School Board of Warren from 1876 to 1885, and served as Town Clerk in 1884. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, including St. George Lodge of Warren, Henry Knox Chapter of Thomaston, King Hiram Council and Claremont Commandery Knights Templar of Rockland, and Kara Temple of Lewiston, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; also of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Standard Club of Warren. In politics he has been a Democrat until 1896. He was married May 9, 1875, to Flora A. Emerson, of Lewiston, Maine.

HELLIER, CHARLES EDWARD, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Bangor, Maine, July 8, 1864, son of Walter Schermerhorn and Eunice (Bixby) Hellier. On the paternal side he is a grandson of John Hellier, who came from a Devonshire, England, family of that name, and Mary (Daggett) Hellier. His maternal grandparents were Rufus Bixby, whose father, Deacon Solomon Bixby, moved from Worcester county, Massachusetts, to Norridgewock, Maine, and Betsey (Weston) Bixby. The Daggetts and Westons are old and well-known New England families. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bangor, and graduated from Yale College as A. B. in 1886. In the fall of the same year he matriculated at the Berlin (Prussia) University. He began the study of law in the office of Wilson & Woodard, Bangor. In 1889 he was admitted to the Suffolk, Massachusetts, Bar, and became associated in practice with Hon. Robert M. Morse of Boston, which connection still continues. Since his establishment in Boston he has been engaged in active practice in corporate law and in civil cases before the United States and State courts. In 1890 he received the degree of LL. B. from the Boston University School of Law. Mr. Hellier is Treasurer and Director of the Elkhorn Coal and Coke Company, which owns a hundred thousand acres of coal lands in Kentucky and Virginia, and Director of the Ohio River & Charleston Railway of Kentucky. He is a member of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public

Library, also a member of the University Club of Boston, and Secretary of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston. In politics Mr. Hellier is a Republican. He was married July 8, 1886, to Mary L. Harmon of New Haven, Connecticut. They have

CHAS. E. HELLIER.

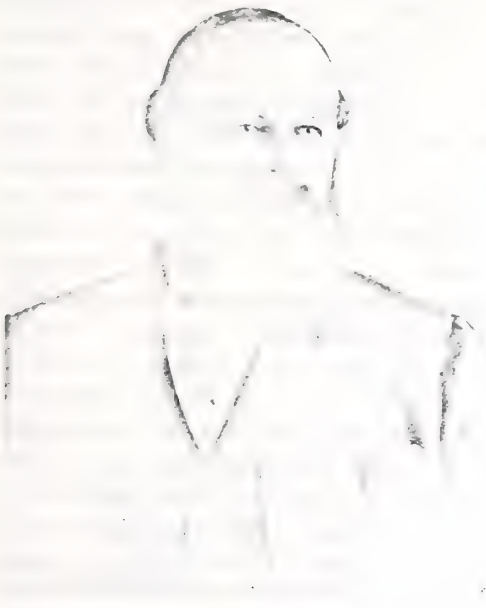
three children: Mary Louise, born February 20, 1888; Walter Harmon, born August 5, 1893; and Edward Whittier Hellier, born December 11, 1895. Mrs. Hellier is a lineal descendant of Roger Williams.

ADAMS, Forrest Lee, M. D., Skowhegan, was born in Dead River Plantation, Somerset county, Maine, May 18, 1868, son of Winfield Scott and Helen Marr (Wing) Adams. He comes from one of the oldest families in that section of the state. His great-great-grandfather, James Adams, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, about 1730; his great-grandfather, Abram Adams, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1769; his grandfather, Abram Adams, in Hallowell, Maine, in 1807; and his father, Winfield Scott Adams, in Bloomfield in 1845. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Maine, and he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Abby M. Fulton of Ellsworth, Maine. He also studied pharmacy, and passed the examination for registry before the State Board of Pharmacy in 1890. After attending two courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, he entered the Eclectic Medical School of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1894, and commenced practice in Skowhegan, where he has since resided, giving special attention to diseases of the eye, nose and throat. Dr. Adams was Hospital Steward on the staff of the Second Regiment Maine Volunter Militia in 1889, and in 1891 was appointed to the ambulance corps, in which he served until 1894, being the first Steward of the Ambulance service in the state. He is a member of the Milburn Club of Skowhegan, also of Seaside Lodge of Masons, Boothbay Harbor. He is unmarried.

FORREST LEE ADAMS.

PLAISTED, George Francis, Postmaster at York Corner, was born at York Corner, June 13, 1840, son of Francis and Susan (Grant) Plaisted. He traces his ancestry back for seven generations, through Francis (his father), Francis (grandfather), John, Joseph and James to Roger Plaisted, who, with two other brothers, came from England in the seventeenth century. He acquired his education in the district schools of York, his school instruction terminating at the age of seventeen, when he entered his father's store as clerk. He worked in the store and on the farm until he was twenty-two, and in 1863 engaged in the painting business, in

which he continued until October 1867, when he opened the store in which he is doing business at the present time, and which he has enlarged to four times its former dimensions. From small beginnings he has developed his business to extensive



GEORGE F. PLAISTED

proportions, carrying an immense stock of everything found in a well-equipped country store. In 1863 Mr. Plaisted was appointed Deputy Sheriff of York County, under Sheriff James M. Burbank, being the youngest Deputy ever appointed in the county, if not in the state. In the same year he was chosen Constable, and has been chosen or appointed every year since, with the single exception of 1868. He served as Coroner two terms of four years each; as Justice of the Peace seven years; was Assistant Postmaster under President Buchanan in 1859; Postmaster under Cleveland's first administration; managed the Postoffice as assistant to Postmaster Charles H. Junkins under Harrison, and was reappointed Postmaster under Cleveland in May 1893, which office he now holds. In September 1891 Mr. Plaisted established the bright local paper called the York Courant, which, together with his large job-printing establishment has proved a great success. In connection with his store and newspaper, he does a little law and collection business, and is agent for various accident, life and fire insurance companies. He is a charter member and present Secretary of St. Aspinquid Masonic Lodge, and is also a charter member of Old York Lodge Knights of Pythias, of which he was for three years Keeper of the Records and Seal. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He was married June 13, 1863, to Dorcas Jane Merrifield, of York, who died in February 1874. They had four children, of whom only two are living: John A., born August 1, 1865, now a machinist and electrician, doing business for himself in Chicago; and James Purcell Plaisted, born June 21, 1873, now foreman in the York Courant office.

STETSON, Edwin Flye, M. D., Damariscotta, was born in Damariscotta, December 21, 1853, son of Abner and Betsey Merry (Riggs) Stetson. He is a direct descendant of Cornet Robert Stetson, one of the most noted and prominent men of the Plymouth colony. He received his early education in the common schools of Damariscotta and at Lin-

E. F. STETSON.

coln Academy in the adjoining town of Newcastle, and entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1878, but left in the middle of his Sophomore year to prepare for entering the Harvard Medical School. While pursuing his studies he taught school, first at

Walpole in Bristol, in 1869; then in the Glidden-street School, Newcastle, the following fall and winter; and the next year on "Round Top" in Damariscotta, all in Lincoln county. He took a full medical course at Harvard University, graduating as M. D. in June 1879, and directly went West, locating in Terre Haute, Indiana, where he practiced until the fall of 1885. Owing to the ill health of himself and wife, resulting from malaria, he then returned East and established himself in his native town, where he has since continued in active practice. Dr. Stetson while in the West was a member of the Tri-state and Esculapian societies, and also member of the Virgo County (Indiana) and Indiana State Medical societies. He served for four years as a member of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons at Damariscotta, under President Harrison's administration, and has been Supervisor of Schools of Damariscotta, also a Trustee of Lincoln Academy since 1889. He is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican. He was married October 3, 1883, to Mary P. Chapman, daughter of Rufus C. Chapman of Newcastle, Maine. They have four children: Helen C., born September 6, 1884; Rufus E., born August 10, 1886; Grace L., born July 4, 1891, and Mary E. Stetson, born July 15, 1894.

HOVEY, Frank William, Lawyer, Pittsfield, was born at Bare Island, New Brunswick, Canada, March 9, 1863, son of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Hovey. On the paternal side he is of English descent, and on the maternal side of Scotch ancestry. His early education was received in the common schools of Houlton, Maine, at Houlton Academy, and the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield. He worked on a farm summers and attended school in winter until he was eighteen years of age, and taught school in various parts of Aroostook county while preparing for college. After studying law for a year in the office of Ansel L. Lumbert at Houlton, he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated "magna cum laude" in June 1887, having been admitted to the Maine Bar at Portland on April 30 of that year. Since 1887 he has been engaged in the practice of law at Pittsfield. Mr. Hovey has tried and won many important cases, and has a large number of cases each year before the Law Court. While County Attorney for Somerset county he conducted many important criminal trials, and during his four years in that office always tried the cases alone, without the assistance of the Attorney-General, and never while prosecuting officer did he lose a verdict. He has at the present time an extensive and lucrative practice. He was elected Representative to the Legislature from Pittsfield in 1889, was County Attorney 1891–5, and Senator from Somerset county in 1895. He is Treasurer, Director and General Counsel for the Sebasticook & Moosehead Lake Railroad Company, is a Trustee of the Maine Central Institute, and has served for six years as Supervisor of Schools of Pittsfield. In politics he is a Republican, and has been Chairman of the Pittsfield Republican Town Committee for six years;

FRANK W. HOVEY.

also is a member of the Third Congressional District Republican Committee. Mr. Hovey is a public-spirited citizen, being among the foremost in promoting whatever is for the benefit of the town. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Pittsfield, and an active worker for the good of the church and community, always prominent in charitable projects and works of philanthropy. He is a member and Noble Grand of Phlentoma Lodge of Odd Fellows, member and Chief Patriarch in 1895 of Sebasticook Encampment of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Pittsfield Social and Literary Guild. He was married June 3, 1887, to Gertrude Sawyer, daughter of Capt. C. H. Sawyer of Pittsfield; they

have had two children: Ruth (deceased February 26, 1896, aged two years and six months) and Byron Hovey, aged two years.

STEARNS, SEWARD SMITH, of Norway, Judge of Probate of Oxford County, was born in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, March 11, 1856, son of Obed and Eliza Ann (Barker) Stearns, and grandson of Benjamin and Susannah (Frye) Stearns, the former a son of Isaac and Sarah (Abbott) Stearns of Billerica, Massachusetts, and the latter a daughter of Simon Frye of Fryeburg, Maine. He received his early education in the common schools of Lovell

S. S. STEARNS.

and at Fryeburg Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1879. While in college he was managing editor of the Bowdoin Orient during his Senior year, was also editor of the Bowdoin Bugle in his Junior year, was chosen to receive the "wooden spoon," indicating the most popular man in the Junior class, and in his Senior year was awarded the "1868 Prize" for the best written and spoken oration. Entering upon the study of law with Judge A. H. Walker of Bridgton, Maine, he was admitted to the Bar in March 1882, and in the following May began practice at Waterford, Maine. In 1884 he came to Norway and formed a partnership with Henry M. Bearce, which continued until the latter's death in May 1894, since which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Stearns has held various town offices in Lovell and Norway, and was President of the Norway Public Library from its organization in 1886 to 1892. From 1889 to 1893 he held a government position as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Maine. He has served four years as a member of the District Republican Committee (Second Congressional District), and in September 1896 he was elected Judge of Probate for Oxford county, by a plurality of 3,415 votes, the largest plurality ever given any candidate in the county. Judge Stearns is a prominent Mason, having served as Worshipful Master of Oxford Lodge, High Priest of Union Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Thrice Illustrious Master of Oxford Council Royal and Select Masters, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, and is a member of Lewiston Commandery Knights Templar and Portland Consistory of Thirty-second Degree Masons. He is also a member of Norway Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married February 5, 1855, to Nellie B. Russell, who died June 17 following In 1891, March 31, he was a second time married, to Mary E. Jordan, of Poland, Maine. They have had two children: Rachel Jordan, born June 16, 1892, died in infancy, and John Barker Stearns, born February 13, 1894.

ALLEN, SAMUEL HENDERSON, Warden of the Maine State Prison, Thomaston, was born in Cushing, Knox county, Maine, October 17, 1826, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Henderson) Allen His paternal ancestors were of English origin, having emigrated from Gloucester county, England, and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, removing later to New Gloucester, Cumberland county, Maine, where his father was born. On the maternal side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was born at Pleasant Point, Cushing; her father and four of her brothers were sea-captains. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and at select schools in Thomaston and Rockland, Maine. When he was three years old, his father purchased and moved on to a farm at "The Meadows," in the town of Thomaston, where he grew up, and remained with his father, engaged at farming, lime burning and lumbering, during his minority. In 1847 he was employed at the Maine State Prison in Thomaston, as overseer,

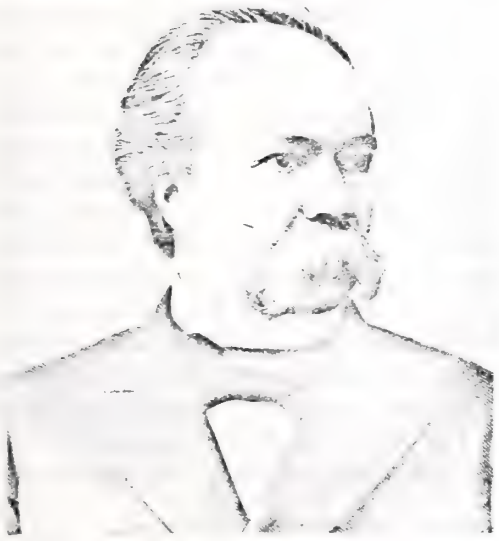
under Warden Benjamin Carr. In 1849 he went to New Orleans, where he spent the winter, and then shipped as Mate of a vessel, for Bordeaux, France. Returning to New York he reshipped as Mate and made one more voyage, when he retired from the sea and was again employed, for about a year, as overseer and disciplinarian at the Maine State Prison. The years 1853–4 he spent in the South, employed by the Brunswick (Georgia) Canal and Lumber Company, having charge of five hundred slaves in the work of excavating a canal and building two canal locks, one at Brunswick, the other twelve miles distant on the Altamaha River, above Darien. In 1857, having returned to Maine, he contracted with Warden Hix of the Maine State Prison for the labor of the convicts, and employed them in the manufacture of carriages, sleighs and harnesses. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Thomaston, but resigned shortly after to enter the army. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Allen enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry, in which he was commissioned as the first Major on September 28, 1861, was promoted to Colonel on March 1, 1862, and in command of his regiment served in the Army of the Potomac during the 1862 spring and summer campaigns. In the following September he was appointed Military Governor of Frederick City, Maryland, by a special order of General Burnside, afterwards confirmed by the War Department. He remained in this position until January 1863, when in consequence of seriously impaired health, occasioned by the exposures incident to army life, he was induced by the urgent advice of a medical board, composed of prominent army surgeons, to resign and take a trip to the Pacific Coast. After spending a year in California and Nevada, Colonel Allen returned East greatly improved in health, and in 1864 was employed by Charles Gould and Amos Gaylord of Wall street, New York, to purchase mineral lands in West Virginia and Kentucky, in which undertaking he was acompanied by Professor Richardson of London, England, and Professor Shepard of Yale College, as geologists. For the next three years he was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, and for the ten years 1867–77 he was in the hotel business, as Proprietor and Manager of the Stevens House, in Broadway, New York. In the spring of 1877 he became associated with Governor Joseph R. Bodwell and Ira D. Sturgis of Augusta, Maine, in the ice and lumber business on the Kennebec River, with headquarters at Gardiner. He continued actively engaged in this business until 1888, when he was appointed Warden of the Maine State Prison at Thomaston, which position he at present holds. Colonel Allen has been an earnest and active Republican in politics since the organization of the party. He was a Representative in the Maine Legislature from Thomaston in 1856, and in 1885–7 served two terms as State Senator from Knox county. He was also an Alternate Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884 at Chicago, and at the Chicago convention of 1888, to which he was a Delegate-at-Large, was chosen by his associates as the Delegate from Maine to notify the successful candidate, General

S. H. ALLEN.

Harrison, of his nomination. Colonel Allen began his military experience before the period of his army service, having served in early life in various capacities in the militia of his native state. He was Major on the staff of Major-General Cochrane, and later held the same rank on the staff of Major-General William H. Titcomb. While serving on the staff of General Titcomb he had the distinction of doing escort duty to Jefferson Davis, during a review of the state militia at Belfast, at the time of that distinguished personage's visit to Maine as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce, a few years previous to the Civil War. He is a member of P. Henry Tillson Post, Grand Army of

the Republic, of Thomaston, the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Allen was married in 1859 to Margaret Adelia Ingraham, daughter of Joseph Ingraham of Rockland, Maine; they have a daughter: Lucy, now Mrs. Lucy Allen Tobey, of Thomaston.

WHITEHOUSE, WILLIAM PENN, of Augusta, Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Maine, April 9, 1842, son of John Roberts and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse. His American ancestor



WM. P. WHITEHOUSE.

was Thomas Whitehouse, who came from England and in 1658 settled at Dover, New Hampshire, where he married the daughter of William Pomfret, Town Clerk, and died in 1707. On the maternal side he is a descendant of John Percival of Barnstable, Massachusetts. After attending the district schools of his native town and the China (Maine) High School, he fitted for college at the Waterville (Maine) Academy, and in 1858, at the age of sixteen, entered Colby University. From this institution he was graduated in 1863 with the first honors, delivering the commencement oration, and also being appointed from the two members of his class who had attained the A. M. degree, to deliver the Master's oration. Among his classmates were Governor Marcellus L. Stearns of Florida, Colonel F. S. Haseltine of the Boston Bar, Judge Percival Bonney of Portland, and Doctor John O. Marble of Worcester, Massachusetts. And among his contemporaries in college were J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta, ex-Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives and ex-President of the Senate; Colonel Richard Cutts Shannon of New York, ex-Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and now Member of Congress; Colonel Zimro A. Smith of Indianapolis, soldier and journalist; General H. C. Merriam of the United States Army; and George Gifford, journalist, and United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland. Following graduation he taught school, and for a time was Principal of Vassalboro Academy. Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he studied law in the office of Sewall Lancaster at Augusta, and later with United States Senator Hale at Ellsworth, Maine, and was admitted to the Bar in Kennebec county, in October 1865. Mr. Whitehouse commenced practice in Gardiner, Maine, in partnership with Lorenzo Clay. In December 1866 he removed to Augusta, where he has since continued in general practice. Early gaining a reputation for integrity and professional ability, in 1868 he was elected City Solicitor of Augusta, and in that capacity won several important cases for the city, and added to the public estimate of his legal ability by his skill and power as an advocate. In October 1869 he was appointed County Attorney of Kennebec county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis E. Webb, and was twice elected to that office, serving for a period of seven years. In February 1878 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Kennebec county, which had just been established by act of the Legislature, as an auxiliary to the Supreme Judicial Court, having jurisdiction of all civil suits at law except real actions, and exclusive, original and appellate jurisdiction in all criminal matters in the county, including capital cases. After the second year of its establishment its powers were enlarged to comprise the entire criminal jurisdiction, and its civil department was also extended. "The twelve years during which Judge Whitehouse presided in the Superior Court," says General Charles Hamlin, Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, in an article written for The Green Bag, "are remembered for the ease and urbanity with which he dispatched business. Industrious and polite, clear and interesting in his charges to the

jury, he soon became popular — in the right sense of that word — with the Bar, and retained its respect and esteem. His rulings were rarely ever reversed by the Law Court. His judicial life resembles that of Chief-Justice Weston, of his city, and with whom he has many traits and qualities in common, but perhaps having more active humor and the cultivation of that natural and easier intercourse that exists between the Bench and Bar in later times." Judge Whitehouse was appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court on April 24, 1890, succeeding Judge Danforth, who died in March preceding. Again quoting from General Hamlin's article: "His previous experience on the Bench of the Superior Court at once gave assurance of his success as a nisi prius Judge in this court, and the last five volumes of Maine Reports amply attest the ease and ability with which he performs his work as a Law Judge. His style indicates a good knowledge of both English and Latin classics, and is natural and finished. His sociability makes him a charming conversationalist and an engaging companion. His love of nature — for he is a good hunter and fisherman — combined with a genial and sunny temperament, will prevent his becoming narrow or conservative." Judge Whitehouse received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater, Colby University, in 1896. He was married June 24, 1869, to Evelyn Treat, daughter of Col. Robert Treat of Frankfort, who was descended in the fifth generation from Col. Robert Treat, Colonial Governor of Connecticut. Their only child is Robert Treat Whitehouse, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1891, now a practicing lawyer in Portland.

TOBEY, William Burton, Agent and Treasurer of the North Berwick Company, woolen manufacturers, North Berwick, was born in Machiasport, Washington county, Maine, January 11, 1851, son of Horatio N. and Sarah E. (Foster) Tobey. He was educated in the schools of East Machias, and received his early business training in a country store in association with his father at Machiasport, following which period he was for seven years connected with the wholesale drygoods house of Deering, Milliken & Company, Portland. From 1877 to 1881 he filled the position of bookkeeper for the North Berwick Company at their mills in North Berwick, and in 1881 was made Agent and Treasurer of the Company, which offices he has since held. He is also Treasurer of the Dirigo Slate Company of Monson, Maine, a Director of the North Berwick National Bank and the North Berwick Agricultural Association, and Secretary of the North Berwick Building Association. Mr. Tobey takes an interest and active part in all matters pertaining to the public good, and is a believer in progression, in business and socially. He has served his town in various public capacities, and was Collector and Treasurer in 1886, and Town Auditor in 1896. In politics he has always been a Republican, was Chairman and Treasurer of the Republican Town Committee in 1888, was Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888 at Chicago, and is President of the McKinley Club of

WM. B. TOBEY.

North Berwick. In religion Mr. Tobey is a Liberal. He was married in 1875 to Arianna A. Small, of Machiasport, by whom he had two children: Thad. B. and William H. Tobey. In 1889, October 23, he was a second time married, to Julia H. Whittier, of Bangor; they have one child: Dorothy I. Tobey.

GRANT, Ernest Babson, United States Shipping Commissioner, Boston, was born in Gardiner, Maine, December 28, 1854, son of William B. and Catherine (Babson) Grant. He is a descendant of Governor Dudley of Colonial fame, also of Simon Bradstreet,

who was born in Habling, England, in 1603, came to America in the ship Arbella in 1630, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, March 27, 1697; was Secretary of Massachusetts Colony 1630–43, Deputy Governor 1678–9, and Governor 1679–86 and 1689–92. After attending the public schools of Gardiner

ERNEST B. GRANT.

he worked as a clerk in a store for a time, and in 1872 went to Boston and entered the clothing house of Phillips, Sherman & Company (now A. Shuman & Company), where he remained for six months, and then, owing to illness, returned home. In March 1873 he again went to Boston, and entered the office of the United States Shipping Commissioner as office boy. In 1875 he was made Chief Deputy, and in 1887 was appointed Commissioner, retaining the office until 1890. In 1894 he was again appointed Shipping Commissioner, and holds the position at the present time. Mr. Grant is also connected with the firm of George B. Grant & Company, coal dealers, Boston. He was married in 1881 to Kate Mansfield, of Boston; they have two children: Frank T. and Elliot M. Grant.

WEIDMAN, STEPHEN YATES, M. D., Rockport, was born in Etna, Tompkins county, New York, February 8, 1853, son of Dr. John S. and Catherine (Hynds) Weidman. He received his early education in the schools of Dryden, New York, studied medicine with Dr. Isaac Briggs of Dryden, and graduated from the University Medical College of New York in 1886. After taking a special course in Bellevue Hospital, New York, he began the practice of medicine in 1886 at Cuyler, Cortland county, New York, where he remained for three and a half years. Then removing to Marcellus, New York, he continued in practice there until 1891, when he came to Rockport, Maine, where he has since resided and practiced. Dr. Weidman was Health Officer at Cuyler in 1886–8, and has served as

S. Y. WEIDMAN.

Health Officer of Rockport for 1895–6. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, having joined the Blue Lodge at Dryden, New York, in 1876, the Chapter at Camden, Maine, in 1894, and Claremont Commandery Knights Templar at Rockland, Maine, in 1895. He was married at Englewood, New Jersey, November 26, 1891, to Clara B. Talbot, daughter of David Talbot of Rockport; they have one child: Marion Weidman.

PART III.

BABSON, THOMAS MCCRATE, City Solicitor of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, May 28, 1847, son of John and Sarah (McCrate) Babson. His paternal grandfather, John Babson, was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, from which place he moved to Wiscasset about 1800, where he established a newspaper, and kept a book store, afterwards engaging largely in building and owning vessels. His maternal grandfather, Thomas McCrate, came to this country from Ireland sometime in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was a wealthy merchant of Wiscasset prior to the War of 1812, in which he served as Colonel of Militia, guarding the Maine coast, and was Collector of the Port of Wiscasset under President Jackson; his son, John D. McCrate, was a leading lawyer and a member of Congress from Maine. John Babson, father of the subject of this sketch, was prominent in business and politics both in Maine and Massachusetts, having been Collector of the Port of Wiscasset, United States Treasury Agent on the Canadian frontier, and United States Shipping Commissioner for the Port of Boston from 1872 until his death in 1887. Thomas M. Babson was educated in the public schools of Wiscasset, the Highland Military School of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Chauncy Hall School, Boston. He prepared for the law at Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1868, was admitted to the Bar in 1869, and began practice in Boston. Soon after he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged for two years in the practice of his profession. Returning East at the end of that time, he resumed practice in Boston, devoting himself especially to the trial of causes, acquiring a considerable practice in the Admiralty branch of the United States Courts, being admitted to the United States Circuit Court in 1873, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888. In 1879 Mr. Babson first became connected with the law department of the city of Boston, when he was appointed by Mayor Prince as Fourth Assistant City Solicitor, under the late John P. Healey, then City Solicitor. Two years later he was made Second Assistant, in 1885 First Assistant, and in 1891 Corporation Counsel by appointment of Mayor Matthews. In May

T. M. BABSON.

1895 he was appointed City Solicitor by Mayor Curtis, and at the present time fills that office by reappointment by Mayor Quincy in May 1896. Mr. Babson has the reputation of having tried more jury cases than any other lawyer of his age at the Suffolk Bar. In 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, representing Ward Sixteen of Boston, and as a member of the Committee on Elections in the

session of 1877, he prepared many of the reports of that committee which have been published in Russell's Election Cases. He has also compiled the statutes affecting the city of Boston. Mr. Babson is a member of the Curtis, University and Pine Tree State clubs of Boston. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married June 30, 1890, to Helen Stevens, daughter of Joseph L. Stevens of Gloucester, Massachusetts; they have two children: Elinor, born September 4, 1891, and Ruth Stevens Babson, born March 15, 1895.

BIBBER, RANDALL DOYLE, M. D., Mayor of Bath, was born in Brunswick, Maine, September 1, 1845, son of John Doyle and Mehitable Cowen (Hall) Bibber. He is descended from Lemuel Bibber, who came to this country and settled at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1680. His maternal ancestors came from England about 1640, and

RANDALL D. BIBBER.

settled in Massachusetts. He received his general education in the public and high schools, graduated from the Medical School of Bowdoin College in June 1871, and at once established himself in his profession at Bath, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. Dr. Bibber is a member of the Maine Medical Association, and since 1872 has been a Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Bath up to 1896. He has served as President of the Sagadahoc Historical Society since 1893, and is also President of the Home for Aged Couples and Old Men in Bath, which he established. Dr. Bibber was elected Mayor of Bath in March 1895, and is now serving his second term. He was married in February 1873 to Sarah Aborn Thornton; they have one child: Harold Thornton Bibber.

BRIRY, MILTON STORY, M. D., President of the Bath Savings Institution, Bath, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, May 17, 1825, son of Joseph and

MILTON S. BRIRY.

Mary (Story) Briry. His paternal grandfather was born in England, came to this country in 1776, married a Miss Gardiner, and had a large family of sons and daughters. His maternal grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, married Olive Catlin, and came to Maine in 1790. He attended the common schools until the age of sixteen, fitted for college at Litchfield (Maine) Academy, studied medicine, and graduated from the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College in May 1853. Soon after graduation he commenced the practice of medicine at Bath, in which he has continued to the present time. Dr. Briry is a member of the Maine

Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for three years was City Physician of Bath. He has served in the Common Council of Bath four years and in the Board of Aldermen three years, and as a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor for twenty years. In 1895 he was elected President of the Bath Savings Institution, in which position he has continued to the present time. In politics Dr. Briry is a Republican. He was married in December 1855 to Susan P. Higgins, of Bath; they have five children: Ernest M., Edward E., Mary E., John F. and William S. Briry.

CHADBOURNE, William G., Lawyer, of Alfred, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, son of Israel and Rebecca

W. G. CHADBOURNE.

(Goodwin) Chadbourne. He is a grandson of Reverend William Chadbourne, who was born in Berwick, Maine, where he was settled and preached during his entire lifetime as a Calvinist Baptist minister, and died in 1816; he was the son of Humphrey Chadbourne of Berwick, who was the direct descendant of the Humphrey Chadbourne who owned a large part of Great Works, near where South Berwick Academy now stands, and built a tidemill there in 1624. William G. Chadbourne received his early education in the schools and academies of Parsonsfield, Berwick, Alfred and Gorham, Maine, read law with Rufus McIntyre, Daniel Goodenow and Nathan Clifford — all noted members of the legal profession — and was admitted to the York (Maine) Bar in May 1841. He commenced practice in 1842 at Brooks, Waldo county, Maine, where he remained for about a year, and then removed to Westbrook, Maine. In 1855 he went to Portland, where he practiced until 1870, when he removed to Boston, where he has since continued in practice to the present time, but having his residence at Alfred, Maine. Mr. Chadbourne has served in various public capacities, having held several town offices while residing in Westbrook, and in 1856–7 was Judge of the Municipal Court in Portland. During President Buchanan's administration he was connected with the customs service at Portland, meanwhile keeping up his law practice, until his removal to Boston. In politics Mr. Chadbourne is a Democrat. He was married to Caroline Chadbourne, daughter of Simeon Chadbourne of Lyman, Maine; they have no children.

CUTLER, Alexander Munro, Sailmaker, Bath, was born at Round Pond, Bristol, Lincoln county, Maine, December 1, 1852, son of William Porterfield and Janet Biset (Munro) Cutler. His paternal ancestry is English, and on the maternal side he is of Scotch descent. He was educated in the public schools, and early learned the sailmaking business, coming to Bath at the age of nineteen with the family, who removed to that city. He worked at sailmaking as foreman for his father until 1876, when he bought a half interest in the business. This partnership continued until 1886, when he purchased the remaining interest, his father removing to Baltimore, Maryland, where he is engaged in the sailmaking business at the present time. Mr. Cutler is one of the noted sailmakers of the country, and his sail-loft at Bath, the Shipbuilding City of New England, has employed upwards of twenty men at times. He has made the sail equipments for some of the largest and fastest wooden sailing ships and fore-and-aft schooners in the world, and for some of the finest wood and steel yachts in America. Among the famous vessels he has fitted with sails are the big Bath-built ships Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Roanoke and Susque-

hanna, the four-masted schooners William B. Palmer and Mary E. Palmer, the wooden yachts Sagamore and Sapphire, the steel yachts Peregrine and Illawarra, and the first government lightship built at Bath. Mr. Cutler is a Republican in politics, and

ALEXANDER M. CUTLER.

served as a member of the City Council of Bath in 1891. He was married June 14, 1886, to Flora Dell Collins, of Bath; they have a daughter, Mary Janet Cutler, born July 14, 1888.

BISHOP, THOMAS BRIGHAM, Banker and Broker, Boston, was born in Wayne, Kennebec county, Maine, June 29, 1835, son of Joseph Snelling and Hannah (Brigham) Bishop. His grandfather, Nathaniel Bishop, was the first male child born in Hallowell, Maine, and was the son of Squire Bishop of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, the last named being fifth in descent from Edward Bishop of Salem, Massachusetts, who came from England. On the maternal side his grandfather was Dr. Thomas Brigham, son of Paul Brigham, for many years Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont and General of Vermont Militia, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Thomas Brigham, who came from Scotland. His early education was limited to that acquired in the common schools. At the age of twelve he learned to split and dip friction matches, and at fifteen he constructed a splitting machine and successfully prepared the "dip" mixture — both of which processes were considered a secret — for a Mr. Scudder at Kendall's Mills, Maine. He afterwards duplicated the plant at Dover, Maine. Then, at the age of sixteen, about 1851, becoming possessed of a desire to study music, inspired by a marked talent which had developed in his youth, for having a tune for all song poetry that came to his notice, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, to learn the guitar and harp. The year 1855 found him teaching music at Portland, Maine, and he continued this avocation in 1856 at Boston, in 1857 at Chicago and in 1858 at St. Louis. During this period he made short concert tours with Ossian E. Dodge, also with various burnt-cork artists and minstrel companies, and produced the melodies of "Johnny, Fill Up the Bowl," which afterwards in war time became popularly known as "When

T. BRIGHAM BISHOP.

Johnny Comes Marching Home;" "Glory Hallelujah (John Brown's Body);" "Moon Behind the Hill;" "Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall," and many others equally well known and popular. In 1860 he learned the art of photography. This led him to work in New York city for a time, where he was the first to introduce the tintype, which imme-

diately came into popularity as a photographic representation of living subjects at a price within the reach of all. In the early days of the Civil War his services were engaged by the Government, and he went with the Army of the Potomac, and in 1863 with the Army of the Cumberland, continuing with the latter from Nashville to Chattanooga, and remaining with the Army as Government Photographer to the close of the war. Returning to New York in 1865, Mr. Bishop entered the field of speculation, in which he prospered fairly well and established a reputation as a skilful and successful operator. In 1873 he visited Europe, and remained abroad until 1876, engaged in promoting American stock companies. Upon returning to this country he engaged in stock-brokerage in Chicago for a time, and then drifted back to New York. Having introduced the system of dealing in fractional lots of stocks and grain on a small margin, he extended the facilities for this character of investments, and opened the first office outside of the large cities connected by private wires over which every sale effected on the Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange was immediately reported. The business developed rapidly, soon assuming extensive proportions, and in 1884 no less than eighty-three offices in as many places throughout the country bore the name of T. Brigham Bishop. On January 1, 1885, the business was sold out, on account of Mr. Bishop's ill health, and for a period of five years his business interests were mainly in Florida, where his winters during that time were spent. Early in 1890 he returned to active brokerage business, with offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in which he has since continued with success, Boston being his headquarters and place of residence. Mr. Bishop is reputed to have been the originator of the "bucket shop." While in Chicago he bought wheat on the Board of Trade and advertised it for sale in any quantity, even a "bucketful," which is said to have been the origin of the name and of the shop itself. Before that time, only persons possessed of several thousand dollars could invest in stocks, or margin on wheat. He was also the first to open an office or stock exchange for ladies. This was in Boston. Mr. Bishop was married in 1854 to Isabella W. Johnson, of Portland, Maine; they had a son: De Clare Bishop, now deceased. In 1866 he was again married, to Sarah Ann Shivers, of Camden, New Jersey; they have a son: Clarence Brigham Bishop, born July 11, 1869.

COOPER, William Edwin, of T. W. Cooper & Company, lumber manufacturers and shipbuilders, East Machias, was born in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, May 9, 1832, son of Leonard and Abigail (Weeks) Cooper. The branch of the Cooper family to which he belongs is descended from Peter Cooper, who came to this country from England in 1635. His grandfather was Jesse Cooper, of Newcastle, Maine. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Weeks, lived in Jefferson, Maine, to which place the latter's father came from New Hampshire, with wife and ten children, when the section was an unbroken wilderness. The subject

W. E. COOPER.

of this sketch was brought up on a farm in Montville, Maine, and received his education in the common schools of that town and at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary. He commenced his business life in California in 1857, mining. In 1861 he went to Nevada and engaged in the lumber business until 1865, when he returned to Maine and commenced the grocery business in Newport. In 1869 he moved to Searsmont, Maine, and formed a partnership with his brothers in the manufacture of carriages under the firm name of Cooper Brothers, which continued until 1879, when he moved to East Machias, and in partnership with Thomas W. Cooper, his eldest brother, entered upon the lumber

and shipbuilding business in which he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Cooper has served as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of East Machias, and was a Member of the Maine Legislature from Searsmont in 1876. In politics he has been always a Democrat, and in 1876 was the candidate of his party for Sheriff of Waldo County. He was married December 13, 1865, to Julia A. Weeks, of North Whitefield, Maine; they have no children.

CROSBY, William Lincoln, Manager of Lewando's French Dyeing and Cleansing Establishment, Boston, was born in Calais, Maine, 1859, son of Charles William and Sarah (Persons) Crosby. He is descended from one of the early New England families, branches of which are settled in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York. His ancestry is traced back in England to the year 1310, and in this country dates from the settlement of Simon Crosby in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635. Mr. Crosby received his early education in the public schools. Graduating from the Bangor (Maine) High School at the age of sixteen, he passed successfully the examinations for Harvard College, but choosing to start at once upon a business career, entered an insurance office. He continued in the insurance business about three years, and then became corresponding clerk for the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the world in its special lines. In this position he gained an experience that was invaluable to him. But not satisfied that he had yet found the particular vocation for which he was best adapted, he tried newspaper work for a year, and then book-keeping. For some time he was chief book-keeper for Parker & Wood, Boston, one of the leading agricultural-goods houses of New England. The duties of this position, requiring a thorough comprehension of the details of a large, diversified and widely extended business, brought to the front his natural abilities as an executive and manager, and in 1886 he became the Business Manager of Lewando's French Dyeing and Cleansing establishment in Boston, in which capacity he has continued to the present time. Under his management the business of this oldtime house, almost sixty years established, has more than doubled in proportions; and "Lewando's" has become the largest and foremost institution of its kind in the United States, with extensive works at Watertown, Massachusetts, and in New York city; main offices in Boston and New York, and sub-offices in the various sections and suburbs of those cities; and branches in Cambridge, Lynn, Providence, Newport, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities. It now has a thousand agents and more throughout the country, and employs hundreds of people in its works and offices, including skilled workers from France, England, Germany and Sweden. Mr. Crosby exercises direct control over all branches of this immense business, and the development to its present magnitude and wide-reaching extent is due wholly to his personal qualities as a man of modern business ideas with the executive force and ability to carry them out. Mr. Crosby is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

W. L. CROSBY.

DEASY, Lucre B., President of the Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company, was born at Prospect Harbor, Gouldsboro, Hancock county, Maine, February 8, 1859, son of Daniel and Emma (Moore) Deasy. He received his early education in the common schools of Gouldsboro, graduated at the Eastern State Normal School, Castine, Maine, in

1881, studied law at Boston University Law School, was admitted to the Hancock County Bar in October 1883, and since January 1884 has been engaged in practice at Bar Harbor. In 1886 he formed a law partnership with John T. Higgins, under the

L. B. DEASY.

name of Deasy & Higgins, which continued until the death of Mr. Higgins in May 1895. He was also a member of the law firm of Galligan, Deasy & Higgins at Pueblo, Colorado, where Mr. Higgins spent the last years of his life. Judge M. J. Galligan was the senior member of the Colorado firm. Mr. Deasy is President of the Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company, and is a member of Bar Harbor Masonic Lodge, Mount Kebo Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Porcupine Lodge Knights of Pythias of Bar Harbor. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but is not much in political life, and has never held public office, except that he was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896 at Chicago. Mr. Deasy was married in November 1884 to Emma M. Clark, of Prospect Harbor; they have two children: Blanche, aged nine, and Louise, aged one year.

EATON, GEORGE HOWARD, head of the lumber manufacturing firm of H. F. Eaton & Sons, Calais, was born in Milltown, New Brunswick, March 14, 1848, son of Henry Franklin and Ann Louise (Boardman) Eaton. His father was a native of Groton, Massachusetts, and lived there until he was twenty-one, when he moved to the St. Croix River, where he resided until his death, March 21, 1895. His mother was born in Portland, Maine, but her parents soon after removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where they lived for several years and then came to Calais, Maine. After attending the public schools, he graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1866, and from Amherst College in the class of 1870. In 1872 he became a member of the Calais lumber manufacturing firm of H. F. Eaton & Sons, composed of his father, himself and a brother, H. B. Eaton, in which business he has continued to the present time. Since the death of Mr. Eaton senior, in 1895, the business has been carried on by the surviving partners under the old firm name, and has maintained its reputation as one of the largest lumber manufacturing concerns of Eastern Maine. Mr. Eaton has also

GEO H. EATON.

been prominently identified with other business enterprises and institutions of Calais and the St. Croix section. He was President of the Calais Shoe Factory Company from 1886 to 1890, when he resigned and was succeeded by L. G. Downes, continuing however on the Board of Directors; was again chosen President upon the death of Judge

Downes, December 10, 1895, and still holds that office. He is President of the Calais Tanning Company, a Director in the Calais National Bank, Frontier Steamboat Company, and several other business corporations, and Administrator of the estate of H. F. Eaton; also a Trustee of Calais Academy, corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Sunday School Union. In politics Mr. Eaton is a Republican. He was married August 22, 1871, to Elizabeth W. Boyden, of Chicago, Illinois; they have eight children: George D., Elizabeth B., John B., Harris D., Anna L., Miriam B., Alice M. and Louis W. Eaton.

GOODALL, LOUIS BERTRAND, Agent and Treasurer of the Goodall Worsted Company, also Clerk and

LOUIS B. GOODALL.

Director of the Sanford Mills Company and President of the Sanford National Bank, Sanford, was born in West Winchester, New Hampshire, September 23, 1851, son of Thomas and Ruth (Waterhouse) Goodall. Thomas Goodall was born in Dewsbury, England, September 1, 1823, son of a woolen manufacturer, and came to this country in 1846; his mother was an Armitage, a descendant of the Armitages prominent in English history. Ruth Waterhouse was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, April 10, 1826. Her father, Jerry Waterhouse, also a woolen manufacturer, was born in England, December 18, 1778, and came to the United States in 1819; his ancestors were Flemish, and went to England in the eleventh century. Louis B. Goodall's education was begun in the common schools of Troy, New Hampshire, and continued in private school one year at Thompson, Connecticut, 1862–3; the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington three years, 1863–6, and in private school in England 1866–7. In 1870 he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, to prepare for college, but was soon after called home to take the position of bookkeeper and paymaster at the Sanford Mills. In January 1875 Mr. Goodall started woolen manufacturing under the firm name of Goodall & Garnsey, acting as Treasurer and Superintendent. On October 1, 1881, he organized and started, with two brothers, the mohair car and furniture plush business, under the style of Goodall Brothers, in which he acted as Treasurer. Subsequently, in May 1883, the Goodall & Garnsey concern was incorporated as the Mousam River Mills, of which Mr. Goodall became Treasurer and Superintendent. In July 1884 he incorporated the Goodall Brothers plush business under the name of the Goodall Manufacturing Company, and continued as Treasurer; and April 4, 1885, the Mousam River Mills and Goodall Manufacturing Company were consolidated with the Sanford Mills, and the whole business was merged into one, under the name of the Sanford Mills Company, Mr. Goodall continuing as Superintendent of the Mousam River Mills department after the consolidation. On May 11, 1883, he was elected Clerk, and February 17, 1885, a Director, of the Sanford Mills, and has since held these positions. On October 19, 1889, he organized the Goodall Worsted Company, with thirty thousand dollars capital, of which he has been Treasurer and Agent to the present time. This business has been very successful, and has a present capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Goodall's knowledge of woolen manufacturing has been gained by a thorough practical training in all departments of the business. When he was about sixteen years old his father was desirous that he should go to college. The young man had other views, but the father insisted, and thought he could bring the son to accede to his wishes by putting him at work in the mill as

a common hand, and letting him have no money except that which he earned. Accordingly he entered the mill, taking his chances with and receiving the same treatment as the other help, even working as night watchman and as fireman in the boiler room. From that time he has always paid his own way and saved money from his daily wages, working up to an overseer's position and thence to the office. His father helped him to start the Goodall & Garnsey concern, by lending his credit, and also extended similar assistance in starting the Goodall Brothers plush enterprise. The Sanford Mills, of which his father was the head and founder, were engaged in the plush carriage-robe business, and were established in 1867. In 1870, he felt that after all it would be a good plan to go through college, and went to Meriden, New Hampshire, to fit himself for entering Dartmouth. But after one term in the preparatory school, business matters came up that called him home, and he has since devoted himself to the woolen manufacturing business. Mr. Goodall has also served as Treasurer and Clerk of the Mousam River Railroad Company since November 1893, and as President of the Sanford National Bank from its organization in April 1896. He has been a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, but has now resigned, although in good standing. He is a member of the Wool Club of New York, and in politics is a Republican. He was married July 21, 1877, to Rose V. Goodwin, of Saco, Maine, who died April 15, 1894, leaving three children: Lela Helen, born November 15, 1877; Mildred Vaughn, born June 25, 1891; and Thomas Milton, born August 31, 1893.

HAINES, Walter Mansfield, M. D., Ellsworth, was born in Dexter, Penobscot county, Maine, August 5, 1855, son of George A. and Martha A. (Severance) Haines. He is descended from the Haines family which came to this country from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania at an early period, and whose descendants are to be found all over the country at the present day. His father was a practicing dentist in Dexter for more than forty years. He acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native town, and received his medical training at the Boston University School of Medicine and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Graduating from the latter institution March 7, 1877, he located in the following April at Ellsworth, where he has since continued in active practice. Succeeding to the practice of Dr. M. R. Pulsifer, whose death had occurred a few months previous, by hard work and through excellent success with his cases he soon found himself in the midst of a large and lucrative practice for a country physician. This quick prosperity of a new and young physician, as is so often the case in rural communities, aroused ill feeling and jealousy in certain quarters, that finally culminated in a suit for malpractice, instigated by outside parties. Dr. Haines fought the case hard, knowing that he was right, and was awarded the verdict.

WALTER M. HAINES.

The result was, under the circumstances, a great professional triumph, and a permanent benefit in his practice. Dr. Haines has been a member of the Board of Health of Ellsworth for eight years, and for the past six years its Chairman. He is an active member of the Ellsworth Board of Trade and Chairman of one of its most important committees. He is a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, in which he has served at different times as Chairman of several important bureaus, was President of the society in 1883, and is at present a member of its Board of Censors. He was also for two years a member of the United States Examining Board of Surgeons at Ellsworth.

He has been a Mason since 1878; an Odd Fellow since 1882, one of the original members of Lejok Lodge of Ellsworth, and its second Noble Grand; also member of Wivurna Encampment of Odd Fellows; is a charter member of Donaqua Lodge Knights of Pythias and was its first Chancellor Commander, and is a member of the Nicolin Club of Ellsworth, the largest and most representative social club in the city. Dr. Haines finds his chief recreation and his greatest interest, outside of his profession, in sports afield. With the excellent facilities about Ellsworth for shooting and fishing, he manages to steal many hours of enjoyment with dog and gun after woodcock and grouse, and with rod and fly luring the gamy trout, salmon and bass. He has been prominently mentioned for the appointment of State Commissioner of Fish and Game, but political considerations have thus far prevailed in the selection of this important state official. With United States Senator Hale and others of Ellsworth he is interested in the development and the future of Green Lake, a large body of water a few miles out of Ellsworth, as a sportsman's resort, owning two steamers upon the lake, and land about its shores. In politics Dr. Haines has always been a Republican, but has never aspired to any public office. He was married September 19, 1877, to Phronia L. Eldredge of Dexter, Maine; they have no children.

LADD, Reverend Ammi Storer, A. M., D. D., of Calais, Prohibition Candidate for Governor of Maine in 1896, was born in Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, June 17, 1835, son of Captain Jesse E. and Sophronia E. Ladd. He was educated in the common schools and at Gardiner (Maine) Lyceum, and devoted several of the early years of his life to teaching. In 1860 he joined the Maine Methodist Conference, and for the thirty-six years from that time has been actively engaged in ministerial work, having held pastorates in East Wilton and Temple, Strong, New Sharon, Kent's Hill, and the cities of Waterville, Biddeford, Bath, Portland, Lewiston, Auburn, Bangor, Gardiner and Calais. In both Bath and Biddeford he had a second pastorate. He has twice been a member of the Methodist General Conference, at Baltimore in 1876 and at Cincinnati in 1880, and in 1892 was Presiding Elder of the Lewiston District. For a long time he has been identified as Trustee with the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, and in 1893 he was Financial Agent of the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport. Preferring the work of the pastorate, however, he voluntarily retired from the latter position after one year's service, and was appointed to the Knight Memorial Church at Calais, where he is now serving his third year as pastor. Rev. Mr. Ladd has for many years been prominent throughout Maine as a public lecturer and pulpit orator. In addition to his religious and educational work, he has lectured on temperance and many other subjects in nearly all portions of the state. His services have been

A. S. LADD.

in especial demand for Memorial Day addresses. He has long been among the foremost of the clergy or laity of Maine in temperance work, and although for twenty-five years his political principles allied him with the Republican party, for the last ten years he has been an earnest and active Prohibitionist. He was in 1892 the candidate of the Prohibition party for Congress in the Second District, and in 1896 he was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of the State. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him in 1873 by Colby University, and in May 1896 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rust University, Holly Springs, Mississippi. Rev. Mr. Ladd was

married July 10, 1861, to Miss Lydia Golder, of Augusta, Maine, who died March 1, 1880; they had one child, deceased in 1867. He married, second, in 1851, Miss Marion Merryweather, of Portland. In 1886 he was a third time married, to Miss Helen Osgood of Bangor; they have had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Ladd has a daughter by his second wife, Lida Golder Ladd; also, a daughter by adoption, Annie Mabel Ladd.

MARSHALL, EDWARD SIMPSON, Proprietor of the Marshall House, York, was born in York, February 2, 1842, son of Nathaniel Grant and Sophia (Bragdon) Marshall. He is a descendant of the Marshalls of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and his paternal grandmother was Eunice Grant, whose ancestors were among the early Scottish immigrants, the first being James Grant, who fought against Cromwell, and was taken prisoner, but escaped to America. His mother's people, the Bragdons, are among the oldest families in New England, the first settler of that name, Arthur Bragdon, coming to York soon after 1640. His father, Nathaniel G. Marshall, born May 2, 1812, was widely known throughout Maine, both in business and political circles. In early manhood he taught school and was engaged in mercantile business in York. Later he read law and was admitted to the Maine Bar. He served as Sheriff of York County, and as State Senator, and held for many years various town offices. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Maine, in which office he continued, with headquarters at Portland, until 1870, when he tendered his resignation and retired from official life. He died in York in 1882. Edward S. Marshall was educated in the common schools of York and at Berwick Academy in South Berwick, Maine. In the early years of the Civil War he was a clerk in the Kittery Navy Yard, and for the four years following was Internal Revenue Clerk under his father at Portland. He was then appointed Assistant Assessor for half the city of Portland, but in 1870 resigned this position to aid his father in the erection of the Marshall House at York, one of the pioneer seashore resort hotels. This hotel as originally built accommodated a hundred and fifty guests. In 1875 the son became sole proprietor, as he still is, and subsequent changes and additions have given the house twice its original capacity. Standing on Stage Neck, around which sweep the tidal waters of York River, it commands an ocean and inland view of surpassing beauty, and has become a widely known and favorite resort. Mr. Marshall was mainly instrumental in establishing the York Harbor & Beach Railroad, and was the first President of the corporation, in which he is now a Director and the largest individual stockholder. He is President of the Piscataqua Navigation Company, of which he was also an incorporator, and is a Director and one of the incorporators of the York County National Bank of York village. He has been for many years an

EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

extensive owner of shore property, and in 1895 he built and equipped an electric-light plant of large capacity, to light his grounds and for general lighting purposes throughout the town. Mr. Marshall is a Republican in politics. He served as a member of the Maine Legislature in 1889, and is now a member of the Executive Council under Governor Cleaves. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah K. Dennett, daughter of Hon. Alexander Dennett of Kittery; she died June 6, 1870, aged twenty-four years, leaving one child: Frank D. Marshall, born May 29, 1870. Subsequently he was married to Georgia V. Main, daughter of John Main of York, and by this union

has had one child: Blanche Estelle Marshall, born August 22, 1873, died May 7, 1881. Mr. Marshall's son, Frank D. Marshall, received his education at Berwick Academy, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School, of which latter he is a recent graduate, and is now a member of the Maine Bar.

MARSTON, CHARLES ALBERT, Lumberman, Skowhegan, was born in Waterville, Maine, May 26, 1851, son of Isaiah and Eliza (Coburn) Marston. His paternal ancestors were farmers, the American progenitor of the family having come to this country

C. A. MARSTON.

from Norfolk county, England, in 1637. His father, Colonel Isaiah Marston, was the son of Kenelon Marston, who was born in Barnstable, Cape Cod, and moved to Waterville in 1801. His mother, Eliza Coburn, was the sister of Governor Abner Coburn and Congressman Stephen Coburn, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated in the country schools and Bloomfield (Skowhegan) Academy, and at the Dirigo Business College in Augusta. His early life, until the age of eighteen, was spent in hard work on the farm, during which period he attended school winters. When ten years old, in 1861, his parents moved from Waterville to Skowhegan. At eighteen he became a member of an engineering corps in Illinois, in which he continued for a year, and then for six years worked for his uncles, A. and P. Coburn, in a brickyard, and also at farming and lumbering. In 1879 he settled on a farm in Skowhegan and pursued the farming avocation for himself until 1885, when he moved to the village and went into the steam-fitting and plumbing business, as a member of the firm of Forrest & Marston. In 1888 he engaged in lumbering, in which he has continued to the present time. Upon the death of ex-Governor Coburn, his uncle, in 1885, Mr. Marston as one of the heirs to the estate of Abner and Philander Coburn, the latter having died in 1876, succeeded to a very large lumbering interest. The firm of A. & P. Coburn was one of the largest lumber concerns of New England, and owned vast tracts of timberlands in Maine, Canada, and several of the Northwestern states. Mr. Marston is also largely interested in city waterworks, electric lighting and electric railroads in Skowhegan, and in 1893 with others he incorporated the Bloomfield Shoe Company, which operates a large shoe factory in Skowhegan, and of which he is Treasurer and principal owner. He has held various municipal offices, is now Chairman of the School Board, was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1891–4, and member of the Senate 1895-6. In politics he is a Republican, and served twelve years on the Republican Town Committee, for eight years as Chairman. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Mystic Shrine; Odd Fellows Lodge, Encampment, and Canton of Patriarchs Militant, in which he holds a Major's commission; Ancient Order United Workmen; Knights of Pythias, both bodies, having recently been commissioned on the staff of the Brigadier-General commanding the Maine Brigade of the Uniform Rank; and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is also a member of the Home Market Club of Boston, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Milburn Club of Skowhegan. Mr. Marston was married October 4, 1876, to Sarah Steward, daughter of Philander C. Steward of Skowhegan; they have five children: Roy Leon, Lola Eliza, Molly Geneva, Coburn Steward and Claire Randolph Marston.

McCORISON, JAMES OLLAND, M. D., North Berwick, was born in Bath, Maine, May 29, 1851, son of James F. and Mary A. (Randall) McCorison. He is descended on the paternal side from one of the early Scotch colonists of Maine (then Massa-

chusetts) — a Presbyterian clergyman. On the maternal side his ancestors were among the early English colonists, and were members of the Society of Friends. He acquired his early education in the public schools and at Bath High School, and commenced active life as a clerk in Samuel Anderson's drug store in that city, where he served a full four-years apprenticeship, 1869–73. While engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. Charles A. Packard of Bath, he became a registered druggist. In the spring of 1876 he engaged in the drug business at North Berwick, Maine. Soon after, he completed his studies in medicine, graduating from the Medical School of Bowdoin College, and disposing of his interest in the drug business, gave entire attention to the practice of his profession. Dr. McCorison has had eighteen years of successful and lucrative practice. He was Supervisor of Schools of North Berwick in 1889–90, and in June 1895 was appointed a Trustee of Berwick Academy. He is a member of the Maine Medical Society, and the medical societies of York county, Maine, and Strafford county, New Hampshire, having served as President of the York County society. He is also a member of Yorkshire Lodge, Unity Royal Arch Chapter of South Berwick and Bradford Commandery Knights Templar of Biddeford, in the Masonic fraternity; Eagle Lodge and Columbian Encampment of Odd Fellows, and Past Major in Canton Columbian; member of Lincoln Commandery and Grand Trustee in the Grand Lodge, United Order of the Golden Cross. In politics Dr. McCorison has been a lifelong Republican. He was married in December 1874 to Ada O. Copeland, of Reading, Massachusetts, by whom he had three children: Annie Ethelyn, Carl Copeland and Sarah Bell McCorison. In May 1889 he was a second time married, to Joanna H. Hall, of North Berwick, Maine; they have had four children, of whom two are living: John Hall and James Oliver McCorison.

JAMES O. McCORISON.

MURCHIE, James, head of the lumber manufacturing firm of James Murchie & Sons, Calais, was born in Saint Stephen, New Brunswick, August 13, 1813, son of Andrew and Janet (Campbell) Murchie. He is of Scottish ancestry, his father having come from Paisley, Scotland, about the year 1784, and his mother, a native of New Brunswick, being a daughter of Colin Campbell. Andrew Murchie was among the first Loyalist founders of the Saint Stephen District in New Brunswick — just across the Saint Croix River from Calais, then known as the settlement of Quoddy, and now the thriving town of Saint Stephen. James Murchie was educated in the common schools, and lived on his father's farm until 1836, when he engaged in farming on his own account, which he continued for eighteen years, cultivating his farm in summer and cutting and hauling logs in winter. A "permit" to cut timber on the Crown lands of New Brunswick could be purchased at that time for a small sum per square mile, and Mr. Murchie soon became the largest single operator in the woods of that section, selling his logs to the mill-owners. In 1853, as a result of his eighteen years of steady and earnest labor and prudent management, both on the farm and in the forest, Mr. Murchie was in possession of twenty thousand dollars, and with this capital he began the manufacture of lumber, and also opened a general store. He had then a family of ten children, and the sons — all energetic workers — were early trained to business pursuits. The eldest, John, studied navigation, and at the age of twenty, when his father purchased his first vessel, he sailed as her captain. In 1862, when Mr. Murchie built the bar. Bessie Simpson and John was transferred to her command,

the third son, James, went with him, and a few years later became Captain of the bark Mary Rideout. As the business increased, the sons one by one were taken into partnership, W. A. about 1862, and later Captains John G. and James S. leaving the sea to join their father as partners, and thus was established the firm of James Murchie & Sons, now one of the most extensive lumber concerns in the state of Maine or the province of New Brunswick. In Maine, besides their mills in Calais, they own and operate a large mill at Princeton for the manufacture of fruit-boxes, for the Florida and Mediterranean markets, from which they shipped

JAMES MURCHIE.

in 1896 about a million boxes, or four cargoes, to Sicily; and on the Canadian side they have mills in New Brunswick at Benton, Deer Lake, Fredericton and Edmundston. They are large owners of timber lands in Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec, and also own valuable real estate in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Murchie has been called upon to fill many important positions of honor and trust in the state and the neighboring province. In his earlier business life he held at different times various local offices, was Justice of the Peace and a Captain in the Militia. He was one of the eight original stockholders of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway (now under lease to the Canadian Pacific), who guaranteed to build the road for eight hundred thousand dollars, and the story of the difficulties he encountered and overcame in the carrying out of this work would itself fill a volume. Throughout the valley of the Saint Croix are seen many noteworthy testimonials to his public spirit and enterprise. He built and placed out of debt the church at Old Ridge, New Brunswick, now in a prosperous condition; and the handsome little gothic church in Milltown, New Brunswick, where the Congregational Society meet and which is his place of worship, is largely of his planning and personal supervision during its construction. He was prominent in organizing and starting the Calais Shoe Factory, in which he is a leading stockholder, and the splendid Saint Croix Cotton Mill, the second largest in Canada, standing in sight of his beautiful home in Milltown, is another monument to his untiring energy and boundless enterprise. While successfully conducting one of the largest industries in Eastern Maine, he has also served as President of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, the Frontier Steamboat Company, Saint Croix Cotton Mills and Saint Croix Lloyds Insurance Company, Director of the Saint Stephen Bank and Saint Croix Shoe Factory, and Trustee of the Saint Croix & Penobscot Railroad. In 1874 Mr. Murchie was elected a member of the New Brunswick Legislature, as a supporter of a free non-sectarian school-system. In his published card to the electors of Charlotte county, announcing his candidacy, he said: "I am in favor of free non-sectarian schools, and believe that all the property of the country should contribute to educate the children, and that it is the only true principle that insures an education to the poor man's child. . . . I shall support the present government in all the measures that I think are for the benefit of the county and province in general. I will legislate for improvements that will build up our county, and tend to keep our population at home and encourage immigration to our province, and if elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability." Mr. Murchie served in the Legislature until 1878, during which time he secured the repeal of the tax on wild lands, which had previously been many times attempted by various members without success. The school measure which he supported was passed, and is in force and working well in the county to-day. Mr. Murchie has always been alive to the needs and welfare of Calais and Saint Stephen and particularly watchful and active whenever, as has sometimes happened, their interests have been

threatened by hostile legislation. An example of this spirit was when a few years ago efforts were made by certain railway people to obtain a charter for a bridge enabling the Shore Line to cross the Saint Croix River below the docks. The consummation of the project would have obstructed the navigation of the river and been a serious damage to the business interest of both towns. A strong attempt was made to lobby the bill through the Dominion Parliament, and the services of a number of able advocates and influential men had been secured to effect its passage. Mr. Murchie went to Ottawa, and by his clear, forcible presentation of the case and straightforward business appeal, defeated the promoters of the scheme and averted the impending danger that had alarmed the property owners of Calais and Saint Stephen. Mr. Murchie's sons, associated with him in the firm, are all capable business men and useful citizens. The eldest, John G. Murchie, was for several years Mayor of Calais, and George A. Murchie, the fourth son, is the Border City's present Mayor, serving his fifth term. Incidentally in this connection it is an interesting fact that Saint Stephen, the sister town across the river, also has a Mayor Murchie, a nephew of the subject of this sketch. W. A. Murchie, the second son, while having in charge the large general correspondence of the firm, finds time to fill the offices of Treasurer and Agent of the Calais Tugboat Company, Director of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway and the Frontier Steamboat Company, Director of the Calais Shoe Factory, and Vice-Consul for Brazil and the Argentine Republic. James S. Murchie has control of the concern's shipping business; Henry S. Murchie is Paymaster and looks after the books of the firm; and the youngest son, Frank C. Murchie, prominent in athletics and a social favorite, has charge of the mills at Fredericton. Two other of Mr. Murchie's sons, Charles F. and Horace B. Murchie, are established in New York as successful lumber-commission merchants in Wall street. While the house of James Murchie & Sons has been very successful, yet few business firms have met with more numerous or more relatively-serious losses. They have lost heavily at times as endorsers of paper for firms that failed. They also lost their mills at Benton by fire; a large mill property in which they were heavily interested at Magaguadavic, New Brunswick, was a complete loss from the same cause; during a conflagration in Saint Stephen in 1877, their wharves and a large quantity of lumber at that place were destroyed; and in the great Calais fire of August 27, 1870, their loss of property amounted to fifty thousand dollars. They have also lost a number of vessels, and their Calais mills have been more than once destroyed by fire; but the courage and energy of Mr. Murchie, seconded by the business capacity of his sons, have surmounted every obstacle and placed the firm in the high position which it occupies in the business world to-day. Mr. Murchie was married in 1836 to Mary Ann Grimmer, daughter of John Grimmer, afterwards Collector of Customs for the Port of Saint Stephen; they had ten children: John Grimmer, William Andrew, James Skiffington, Elizabeth Caroline, Mary Adaline, George Albert, Annie Maria, Charles Frederick, Emma Jane and Horace Beverly Murchie. Mrs. Murchie died in 1857, and in 1860 Mr. Murchie was a second time married, to Margaret Thorpe, daughter of Jackson Thorpe of Saint George, New Brunswick; they had three children: Alice Mabel, Henry Simpson and Frank Campbell Murchie. Mr. Murchie's second wife died ...

His sons resident in New York, and others of his children whose lines have been cast elsewhere, are accustomed to spend the summer seasons, accompanied by their families, at the home of their father in Milltown, where at such times is gathered a family group of four generations. Yet the weight of years rests lightly upon him; he is hale and vigorous, rarely uses glasses, and writes himself most of his correspondence, seldom dictating to his typewriter except upon matters of ordinary business routine. With his extensive business interests established "under two flags," he watches carefully the tariff legislation of both countries, is an advocate of a system of reciprocal trade relations between them, and considers hostile legislation on the part of either as injurious to both.

NELSON, Frank, Cashier of the Calais National Bank, Calais, was born in Bangor, Maine, January 4, 1837, son of Samuel and Cynthia (Aldrich) Nelson. He is descended from Thomas Nelson, one of twenty families who emigrated from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, to this country, with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, in December 1638, probably spent the winter in Salem, Massachusetts, and removed in the spring of 1639 to a place between Ipswich and Newbury, called for some time Mr. Rogers' Planta-

tion, but in September of the same year given by the General Court the name of Rowley. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Moses Aldrich, who came to America in 1670. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor and at the Portland

FRANK NELSON.

(Maine) High School. At the age of fifteen he learned telegraphy, in which he was engaged in 1852–6, and from 1856 to 1860 he was an accountant in Boston. In 1860 he came to Calais, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1866, and was Treasurer of the Calais & Baring Railroad Company from 1866 to January 1, 1869, when he was elected Cashier of the Calais National Bank, in which position he has continued to the present time. Mr. Nelson has also held the agency of various prominent fire insurance companies since 1866, his commission from the Home Insurance Company dating from January 1 of that year, and since that date has served as Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. For fifteen years, 1880–95, he was also President of the Calais Savings Bank. He is President of the St. Croix Club of Calais, an organization comprising one hundred and sixty members, incorporated in 1896, is a Republican in politics, and served as a member of the Common Council of Calais in 1875, as Alderman in 1876, and again as Alderman in 1881–2–3–4. Mr. Nelson was married August 30, 1859, at Calais, to Henrietta Brewer Foster, a lineal descendant of John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley. They have five children: Frank Aldrich, born January 13, 1861; Ellen Foster, born February 18, 1863; Louise Marrett, born May 4, 1868; Kate Winthrop, born June 26, 1874, and Edwin Marrett Nelson, born December 12, 1876.

HUNTER, SAMUEL BELCHER, M. D., Machias, was born in Strong, Maine, July 18, 1830, son of David Fossett and Lydia Ann (Belcher) Hunter. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side, and on the maternal side is of English and Welsh descent. He acquired his early education in the common schools and at Farmington (Maine) Academy, and received his medical training at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution March 12, 1855. While growing up he worked at farming when not in

SAMUEL B. HUNTER.

school, and taught school for several years while fitting for college. Since graduation he has practiced medicine and surgery continuously in the state of Maine, for two years in Franklin county, and for thirty-nine years in Washington county, except during the war and at times when he was visiting various colleges and hospitals. Dr. Hunter

served in the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth Maine Volunteers, Surgeon of the Seventh Maine Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Surgeon of Coast Batteries, and Provost-Marshal Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the Fifth District of Maine. Since the war he has been United States Examining Surgeon for pensions, and is now Acting Assistant-Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service for the Port of Machias. He is a member of the Maine and the American medical associations; of Harwood Masonic Lodge, and St. Elmo Commandery Knights Templar, both of Machias, also of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. In politics he was originally a Whig and since a Republican, but is not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term. He has never engaged in any business outside of the practice of medicine, and has never accepted any office or appointment unless it legitimately belonged to or was connected with his profession. His early training upon a farm endowed him with a physical vigor that has enabled him to withstand for many years the severe demands of a large and hard, but successful and lucrative, country practice. Dr. Hunter was married September 28, 1855, to Miss Amelia R. Lincoln, of Perry, Maine; they have two children: Sarah Lincoln and Lydia Ann Hunter.

KEITH, Lucius Loring, President of the Machias Bank, and Treasurer of the Machias Savings Bank, Machias, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, January 27, 1828, son of William and Roxana R. (Dickerman) Keith. He is a descendant of the Reverend James Keith, a Congregationalist minister, who came to this country from Scotland in 1664 and settled in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and from whom are descended the numerous families of Keiths that are scattered throughout that state. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen, in 1847, commenced active life as a daguerreotype artist in various towns in Maine. From that his work merged into ambrotypes and photographs, in which business he continued for more than twenty years, the last eight years in Machias. Upon the establishment of the Machias Savings Bank, in 1869, he was chosen its first Treasurer, and has held that position continuously ever since. In 1880 the Machias Bank was established, for the purpose of doing a national-banking business, and Mr. Keith was elected Treasurer, which office he held for thirteen years, and since that has been President to the present time. Although the business of both banks is done in the same building, the two institutions are entirely independent of each other. Mr. Keith has been a Notary Public since 1875, and a Trustee of Washington Academy at East Machias since 1883. He is a member of Warren Masonic Lodge of Machias, of which he was Treasurer 1866–71, and Master 1871–2. In politics he is a Republican. He was married October

L. L. KEITH.

25, 1852, to Mary Foster Robbins, of East Machias; they had a daughter, Amy Robbins Keith, who died young. Mr. Keith resides in East Machias.

NUTT, Noel Byron, Editor and Publisher of the Eastport Sentinel, was born in Perry, Washington county, Maine, June 11, 1824, son of James and Sarah (Brown) Nutt. His paternal ancestors came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719. On the maternal side he is of English descent. He attended the common schools and for two terms at St. Albans and Washington academies, until the age of sixteen, and then worked on a farm summers and taught school winters until 1848, from which time he was continuously engaged in teaching until 1861, when

he was appointed Special Deputy Collector of Customs at Eastport. After serving in this capacity for thirteen years, until 1874, he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, which position he held (excepting for a period from

N. B. NUTT.

April 1882 to July 1883, when he was Special Deputy Collector) for twelve years, until 1886. He has also been Treasurer of the Eastport Savings Bank since 1887, and editor and publisher of the Eastport Sentinel from 1855 to the present time — more than forty years. Mr. Nutt has been first a Whig and since always a Republican in politics, and has twice served as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Eastport, 1870–1 and 1888–9. He is prominent in Masonry, having been Secretary of Eastern Lodge from 1861 to the present time, High Priest of Eastern Royal Arch Chapter for five years, and for ten years Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery Knights Templar. Mr. Nutt was married November 6, 1845, to Harriet Downes Todd, of Calais, Maine; they have five children: Fred E., Noel B., Jr., Hattie S. (Nutt) Hunt, Jessie E. Nutt and Nellie S. (Nutt) Shea.

PATTANGALL, EZRA LINCOLN, of W. T. Hobart & Company, merchants and shipbuilders, Pembroke, was born in Perry, Maine, May 4, 1829, son of Nathan and Frances (Lincoln) Pattangall. He is of English ancestry on the paternal side, and on the maternal side is of English and Scotch descent. He was educated in the common schools, and received his training for active life in hard work upon the farm and on the sea. In 1849 he was a miner in California, later running a packet from San Francisco to Stockton, and afterwards sailing to the West Indies and European ports. He was a sea-captain at twenty-two years of age. In August 1856 he settled at Pembroke and formed a partnership with W. T. Hobart, under the style of W. T. Hobart & Company, for general trade purposes and shipbuilding, which has continued to the present time, both partners still actively attending to the business of the firm. Mr. Pattangall has held the local offices of Selectman and Assessor for many years, has been a member of both branches of the Maine Legislature, also a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital and President of the Board for a number of years. In politics he is a radical Repub-

EZRA L. PATTANGALL.

lican. Formerly he was a Democrat; but a winter spent in the South in 1854 converted him to Republican principles, and he has since been an active supporter of that party. Mr. Pattangall is a hater of shams, in things political or religious, and a believer in liberty of conscience for all men. He is a strong temperance man, practicing what he

preaches, firmly believing that liquor-selling is "the crime of crimes," and that the use of strong drink is the greatest danger that threatens the English-speaking race.

PATTANGALL, WILLIAM ROBINSON, Lawyer, Machias, was born in Pembroke, Washington county, Maine, June 29, 1865, son of Ezra L. and Arethusa B. (Longfellow) Pattangall The Pattangalls are of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Nathan B. Pattangall, lived in Perry and Pembroke, Maine, was a surveyor, teacher, farmer and merchant, and

W. R. PATTANGALL.

represented his town in the State Legislature. His father, Ezra L. Pattangall, has been a shipmaster and shipbuilder, merchant, manufacturer, and leading business man of Pembroke, has represented the town in the Legislature, the county in the Senate, and is now a member of the Republican State Committee. His maternal ancestors, the Longfellows, were early settlers of Machias, Maine; his grandfather was Captain Daniel and his great-grandfather Colonel David Longfellow. He attended the common and high schools of Pembroke until the age of fifteen, and entered the Maine State College at Orono in the class of 1884, taking the course in science and literature, but left at the close of his Junior year. After leaving college he read law for a year, and then owing to poor health went to sea for a time and worked at active pursuits until he was twenty-six, when he returned to Washington county and taught school and read law for three years. In May 1893 he was admitted to the Bar. After practicing for a year in Columbia Falls, Maine, he removed to Machias, where he has now been for three years an active member of the Washington County Bar, in whose thirty members he takes rank among the first six. While teaching in Machiasport, Mr. Pattangall held various town offices, and at the present time he is Supervisor of Schools of Machias, and represents the Machias district in the State Legislature. Politically he was born and bred a Republican, but voted for Cleveland in 1892, and was the Democratic candidate for Judge of Probate of Washington county in that year. In 1893 he returned to the Republican party, and in the national campaign of 1896 was a strong gold advocate and stumped his county for McKinley. Mr. Pattangall was married June 7, 1884, to Jean M. Johnson, of Calais, Maine; they had one child, a daughter: Katherine J. Pattangall. Mrs. Pattangall died August 10, 1887, and in 1892, September 27, he was again married, to Gertrude McKenzie, of Machiasport; they have two children: Edith G., born July 22, 1893, and Grace D. Pattangall, born April 27, 1896.

PHILBROOK, WARREN COFFIN, Judge of the Municipal Court of Waterville, was born in Sedgwick, Maine, November 30, 1857, son of Luther G. and Angelia (Coffin) Philbrook. He received his early education in the village schools of Castine, Maine, to which town his parents removed when he was twelve years of age, and in the Eastern State Normal School at Castine and the Waterville Classical Institute at Waterville, receiving a diploma from each of those institutions. At Colby University, Waterville, from which he graduated in 1882, he won first prize in the Freshman and Sophomore exhibitions, and was Class Day orator at graduation. His legal education was acquired in the offices of E. F. Webb and Reuben Foster, both of Waterville, and both of whom were leaders in the Kennebec Bar. Soon after leaving college he was elected one of the teachers in the State Normal School at Farmington, Maine, where he taught for a year, and then

took a year's course in law. Again engaging in the teaching profession, he was Principal of the Waterville High School for three years. On resigning that position, he finished his legal education, was admitted to the Bar at Augusta, Kennebec county,

W. C. PHILBROOK.

October 21, 1884, and entered upon practice at Waterville in July 1887. In April 1892 he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Waterville, which office he at present holds, by reappointment in April 1896. In September 1896 he was elected a Representative from Waterville to the Maine Legislature of 1897–8. Judge Philbrook has served for four years as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Waterville — one year being prior to his work as High School Principal — and during the last year has been Chairman of the Board. He is identified with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, being a Past Master, Past High Priest and Past Commander in the former, and in the latter a Past Chancellor and for four years Adjutant of the First Maine Regiment of the Uniform Rank. In politics Judge Philbrook has always been a Republican, and was Chairman of the Republican City Committee in 1891 and again in 1896. He was married August 21, 1882, to Ada M. Foster, of Waterville.

SABINE, HENRY, President of the Lewiston Board of Aldermen in 1895, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, January 3, 1841, son of Elisha L. and Elizabeth Swan (Dana) Sabine. He is a descendant of William Sabine, a French Huguenot and silk merchant, and a man of wealth and culture, who came from Marseilles to America about 1640, and settled in Massachusetts, where he was twice married. He died in Boston in 1685, where he was buried in the Granary Burying Ground, and his will drawn by himself was recorded with the Probate Register of Boston in 1687. The line of descent is: Benjamin (2), son of the foregoing, born May 3, 1646, moved to Pomfret, Connecticut, and died July 23, 1735. Ebenezer (3), son of Benjamin, born December 10, 1671, died September 18, 1739. Seth (4), son of Ebenezer, born October 21, 1714. Seth (5), son of Seth, born in 1742,

HENRY SABINE.

moved in April 1779 from Pomfret, Connecticut, to Windsor, Vermont, where he established a tannery on the brook south of the farmhouse now owned by his great-grandson, Dr. George K. Sabine, was reputed to be a thrifty business man and wealthy for his day; in the summer of 1811 he drove with his wife to Pomfret, Connecticut, where he died in the following autumn. William (6), son of the last named, born in Windsor, Vermont, January 22,

1780, was married July 1, 1804, to Rachel Stevens, and died in Windsor, December 3, 1863. Elisha L. (7), son of William, born in Hartland, Vermont, September 2, 1808, died September 7, 1850, and whose third son is the subject of this sketch. Henry Sabine attended the common schools, and at the age of fifteen, in September 1856, entered the store of Charles Dana in Woodstock. In April 1864 he went to Boston and entered the store of Sabine & Page, and in July 1880 he came to Lewiston and engaged in the shirt manufacturing business under the name of the Bates Street Shirt Company, in which he has successfully continued to the present time. Mr. Sabine is a Republican in politics, and in 1894–5 served as an Alderman of Lewiston, being Chairman of the Board in the latter year. He is a Past Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, also Past Adjutant of the First Maine Regiment Uniformed Rank of that body, and at present Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, J R. Carnahan of Indianapolis. He was married November 25, 1875, to Mary Ellen Waite, of Claremont, New Hampshire; they have no children.

SANBORN, James Solomon, of the wholesale coffee and tea house of Chase & Sanborn, Boston, was born in Wales, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 29, 1835, son of Henry and Ann C. (Daly) Sanborn. His father was the eldest son of Moses Sanborn, who came to Wales from Epping, New Hampshire, married Nancy Fogg, and had four children. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Abial Daly, of Monmouth, Maine. He received his early education in the district schools of Monmouth, and at the age of seventeen went to Lewiston to work in a machine shop. In 1856 he was married, and located in Greene, Maine, where he retained his residence for seven years, although in 1858 he formed a connection as travelling salesman with the noted seed house of A. H. Dunlap & Company, Nashua, New Hampshire, which continued nine years. At the end of that time he engaged in business for himself, in the coffee and spice trade, establishing an office in Boston. In 1878, in association with Caleb Chase, he founded the present firm of Chase & Sanborn, importers and wholesale dealers in tea and coffee. This widely-known house has reached a position in the commercial world rarely attained by a mercantile firm in so short a period of existence. A noteworthy episode of their career was their contract to supply all the tea and coffee used inside the World's Fair grounds at Chicago in 1893. Won as it was against the competition of all the leading grocery houses of the United States, the transaction at once made the firm famous throughout the country, and placed them on the highest commercial standing; inasmuch as the awarding of the contract, which involved the sale of seven hundred thousand pounds of high-grade roasted coffee, was based "upon quality and uniformity of goods, and business standing in point of integrity and financial ability to fulfil obligations honestly." In the prosecution of this

J. S. SANBORN.

business, Mr. Sanborn has travelled extensively in the United States, West Indies, Central America and Mexico. Outside of his commercial business, he is interested in the breeding and rearing of French coach-horses on the extensive farm known as The Elmwood at Poland, Maine, which he purchased in 1885 for a summer home. Mr. Sanborn has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-four years, and for the last five years a member of the Central Club of Somerville, Massachusetts, of which city he is a resident. He was married November 6, 1856, to Harriet Newell Small, of Minot (now Auburn), Maine. They have four children: Helen Josephine, born October 6,

1857, a graduate of Wellesley College, author of "A Winter in Central America and Mexico," and for some years a member of the School Board of Somerville; Charles Edgar, born April 29, 1860, and Oren Cheney, born October 6, 1866, both now in business with their father; and Georgie Dunlap Sanborn, born December 20, 1868.

SMITH, JOHN B., of John B. Smith & Company, plumbers, steam and hot-water heaters, Lewiston, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1851, son of

JOHN B. SMITH

Andrew and Catherine (Boyle) Smith. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and at the age of sixteen commenced to learn the plumbing trade with H. H. Wilder & Company of that city, one of the most reliable plumbing firms of Massachusetts. In 1874 he came to Lewiston, being one of the first practical plumbers to locate in that city, where by energy and enterprise he has built up one of the largest plumbing, steam and hot-water heating concerns in the state. The firm also do a large amount of mill work, in the line of automatic sprinklers and other appliances and equipments for manufacturing establishments, and their business extends all over the state. Mr. Smith is President of the Maine State Plumbers' Association, also State Vice-President of the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States. He has served as Alderman of Lewiston two years, member of the Water Board six years, and fourteen years as a member of the School Committee. Mr. Smith is for sound money in politics, and is a member of the society of Knights of Columbus. He was married in 1878 to Emma C. Boland, of Lewiston; they have no children.

SHEPHERD, RUSSELL BENJAMIN, President of the Second National Bank of Skowhegan, was born in Fairfield, Somerset county, Maine, September 14, 1829, son of Job D. and Betsey (Richmond) Shepherd. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, fitted for college at Bloomfield Academy, Skowhegan, and then spent two years in the mines of California, after which he returned home and entered Waterville College, now Colby University, where he was graduated in the class of 1857. For the next five years he was engaged in teaching, as Principal of Bloomfield Academy and Principal of the Girls' High School of Bangor. In August 1862 he volunteered his services in aid of the suppression of the Rebellion, and was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, which later was transferred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery. He served in the defence of Washington, and in the Army of the Potomac, Second Army Corps, until mustered out in September 1865, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged — a regiment which had the distinction of losing more men killed during the war than any other in the service — and being successively promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and brevet Brigadier-General. For the ten years succeeding the close of the war General Shepherd was a planter and cotton dealer in Georgia, returning north in 1872 to Skowhegan, which has since been his home, and where he has been actively engaged in banking, woolen manufacturing and general business. In 1876 he was elected President of the Second National Bank of Skowhegan, which office he still fills. He is also a Trustee of the Maine State College at Orono, the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, and Colby University at Waterville. He is a Republican in poli-

tics, and has served as Representative to the State Legislature, State Senator, and Member of the Executive Council. General Shepherd is held in high esteem by the people of Maine as an enterprising and sagacious business man and as one of

R. B. SHEPHERD.

the state's distinguished citizens. In the town of his residence he has always taken a leading part in all matters projected for the good of the community, and his counsel and moral support in matters of business and finance are much sought and highly valued. He has been especially active in promoting the manufacturing business of Skowhegan, through his large interests in the waterpower and pulp and woolen mills of the place, thus contributing to the prosperity and growth of the town by furnishing desirable employment to labor; was an energetic worker in bringing the school system up to a high standard of efficiency; and in public affairs has been always on the side of progress and advancement, favoring liberal appropriations for worthy objects, although himself a heavy tax-payer. General Shepherd was also the promoter and builder of the electric railroad from Skowhegan to Madison, a distance of twelve miles, and is now President of the Somerset Traction Company. He was married January 23, 1865, to Helen M. Rowell; they have no children.

SMALL, Addison, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Lewiston, was born in Lewiston, October 16, 1841, son of John Nevens and Sarah (Hamilton) Small. He is descended from Francis Small, who was born in England in 1620, came to Maine about 1632 with his kinsman Captain Francis Champernowne, and in after life purchased from the Indians large tracts of land at Capisic, Ossipee and other places, for which purchases he came to be known as "the great landowner." His father, John N. Small, was born in Minot (now Auburn), Maine, in 1806, was engaged in the lumber business at Lewiston for many years, as a member of the firm of Read, Small & Company, and died in 1878. Among his maternal ancestors was John Nevens, one of the first settlers of Bakerstown (Poland), Maine, and for many years prominent in the affairs of that town. He received his early education in the public schools of Lewiston, fitted for college at the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, and entered Waterville College (now Colby Univer-

ADDISON SMALL.

sity), where he studied for three years, but graduated at Bates College in 1869. For a year prior to entering the Maine State Seminary he was a clerk in the Lewiston Postoffice. His best training for active life, however, was in teaching country schools and academies — in which he had considerable experience — and in serving as Paymaster in

the office of the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, under the late Colonel John M. Frye. From 1870 to 1874 he was engaged in the wholesale fancy goods business in Portland. In May of the latter year he was elected Superintendent of Schools for the city of Auburn, in which capacity he served for a year, resigning in May 1875 to accept the position of Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank in Lewiston. In this office he continued until January 1, 1881, when he was elected Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Lewiston, which position he still holds. Mr. Small was also Treasurer of Bates College from July 1885 to November 1893, was Secretary of the college from 1891 to 1893, and has been a Trustee of that institution since 1885. He served in the Common Council of Lewiston in 1880–1, and as President of that body in the latter year. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and is somewhat widely known as a writer, having contributed many articles to various newspapers and periodicals. He is now preparing for publication a work upon a branch of Economics, of which he has made a special study. Mr. Small was married November 29, 1862, to Florence Sabrina Wilder, of Manchester, Maine; they have two children: William Bryant and Roscoe Addison Small.

TRUE, Doctor John Fogg, Auburn, was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, October 13, 1817, son of Abraham and Sarah (Fogg) True. His father and grandfather True both served in the War of 1812. Few men in Maine, perhaps none outside of public life, are better known throughout the state and among all classes of the people than Dr. John F. True, the subject of this sketch. His wide publicity and unquestioned popularity are due to his having been for many years one of the largest newspaper advertisers in Maine; to the fact of his being the discoverer and dispenser of a popular household remedy; and to his own unique and remarkable personality. When he was four years old his parents moved to Garland, Maine, where he was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. His early advantages for education were extremely limited, but his persistence and energy in overcoming this disadvantage knew no bounds. While other boys more favored by fortune and surroundings were at play or idling away their time, he was working hard by day and poring over the midnight oil by night. His especial fondness was for botany and natural history, and in both of these branches of study he became in youth and after years thoroughly proficient. He worked at farming in Garland until the age of twenty-one, and then for a year in a paper mill at Hampden, Maine. In 1842 he went to Boston and secured employment in a hardware store, where he continued until 1845. Then, in company with William S. Baxter, he went into the hardware business for himself, carrying on the same until 1848. Failing health at this period, and a suspicion as to the nature of his malady, led to his determination to study medicine, making the parasites which infest the human system a subject

J. F. TRUE.

of especial research and investigation. This resulted in the discovery of True's Pin Worm Elixir, which has since made his name a household word, and in 1851 at Exeter, Maine, he began in a small way its manufacture and sale. In 1853 he came to Auburn and continued the business, introducing his elixir by travelling from house to house, medicine-case in hand. Next a team was required, and a few years later several salesmen, well equipped with advertising wagons, were sent through Maine and the rest of New England. From this small beginning the business steadily grew until it has assumed its present great proportions, occupying a large and finely equipped laboratory and business

office, and sending out annually an immense quantity of its product into every section of the United States. In 1891 Dr. True took into partnership his son, Edward C. True, a young man of inherited energy and exceptional business capacity, and since then the business has expanded with increasing rapidity — the sales for 1895 exceeding by thirty per cent those of any previous year. Dr. True's laboratory and residence close by are among the finest buildings in the city, and his house is filled with handsome paintings, rare bric-a-brac and various works of art, in which he is a connoisseur. In his personality he is one of the most charming of men, having a rare and genial nature that radiates warmth and sunshine wherever he goes. Although seventy-nine years of age, he is still hale, fresh, and vigorous, and goes through his daily routine of work with the energy of a man of fifty-five. In his specialty Dr. True found just what he was fitted for; he stuck to his profession with a determination to succeed — and he succeeded. He was married May 3, 1846, to Hannah H. Frost, of Norway, Maine, who died October 10, 1861; three children by this marriage are living: Mrs. Henry Lowell of Auburn, Abram F. True of Boston, and Mrs. W. I. Parsons of Auburn. In 1864, January 1, he was a second time married, to Sarah A. Curtis of Auburn; they have two children living: Edward C. and James Rawson True, both now of Auburn.

TIMBERLAKE, Fremont Ernest, Bank Examiner of Maine, was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 18, 1856, son of Nathan and Adelia (Millet) Timberlake. His grandfathers, James Timberlake of Livermore and Zebulon Millet of Leeds, were among the earliest settlers of their respective towns, and the old homestead which was the place of his birth has been in possession of the family for over a century. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town and at Monmouth and Wilton academies, meanwhile working on the farm summers and teaching school winters. In 1879 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hutchinson & Savage at Lewiston, Maine, continuing to teach winter terms of school and pursuing such other occupations as offered, to defray the expenses of his legal education. In March 1882 he was admitted to the Maine Bar at Farmington, and early in the summer of 1883 opened an office in Phillips, Maine, where he has since practiced and resided. From the start he was successful, handling his cases in a skilful and business-like manner, and soon establishing a reputation that brought him a large and lucrative practice. In September 1886 he was elected County Attorney of Franklin County, in which office he served for three successive terms, January 1887 to January 1893. For eleven years he was Treasurer and one of the Trustees of the Phillips Savings Bank, and was also a Director of the Union National Bank of Phillips. Mr. Timberlake has always manifested an earnest public spirit, and has been deeply interested and prominently active in all matters tending to promote the financial, moral and social welfare of

F. E. TIMBERLAKE.

his community. Largely to his efforts and influence was due the building of the Phillips & Rangeley Railroad, to which enterprise he devoted much time and energy, having been Treasurer during its construction, a Director and Attorney since 1889, and at a later period being elected General Passenger and Ticket Agent and re-elected Treasurer. He has also served for several years as Attorney for the Sandy River Railroad, and much of his law business of later years has been in connection with these and other railroads throughout the state. Mr. Timberlake's abilities as a sound lawyer, an energetic business man and an able financier very soon commanded attention outside of his county

and district, and in September 1895 he was appointed Bank Examiner of Maine, which position he at present holds. He is a Republican in politics, and has always been active in furthering the interests of his party; for the last six years he has been a member of the Republican State Committee. He is much esteemed for his social qualities, and has a large circle of warm friends which he has won by his liberality, genial nature, and quiet, unassuming manners The hours of rest and recreation which he manages to steal from a busy life are mainly spent at his cottage, on the shores of the picturesque Rangeley Lakes. Mr. Timberlake was married June 16, 1883, to Emma Augusta Grover, daughter of Leonard A. and Mary A. (Barnes) Grover, of Bethel, Maine; they had three children: Mellie Grover, Leonard Fremont and Emma Augusta Timberlake. Mrs. Timberlake died April 27, 1887, aged twenty-five years, mourned not only as a true wife and loving mother, but by a wide circle of friends to whom she had become endeared by her womanly character, amiable disposition and rare personal charms.

TRUE, Charles Augustus, County Attorney of Cumberland County, descendant of the well-known Massachusetts family of that name, son of Samuel Augustus and Ellen (Hart) True, was born in Portland, November 24, 1860. He gained his earlier education in the schools of his native city and was graduated from Colby University, with honors, in the class of 1882. Adopting the study and practice of law as his path in life, he began, soon after graduation from the University, attendance at Harvard Law School, meanwhile pursuing, as a student, reading with the famous legal firm of Symonds & Libby. In 1885 he was admitted to the Cumberland Bar, and at once entered upon active practice, gaining a position at the front from the outset. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant County Attorney, and in 1892 was nominated and elected County Attorney, a position which he at this date (1896) holds, having been re-elected in recognition of his services to the shire. During his terms a number of criminal cases of much importance — some cases carrying life imprisonment — have come under his charge, and he has brought the criminals to judgment. His success in prosecution of offenders is doubtless due in great measure to his intimate knowledge of the law, his clear and admirable manner of presenting cases before the jury and bench, and the conciseness with which those cases are put to the jury; but his early training as a newspaper reporter — in which amusement he indulged in youthful days — may have something to do with it. However that may be, it is a fact that Mr. True has gained high honors in an office filled by notable men since Maine has been a state. In politics Mr. True is a Republican, and a prominent member of that party in the state, taking high rank among its young leaders. In secret and benevolent societies

CHAS. A. TRUE.

he is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. On October 10, 1888, he was joined in marriage to Gertrude A. Paine, the issue being a daughter named Gertrude. The True family, now represented in Portland by one of its best known merchants and substantial citizens (Samuel Augustus True, the father of Charles), is of English descent, coming to this country in the early colonial days. The Maine progenitor came from Salisbury, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary War, and settled in New Gloucester. The grandfather of the subject of the present sketch moved from New Gloucester to Portland.

WILLIS, CHARLES W., Associate Editor of the New England Grocer, Boston, and a widely known writer and contributor to various periodicals, was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, October 31, 1862, of English and Dutch parentage. His education procured, very largely through his own efforts, he started out to make his way in the world when still a mere boy. Choosing the newspaper profession as the vocation best suited to his tastes and qualifications, his first noteworthy experience was as the correspondent of a Philadelphia agricultural journal, in which capacity he traveled extensively through New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Coming to Boston in 1886, he became connected with the Boston Globe, where he did general work, and as marine editor represented that paper for a time on the floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Early in 1888 he severed his connection with the Boston Globe, to become associate editor of the New England Grocer, the pioneer of trade journals in that field, and to-day a solid and successful weekly publication having full sway in the Eastern States. In this position he has continued to the present time. In 1890 Mr. Willis was sent to Jamaica, West Indies, on an important mission, by the New England Grocer, to make a thorough study of the banana, cocoanut, spice and coffee-growing industries, and while in Kingston, the capital of the island, he was received by Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K. C. M. G., Governor and Captain-General of Jamaica and its dependencies, and by Hon. H. W. Livingstone, the Colonial Treasurer. In the latter part of 1895 he made a second trip to Jamaica, this time on an independent mission, accompanied by his wife. On his return he had published an illustrated volume of travel in Jamaica, entitled "Buckra"-Land, which was well received and proved to be a financial success. As a writer on Jamaica, her natural wonders, climate and people, Mr. Willis was the pioneer, and his work has been highly commended by the newspapers of the island. In 1893 he was elected by the Board of Governors a member of the Institute of Jamaica, an institution under the patronage of the Colonial Government, for the promotion of science, art and literature in that colony. He is widely known as a correspondent, not only in this country but abroad, especially in the West Indies, England and the Hawaiian Islands, and under the pseudonym "Allan Eric," he is a constant contributor to the illustrated magazines, among them being Outing, The Midland Monthly, The Canadian Magazine, The Home-Maker, Goldthwait's Geographical Magazine, The Tuftonian, The Ladies' Home Journal, The Youth's Companion and many others. He is the well known "Town Crier" of the Boston Sunday Courier. In the business world Mr. Willis has taken an active part. He is a prominent member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and served on the Board of Directors of that body during 1894 and 1895. He is a member and Secretary of the Paint and Oil Club of New England, a member of the New England Railroad Club, and of the Boston Press Club. In August 1896 he received the appointment of Vice-

C. W. WILLIS.

Consul of the Republic of Paraguay, for the port of Boston. He has interested himself in Western mining, and is a Director of the Ashmont Gold Mining and Leasing Company, composed of Boston capitalists, owning and controlling one of the richest gold-mining properties of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, located at Anaconda. He is also interested in other Boston business enterprises. In political belief he is an ardent Republican, a protectionist and a champion of "sound money." Mr. Willis was married in September 1887 to Miss Lillian S. Winterton, a Boston lady of English parentage, and resides in Somerville, where he is surrounded by books and other evidences of his calling, and by collections made during his travels.

WALKER, JOHN EDWIN, M. D., Thomaston, was born in Union, Knox county, Maine, February 23, 1858, son of Dr. John Bailey and Bertha E. (Rust) Walker. He received his general education in the Thomaston High School, the Maine Wesleyan Semi-

JOHN E. WALKER.

nary at Kent's Hill, the Hallowell (Maine) Classical and Scientific Institute, and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated as A. B. in 1881, and from which institution he received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1884. Adopting the profession of medicine, he graduated from the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) in 1834, and since graduation has been engaged in active practice in Thomaston. Besides attending to the demands of his extended and growing private practice, Dr. Walker has served since 1888 as Physician to the Maine State Prison. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, and the American Medical Association. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married November 25, 1885, to Josephine E. Percy, daughter of Capt. N. E. Percy of Phipsburg, Maine; they have no children.

WALKER, CHARLES, Postmaster of Lewiston, was born in Rumford, Oxford county, Maine, September 16, 1837, son of Timothy and Luna (Abbott) Walker. His father, Timothy Walker, was the son of Charles and Hannah (Pickering) Walker, and grandson of Colonel Timothy Walker, the principal grantee of Rumford. Timothy Walker was born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 10, 1813, and in early manhood came to Rumford to look after the large interests of the family in Rumford lands, and became possessor of the first settled farm in the town, where he spent the remainder of his days. He served with credit in both branches of the Maine Legislature, was much in town office, and was a director in several moneyed institutions in the town and outside. He was a man of firm convictions, and of many charitable deeds. Although possessed of large means, being of plain and simple habits, he lived in unpretentious style. He died January 25, 1882. Charles Walker spent his youth and early manhood in his native town. After attending the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill and the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, he studied law in the office of Judge Charles W.

CHARLES WALKER.

Walker of Auburn, and was admitted to the Androscoggin County Bar September 28, 1860. From 1863 to 1868 he was Acting United States Assistant Assessor for J. B. Ham, Lewiston, and from the latter year to 1871 was a partner in the firm of J. B. Ham & Company, dealers in corn and flour. In 1883 he was elected City Treasurer, and in 1884–5

he was elected respectively Mayor, Treasurer and Member of the State Legislature. In March 1887 he was appointed Postmaster of Lewiston, and served a term of four years. In 1892 he was again elected City Treasurer, was re-elected in 1893, and in May 1893 was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, Disbursing Officer for the United States Post Office Building in Lewiston, then under construction. In April 1895, without any recommendation other than his own personal application, he was again appointed Postmaster of Lewiston, by President Cleveland, which office he still holds. Mr. Walker is also a Trustee of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank, and a Director in the First National Bank of Lewiston. In politics he has been always a Democrat, but once, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He was married December 2, 1860, to Augusta P. Hall, of Paris, Maine; they have no children.

ALLAN, WILLIAM RICE, of T. W. Allan & Son, lumber manufacturers, Dennysville, was born in Dennysville, May 24, 1847, son of Theophilus W. and Martha R. (Sargant) Allan. He is a great-grandson of Colonel John Allan, born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, January 31, 1746, son of Major William Allan of the British army. His grandfather was Mark Allan, born March 31, 1775, and his grandmother on the paternal side was Susannah Wilder, born August 9, 1774. His mother was born in Portland, Maine. He was educated in the common schools of Dennysville and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Portland, and from earliest boyhood has been engaged in the lumbering business, in association with his father, T. W. Allan, until the latter's death in 1894. T. W. Allan was one of the best-known lumbermen of Eastern Maine, having carried on the lumber business in the same place for over seventy years; he died January 7, 1894, aged ninety years, having always been held in high estimation by all who knew him. The business was for many years conducted under the firm name of J. & T. W. Allan, and later under the present style of T. W. Allan & Son, the membership consisting of T. W. Allan and his elder son, N. S. Allan. Mr. Allan has served his town in various public capacities, as Supervisor of Schools for thirteen years, as Second Selectman for seven years, and as First Selectman for the present year, 1896. In 1893–4 he represented the eastern part of Washington county in the Maine Senate, as a member of that body serving on the Education and Insane Hospital committees, and as Chairman of the Temperance Committee. He is a member of Crescent Masonic Lodge and Crescent Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of Pembroke, Maine; St. Bernard Commandery Knights Templar, of Eastport, Maine; and Delta Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, of Machias, Maine. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his great-grandfather, Colonel John Allan, having been in command of Eastern Maine through the Revolutionary War. In politics

WM. R. ALLAN.

Mr. Allan is a Republican, and a believer in the political rights of all men. He was married January 26, 1871, to Helen M. Kilby of Dennysville; they have had five children: Bertha Todd, Sargant Maxwell (deceased), Edith M., Donald Mark and Martha Sargant Allan.

BARRETT, FRANKLIN RIPLEY, President of the Portland Savings Bank, Portland, was born in Portland, January 21, 1835, son of Charles E. and Elizabeth M. (Baker) Barrett. The Barrett family were among the early New England colonists, James

Barrett having settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1643. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Lieutenant-Colonel John Barrett, served in the Revolutionary army, and was also at Ticonderoga, and before Quebec in the Regiment of the Cumberland, in the command of the brilliant Colonel Seth Warner. His son John, grandfather of our subject, was graduated at Harvard College in 1780, and was a lawyer well-known in Western Massachusetts, living in Northfield, where he died in 1816. Charles E. Barrett, father of Franklin R., was born in Northfield, January 6, 1804. At the age of twelve, his parents having died, he was taken

FRANKLIN R. BARRETT.

by his guardian to Portland, Maine, where he fitted for college. Graduating from Bowdoin in 1822, he read law, was admitted to the Bar, and practiced for a time. But his especial talents were for finance, and he became eminent as a financier, being for many years President of the Canal National Bank of Portland, Treasurer of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence (now the Grand Trunk) Railroad, and a Director of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad (now in the Boston & Maine system) and other corporations. Many of the best years of his life were largely devoted to the financial interests of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence enterprise, of which he was one of the foremost promoters and original incorporators, and of these was the last survivor. He was also active and prominent in the corporation that constructed the canal from Portland to Sebago Lake. In politics he was originally a Federalist, later a Whig and finally a Republican. Although never an aspirant for public office, he served for a time as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Portland, where he died January 4, 1894, within two days of his ninetieth birthday anniversary. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Baker of Portland, died in 1875. They had six children, of whom only two are now living: Mary E. and Franklin Ripley Barrett. A third, George P. Barrett, well-known and highly esteemed in Portland, died in June 1896. Franklin R. Barrett received his early education in the public high school of Portland and the old Portland Academy, and graduated from Brown University with the degree of A. B. in 1857. Inheriting to a marked degree the financial tastes and abilities of his father, his career since leaving college has been in many respects similar. His first financial position was in the office of the local Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1875 he became a member of the firm of Swan & Barrett, and subsequently was elected a Director of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, and a Director of the Canal National Bank, having been for many years connected with this institution, in which his father was a Director for a period of half a century. After serving for some years on the Board of Directors of the Portland Savings Bank, he was in 1891 elected President of this institution, the foremost of its kind in Maine and the eighth in rank in New England. Mr. Barrett is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Maine General Hospital, Treasurer of the Portland Female Orphan Asylum and Portland Society of Natural History, and a Trustee of the Portland Public Library. With the pressure of so many and heavy business cares and responsibilities, he finds but little time to devote to political interests, or to social affiliations outside of his circle of intimate friends. In politics he has taken no active part, and the only Portland organizations to which he belongs are the Maine Historical Society and the Cumberland Club. In religious belief he is a Unitarian, being an attendant and supporter of the old First Parish Church, the oldest in the city. Mr. Barrett was married August 15, 1872, to Mary D. Boyd, daughter of John Parker Boyd, a representative of an old Portland family. Mrs. Barrett died March 9, 1878, leaving no children

BROWN, FREDERIC, Town Treasurer of Perry, was born in Perry, January 2, 1847, son of Caleb and Emily (Frost) Brown. His ancestors in the Brown, Frost and Prescott families came to this country from England prior to the Revolution.

FREDERIC BROWN.

After attending the common schools he served in the War of the Rebellion for two years and one month, enlisting at the age of seventeen in Company D, Second Regiment Maine Cavalry. He participated in the Red River Expedition under General Banks, and also in most of the raids made by Colonel A. B. Spurling in Florida in the fall of 1864 and winter of 1865. Since the war he has followed the occupation of carpenter and builder. Mr. Brown has been Town Clerk and Treasurer of Perry since March 1895, previous to which time these offices were held by his uncle, L. P. Brown, for a continuous period of thirty-four years. He is a member of Belmont Masonic Lodge of Belmont, Massachusetts, and of I. C. Campbell Grand Army Post of Pembroke, Maine. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1878 to Miss Delora Hersey, of Pembroke, Maine.

CLARK, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Farmer, Perry, was born in Perry, March 23, 1844, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Estay) Clark. His great-grandfather, Richard Clark, was one of the earliest settlers of New England, his name being on record in the museum at Plymouth, Massachusetts, as having landed from the Mayflower. His father was born at or near Eastport, Maine, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His education was acquired in the public schools. At the age of seventeen, in 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, and served in the War of the Rebellion until discharged two months after his regiment was mustered out and three months after his term of enlistment had expired, being in the hospital when the regiment returned home. In early life he followed the sea, and for fourteen years was master of coasting and sea going vessels. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. Captain Clark has served two terms on the Board of Selectmen and Assessors of the town of Perry, and also two terms

GEO. W. CLARK.

on the School Committee. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of I. C. Campbell Post Grand Army of the Republic, and charter member of Perry Grange Patrons of Husbandry. He was married March 1, 1877, to Almira P. Ross of Perry; they have two children: Frank and Annie Myrtle Clark.

DOW, Frederick Neal, Collector of the Port of Portland 1883–5 and 1890–95, and identified with a number of Portland's foremost business corporations and financial institutions, was born in Portland, December 23, 1840, son of Neal and Maria Cornelia Durant (Maynard) Dow. His paternal ancestry is derived from John Dow of Tynemouth, England (1540), whose grandson, Henry, came to America in the first half of the seventeenth century, and was father of that Henry Dow active in civil and military affairs of the colony of New Hampshire; and from Christopher Hall, who also came to this country in the first half of the seventeenth century.

FRED. N. DOW.

On the maternal side he is descended from Sergeant John Maynard, the famous lawyer of the Commonwealth period of English history, and from William Maynard, his mother's grandfather, an officer in the Revolutionary War, wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill; also from the Huguenot Durant family. He was educated at Portland Academy, Portland High School, and the Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island. He left school to fit for the business which his honored grandfather, the late Josiah Dow, then ninety years of age, was about to relinquish, and to which his renowned father, Neal Dow, because of his devotion to the cause of temperance, was thereafter to give but little attention. In this business, that of tanning, Mr. Dow served from "boy" to managing partner, until owing to failing health he retired in 1874. In 1874 he read law in the office of Generals James D. and Francis Fessenden, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877; but a few years later, upon accession to the care of important business interests, he relinquished practice. In 1861, at the outbreak of the War for the Union (being still in his minority), he volunteered in the first company offering its services, but his father believing his strength unequal to life in camp, objected to his enlistment, and entering the service himself made it impracticable for the son to do so. Early interested in public affairs, at the age of thirty he had served several years in the City Government and on the School Committee of Portland. In 1871 he served on the staff of Governor Perham, with the rank of Colonel. In 1872–3–4 he was a member, the last year Chairman, of the Executive Council of the State. In 1874 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Cumberland county for State Senator. In 1876 he became a member of the Republican State Committee, on which he served, save a few months, until 1892, and upon the retirement of James G. Blaine from the chairmanship, Colonel Dow was made Chairman of its Executive Committee. In this capacity he conducted the exciting campaign of 1882, adding greatly to his reputation as a skillful political leader and organizer. He was also Chairman of the General Committee, but resigned both positions upon accession to federal office. In the close and exciting Congressional convention, in which Hon. Thomas B. Reed was first nominated for Congress, Mr. Dow was selected by that gentleman as leader of his forces on the floor of the convention, where the conditions were so delicate as to require unusual tact and ability in leadership. He was a Commissioner from Maine to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; served as Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880, and in February 1883 was appointed to the Collectorship of the Port of Portland to succeed the late Hon. Lot M. Morrill. His activity in the campaign of 1884 in behalf of Congressman Reed, then sorely pressed by factional difficulties in his party, led to his removal for "offensive partisanship" in 1885 by President Cleveland. In 1886 Colonel Dow was instrumental in measures which culminated in the general organization of permanent political clubs throughout the

country. He was the first President of the Portland Club, the first of its kind in the state and second in the country, and was the first President of the Maine State League of Republican Clubs. With James G. Blaine and others he became interested in the Portland Evening Express, made it a Republican organ, and by his energetic methods widely extended its circulation and influence. In the fall of 1886 he was unanimously nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of Portland, was elected at the head of his ticket, and served on the Judiciary and Library committees. Re-elected in 1888, he was unanimously nominated for Speaker by the Republicans, and elected. In October 1890 he was nominated by President Harrison for Collector, and was instantly confirmed by the Senate without the almost invariable formality of reference to a committee. Colonel Dow is actively engaged in various business enterprises, being largely interested in real estate, is President of the Evening Express Publishing Company, President of the Portland and Director in the Casco loan and building associations, is a Director in the Westbrook Manufacturing Company, Portland Gas Light Company, Union Safety Deposit and Trust Company, Casco National Bank and Commercial Union Telegraph Company, and was formerly a Director of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. He finds in the numerous enterprises with which he is associated full opportunity for the employment of the energy, executive ability and public spirit which are his chief characteristics. In public life a ready and effective speaker and forcible writer, and enjoying an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, he has long occupied an influential position in the councils of his party. Active and aggressive in political affairs, of strong convictions, and positive in the expression of his opinions, it was natural that he should arouse antagonism. But he has never allowed political differences to disturb personal relations, and earnest political opponents are numbered among his warmest friends. Colonel Dow was married in October 1864 to Julia Dana Hammond, daughter of the late William Hammond, a prominent citizen of Portland; they have two children: William H., Vice-President of the Evening Express Publishing Company and President of the Common Council of Portland 1895–6, and Marian Durant Eaton, wife of William C. Eaton, a prominent lawyer of Portland.

FOGG, SANFORD LEROY, Judge of the Municipal Court of Bath, was born in Milan, New Hampshire, June 26, 1863, son of Simon and Lydia H. Fogg. His ancestry is English. His early education, acquired in the common schools of Milan and Gorham, New Hampshire, was limited to that which falls to the lot of the average boy who is brought up to work on a farm. At the age of seventeen he entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill to prepare for college. Graduating therefrom in 1885, he pursued a college course at Bowdoin, and graduated in the class of 1889. Following graduation he taught school for a year, 1889–90, at

SANFORD L. FOGG.

Island Pond, Vermont, being Principal of the High School and having charge of all the village schools of that place. In September 1890 he began the study of law in the office of Judge George A. Wilson at South Paris, Maine, was admitted to the Bar in May 1893, and at once began practice at Rumford Falls, Maine, where he was made Trial Justice for Oxford County. In October 1893 he removed to Bath and continued in the practice of his profession, acting as City Solicitor during the latter part of 1893 and in 1894. In December 1895 he was appointed Judge of the Bath Municipal Court, which position he now holds. Judge Fogg served as Superintendent of Schools of Paris in 1892–3,

and on the Board of Assessors of South Paris 1891–2, being Chairman of the Board in the latter year. In 1895 he was a member of the Bath City Council. He is a member of Paris Masonic Lodge, Union Royal Arch Chapter of Norway and Dunlap Commandery Knights Templar of Bath, also a member of Hamlin Lodge Knights of Pythias, South Paris. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

FOLSOM, MELVILLE MARSH, Postmaster of Oldtown, was born in Newburg, Penobscot county, Maine, April 27, 1836, second son of Mark and

MELVILLE M. FOLSOM.

Sarah (Morrill) Folsom. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, at Hampden (Maine) Academy and the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. After leaving school he followed teaching until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the company of Captain Sawyer at Dixmont, of which he was made First Lieutenant. In the early fall of 1861 he re-enlisted in Company K of the Eleventh Maine Regiment, of which he was likewise chosen First Lieutenant, and remained with this command until September 1864, when he was sent back to Maine to take recruits to the front; and as meanwhile the time of his regiment had expired, he did not return to the field. On May 10, 1863, he was commissioned Captain and assigned to Company A of the Eleventh. During his long service he was in no less than twenty-two pitched battles, besides countless skirmishes and minor engagements, without receiving a wound. Since the war Mr. Folsom has served most of the time in the State Militia. In 1871 he organized the Hersey Light Infantry, a crack company of Oldtown, and commanded the same until 1876, when he was elected Major of the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Division of the State Militia. In April 1892 he was appointed and served on the Staff of Governor Plaisted, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Folsom is proprietor of the leading drug store in Oldtown, which he has run since the close of the war. In politics he was a Republican until the campaign of 1876, when he voted for Tilden. He served in the Maine Legislature in 1872–3, as Mayor of Oldtown in 1892, and as Postmaster under Cleveland's first and second administrations, holding that office at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married May 24, 1863 (during his military service), to Miss Hannah Jane Edgerly, of Dixmont, Maine; they have two children: Edith Louisa, born October 3, 1865, and Arthur Melville Folsom, born June 24, 1868.

FREEMAN, ELIAS DUDLEY, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, August 31, 1853, son of Barnabas and Sarah Crosby (Dudley) Freeman. He is descended on the paternal side from Samuel Freeman, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1632. Barnabas Freeman, his father, was born in Fairfield, Maine, October 17, 1814; he was a graduate of Waterville College and a leading citizen of Yarmouth, where for many years he was engaged in the practice of law and afterwards in cotton manufacturing; he died December 18, 1894. The mother of E. Dudley Freeman, who was born January 31, 1816, was the daughter of Hon. Elias Dudley of Hampden, and a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, of Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts; she died March 27, 1879. Mr. Freeman fitted for college at North Yarmouth Academy and graduated from Amherst in the class of 1875. On completing his college course he immediately took up the study of law in his father's office at Yarmouth, subsequently reading with Clarence Hale in Portland. In 1879 he was

admitted to the Cumberland County Bar, and opened an office in Yarmouth. In 1880 he went abroad, and on his return after a year's absence purchased the Yarmouth Granite Quarries, which he operated till 1889. In that year he went to Alabama, where he remained two years, and then resumed the practice of law, opening an office in Portland, where he is now a prominent member of the legal fraternity and attending to the demands of a large clientage. Mr. Freeman has recently finished a "Supplement to the Revised Statutes," which has been highly commended by the Bench and Bar. He is Treasurer of several corporations

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN.

and of North Yarmouth Academy, in which position he succeeds his father who held it for more than fifty years. Mr. Freeman is a prominent man in the Republican councils of his native state. In 1889 he was a member of the Maine Senate, was Chairman of the Cumberland County Committee in 1890–1, has been a member of the State Republican Committee and of the Executive Committee since 1892, and since January 1895 has represented Cumberland County in the Governor's Council. He is a member of the Maine Genealogical Society of Portland, Vice-President of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, and a member of the Maine Historical Society. He was married February 6, 1883, to Miss Georgia Norman Carlton, daughter of Jacob F. and Maria J. (Tyler) Carlton, of Andover, Massachusetts; they have two daughters: Mary Dudley and Constance. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the Congregational Church of Yarmouth, where they reside in a beautiful home.

HASKELL, GEORGE BATES, Seed and Agricultural Merchant, Lewiston, was born in Lisbon (now Webster), Androscoggin county, Maine, March 2, 1837, son of Cyrus and Paulina (Furbish) Haskell. His ancestry is English on the paternal side, and on the maternal side is Scotch. He acquired his education in the town schools, with one term at High School, and until he entered the army at the age of twenty-five pursued the avocation of farming. In July 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Civil War until discharged in June 1865, a period of nearly three years. He was twice a prisoner of war, being first captured at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and taken to Richmond, Virginia, where he was confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons, until exchanged after two months, on September 1, returning to the army in the following October. He was taken the second time at the Battle of Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864, was confined in Libby and on Belle Isle until October, and then transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he was exchanged February 28, 1865. Notwithstanding his terms of imprisonment, he participated in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged, from the time it entered the service until August 19, 1864, with the exception of the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Mr. Haskell came to Lewiston in 1869, and in 1870 took charge of the farms and city property there of the late N. W. Farwell of Boston — a position which he has held to the present time. In October 1879 he bought out the seed and agricultural business of Thompson & Hitchcock, Haymarket Square, and in four years increased the trade from about five thousand dollars to over thirty thousand. Poor health then compelling him to seek outdoor occupation, he sold out to O. S. Ham. For two years from 1886 he was Street Commissioner of Lewiston, and for the next two years he served as Clerk of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. In 1892 he bought back his former business from Mr. Ham, in which he still continues, doing a business of about

forty thousand dollars a year. Previous to his going into this business in 1879, he had never done a day's work in a store of any kind. Mr. Haskell was elected one of the Selectmen of Webster in March 1869, but resigned in May following, on account of his removal to Lewiston. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, Worumbus Encampment and Grand Canton Worumbus, in the Odd Fellows fraternity; is a member and in 1886 was Commander of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and in 1891 organized and was made Colonel of the first encampment of the Union Veteran Legion in Maine. In politics Mr. Haskell is

GEO. B. HASKELL.

a Republican. He was married May 3, 1868, to Mary Neal Marston, of Litchfield, Maine; they have two children: Chapin Edwin and Ethel Marston Haskell.

HOPKINS, ELISHA, M. D., Searsport, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, September 14, 1829, son of Elisha and Polly (Taylor) Hopkins. He is a direct descendant of Giles Hopkins, a son of Stephen Hopkins, who came over in the Mayflower—being of the eighth generation from the last-named. He received his early education in the common schools and at the Hampden and Waterville (Maine) academies, studied medicine at the Tremont Medical School in Boston, and Harvard Medical School, graduating from the latter as M. D. in 1854. At once entering upon the practice of his profession in his native town, he kept a drug store in connection with his practice until 1856, when he moved to Searsport, where he has continuously practiced ever since, except for three years when he was a surgeon in the army during the Civil War. In 1861 Dr. Hopkins enlisted in Company I, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteers; was appointed Hospital Steward and later Assistant-Surgeon, and served with the regiment until September, when sickness caused his resignation. In July 1862 he was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, serving in that capacity until 1864, when he was appointed Surgeon, and remained with the regiment until the expiration of its term of service in 1865. He was then appointed Medical Examiner in the Provost-Marshal's office at Belfast, Maine, and continued in that capacity until Lee's Surrender, when recruiting

ELISHA HOPKINS.

was suspended and the office was closed. Dr. Hopkins is a member of the Maine and the Waldo County medical associations, also of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. He served as Supervisor of Schools in Searsport for several years, but although always a staunch Republican, not being a politician, he has never held a political office. He

has been twice married, his first marriage being in 1859 to Orianna J. Fowler of Searsport, by whom he had one child that died in infancy. In 1868 he was married to Cynthia W. Adams, daughter of Samuel G. Adams of Camden, Maine; they have had two children: Ella A., now living, and Elisha Hopkins, Jr., who died at the age of five years.

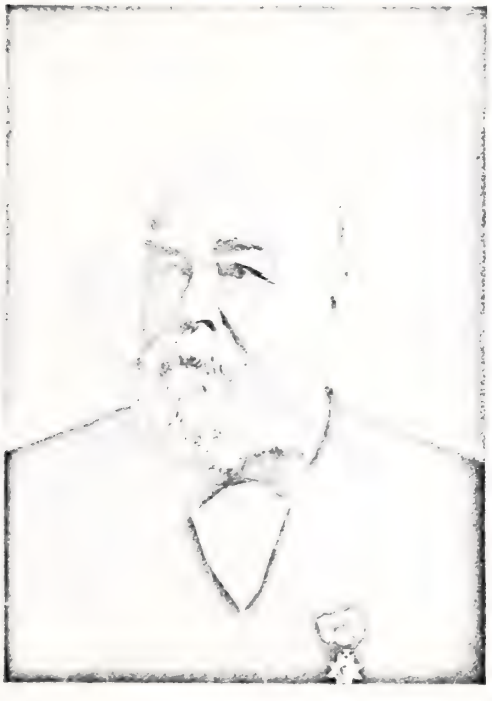
LEAVITT, Samuel Dean, first Mayor of Eastport, was born in Eastport, August 12, 1837, son of Benjamin B. and Harriet (Lamprey) Leavitt. His father, B. B. Leavitt, was Colonel of Militia in 1838, United States Marshal in 1840, and State Senator in 1843; and his grandfather, Jonathan Leavitt, served four years in the Revolutionary army. He acquired his early education in the common schools, and fitted for college at Franklin (New Hampshire) Academy, but did not pursue a collegiate course. He read law with Hon. Bion Bradbury at Eastport, was admitted to the Bar in October 1861, and upon his return from the war opened a law office in his native town, in connection with fire insurance, which he has since continued. In the fall of 1861, immediately following his admission to the Bar, he enlisted and raised part of a company for the Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company A in that regiment, and served in the Department of the Gulf under General Butler until he resigned at New Orleans in 1862. Returning to Maine, he commenced the law and insurance business at Eastport, as above stated, which he has most successfully prosecuted to the present time. Mr. Leavitt represented Eastport in the State Legislature for two terms, in 1873–4, and in 1879 was elected and served as Adjutant-General of the State. From 1886 to August 1890 he was Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy under President Cleveland, and in 1893 was elected and served as the first Mayor of the new city of Eastport. He was also appointed in 1893 a member of the commission to revise the militia laws of Maine. General Leavitt is noted as an able, progressive and energetic business man, and has successfully managed and conducted many large interests and enterprises. He has been a Director in the Frontier National Bank of Eastport for many years. In politics he has been always a Democrat and a leader in his party, and in 1892 was the independent Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. He is a member of Eastern Lodge, Eastern Chapter and St. Ronan's Commandery in the Masonic fraternity, Post Mead of the Grand Army, Loyal Legion and Sons of the American Revolution; also member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

SAMUEL D LEAVITT.

Company and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. General Leavitt was married August 7, 1860, to Emily C. White, daughter of Reuben White of Londonderry, New Hampshire; they have four children: Harriet L., Benjamin B., Samuel D. and Amy W. Leavitt.

LINCOLN, Albert Robinson, M. D., Dennysville, was born in Perry, Washington county, Maine, October 3, 1831, son of William and Maria L. (Copp) Lincoln. He was descended from Samuel Lincoln, who came from the county of Norfolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633. His mother was a descendant of David Copp of Boston, in whose memory stands the oldest gravestone in Copp's Hill Cemetery in that city. His maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were refugees from Boston when the British evacuated that place during the Revolution, and settled in Shepody, New Brunswick. He received his early education in the public schools of Eastport, Maine,

and at Sackville (New Brunswick) Seminary, after which he attended one term at Yale College. Graduating from the University Medical College of New York City in March 1854, he commenced the practice of medicine in May of that year at St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis), Minnesota, where he remained until May 1855, returning then to Maine on account of his wife's health, and settling in Dennysville. In May 1859 he went to California, where he practiced in Coulterville until March 1861, when owing to sickness and death in his father's family he returned to Dennysville and was engaged there in active practice until



ALBERT R. LINCOLN.

he entered the army. In December 1862 he joined the First Maine Heavy Artillery Volunteers as Assistant Surgeon, and was stationed at Maryland Heights until May 14, 1864, when he joined the Army of the Potomac at Spottsylvania. He was assigned to the Second Army Corps, his regiment with other heavy-artillery regiments forming a division commanded by General Tyler. On the second day after joining the Second Corps his regiment was engaged by the enemy, and repulsed them, but lost in killed and wounded four hundred and sixty men. The regiment went through the various fortunes of soldier life in the field until, June 18, in front of Petersburg, it engaged the enemy with a loss of six hundred and forty in killed and wounded. In October 1864 Dr. Lincoln was ordered to the artillery brigade of the Second Army Corps, where he acted as Surgeon in charge of hospitals and for a short time as Surgeon-in-Chief of Artillery. He remained with the brigade until June 1865, when the organization was broken up. Returning to his regiment, having participated in the grand review while with the artillery, he was stationed at Fort Baker, Maryland, where the regiment was mustered out, and he returned home after an absence of nearly three years. After the war Dr. Lincoln resumed the practice of medicine in Dennysville, in which he has continued actively engaged to the present time, although now at an age when he often feels that rest is needed. He served as a member of the School Committee for twenty years, from 1855 to 1875, has been Master of Pembroke Grange Patrons of Husbandry, was for three years President of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and is now serving his fourth term as member of the Maine Board of Agriculture. He is a Master Mason, was for eight years Commander of Post Theo. Lincoln of the Grand Army, and is a member of the Society of the Loyal Legion. In politics Dr. Lincoln is a Republican; he voted for Abraham Lincoln the first time under Rebel fire at Fort Sedgwick, near Petersburg, Virginia. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth J. Clark, of New Haven, Connecticut, who died December 12, 1855. In 1857, February 19, he was a second time married, to Miss Deborah R. Foster, of Dennysville. They have three children: Elizabeth M. Lincoln, born November 11, 1857, now Mrs. A. J. Elkins of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Albert E., born October 15, 1858; Harry F., born August 31, 1867; and Olive E. Lincoln, born October 3, 1875.

LINCOLN, BENJAMIN, Dennysville, was born in Dennysville, December 5, 1832, son of Theodore and Elizabeth Cushing (Lincoln) Lincoln. His father was a son of Theodore Lincoln, who came from Hingham, Massachusetts, in May 1786, and with fifteen other men settled the town of Dennysville. His great-grandfather was Major-General Benjamin Lincoln of the Revolutionary army. His mother was a daughter of Abner and Hannah (Lincoln) Lincoln, the latter being a daughter of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln. His first American ancestor was Thomas Lincoln, by trade a cooper, who came from Suffolk county, England, and was

granted a house-lot in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was educated in the common schools and academy at Dennysville, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Dennysville. Mr. Lincoln has been prominent in the affairs of his town and section, but has never taken an active part in political life, although he has always been a staunch Republican. He was a Selectman and Road Commissioner of Dennysville for several years, and served for six years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County. He joined Crescent Lodge of Masons in 1872 at Pembroke, Maine, and was

BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

a member of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars during the years in which those societies held meetings in Dennysville. Since 1867 he has been a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and for several years has served on the Standing Committee of that organization. Mr. Lincoln was married October 31, 1856, to Deborah R. Gardner, of Dennysville; they have four children: Sarah G., William S., Theodore and Hannah G. Lincoln.

MACOMBER, GEORGE ELLISON, Mayor of Augusta for three terms, 1887-9, was born in Augusta, June 6, 1853, son of George W. and Hannah J. (Kalloch) Macomber. His father was a native of Pelham, Massachusetts, his ancestors having originally come from Scotland. His mother was born and always lived in Maine, her people being among the old families that originally settled in Warren, Knox county. He received his early education in the public schools and the Augusta High School, and immediately after graduation went to work in a store. Later he was for six years a clerk in the Augusta postoffice, during the term of H. H. Hamlen's service as Postmaster. It was under Mr. Hamlen's administration that he acquired the knowledge of the details of general business, as well as a large experience in local and state politics, which proved so useful to him in after life. At the age of twenty-two he went into the fire-insurance business, and by energy and persistence soon built up one of the largest local agencies in New England, which is still continued under the firm name of Macomber, Farr & Company, of which Mr. Macomber is the senior member. In 1885 he commenced work for the Granite State Insurance Company, taking charge of their business in Maine, and since that date, although the company was a new one, he has built up in ten years the second largest business of any fire-insurance company in the state. For a few years Mr. Macomber traveled for the same company, adjusting losses and supervising their business all over New England. Several years later he assumed charge of the Maine business of the Insurance Company of North America, under the New England management of C. C. Kimball & Company of Hartford, Connecticut. This relation to these two leading underwriting concerns is still maintained. Early after the introduction of electricity for the propulsion of street-cars and for lighting purposes, Mr. Macomber interested himself in this development. As Treasurer of the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Railroad Company, he raised the necessary money and with his associates built that road in 1890, and under his management it has prospered ever since. Many other street-railroads and lighting companies have been promoted and started by him throughout New England, and having devoted a great deal of time to the study of this branch of business, Mr. Macomber is regarded as an expert in the development and operation of such properties. Mr. Macomber served as Alderman of Augusta in 1885, and in 1887 was elected Mayor, to which office he was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1889. He is interested and an officer in various organizations and institutions, is a Director of the

Granite National Bank and a Trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank of Augusta, President of the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway, and President of the Knox Gas and Electric Company of Rockland. In politics he has always been a Re-

GEO. E. MACOMBER.

publican, and a strong believer in all the policies of that party. He was married January 24, 1877, to Sarah J. Johnson, of Albion, Pennsylvania; they have two children: Alice H. and Annie J. Macomber.

PATTEN, SUMNER AUGUSTUS, M. D., Skowhegan, was born in Skowhegan (formerly Milburn), December 6, 1820, son of Joseph and Joanna (Harlow) Patten. His great-grandfather Samuel Patten was born in Ireland and came to this country when fourteen years old; he married Mary Bell in December 1746, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire, April 23, 1792. His grandfather Samuel Patten was born in 1752, married Deborah Moore, and reared a family of ten children. His father, Joseph Patten, was one of the earliest settlers and merchants of Skowhegan, was for many years Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, represented the town for one term in the Legislature, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his townsmen until his death, which occurred January 10, 1858. In addition to the advantages of that New England institution, the common town school, Sumner A. Patten enjoyed the privileges of Bloomfield Academy at Skowhegan in acquiring his early education — the academy being then under the excellent supervision of Stephen Coburn, a graduate of Colby University. Subsequently he was a student in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. Off and on for several years, when a young man, he was a clerk in his father's store; and when not thus engaged, was employed as teacher of town schools in his own county and in the eastern part of Maine. Upon reaching the age of twenty-three years, and after mature reflection, he decided to engage in the study of medicine, and attended his first course of lectures at Bowdoin College. His second course was at Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in March 1848, receiving a diploma to which were attached the names of Gustavus Channing, Jacob Bigelow, George Haywood, J. W. Webster, John Ware, J. B. S. Jackson and Oliver W. Holmes — all of whom, it is believed, are now dead. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession, and in 1850 located in Monson, Piscataquis county, Maine, where he remained, excepting a few years' absence, during the war, until May 1879, when he moved to Skowhegan, where he has practiced ever since. In the sparsely-settled region of Western Piscataquis, he found a hard and extensive field of labor. As he was the nearest physician to this great lumbering region of Maine, he was frequently called to Moosehead Lake and its environs, and to the West Branch of the Penobscot and its tributaries, sometimes following this river to Chesuncook Lake, to minister to the necessities of woodsmen who had become the unfortunate victims of accident or disease. Frequently too he was called professionally to that famous resort, Mount Kineo, to see some of the city dwellers who, for health, recreation or sport, were sojourning there for a few weeks of the summer or sporting season. During the Civil War, Dr. Patten received from Governor Washburn a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the First Maine Cavalry, and served in that capacity from June 1862 to February 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He was with the regiment at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, also in the Second Bull Run fight, and other minor engagements. For several months he had charge of the sick and wounded of this regiment at Frederick City, Maryland. After his discharge and return home he was appointed Surgeon

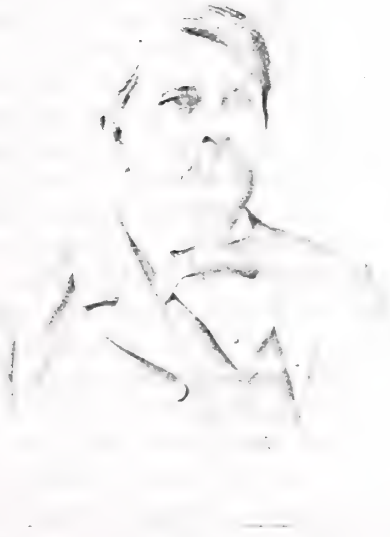
of the Board of Enrolment of the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, with headquarters at Bangor, and performed the duties of this office until the close of the war. Dr. Patten is a member of the Somerset County Medical Society, and the Maine Medical Association. He has always been an active and zealous Republican in politics, and for two terms, 1868-9, he was State Senator from Piscataquis county. He has been much interested in the Masonic fraternity, has served as Master of Somerset Lodge and Commander of De Molay Commandery Knights Templar, both located at Skowhegan, and many years ago was Master of Doric Lodge, at Monson. He is also a member of

S. A. PATTEN.

Russell Post Grand Army of the Republic, of Skowhegan, and has been its principal officer. For a physician in active practice, Dr. Patten has embraced and enjoyed an unusual number of opportunities for speaking in public — addressing literary societies, Masonic bodies, etc.; and since the close of the war, and Memorial Day has been instituted and observed, he has frequently spoken on those occasions, in several counties of the state. For several years he was one of the Trustees of the Normal Schools of Maine. Dr. Patten was married October 31, 1849, to Miss Nancy M. Barrows, of Blanchard, Maine; they had two children: Milton A. Patten, drowned July 4, 1882, and Lizzie B., now Mrs. W. H. Pullen of Washington, District of Columbia. Dr. Patten's first wife died October 8, 1858, and he subsequently married Miss Emeline C. Taylor, of Monson, Maine, who died March 18, 1877; they had one child: Roland T. Patten, born in Bangor October 29, 1864, now a prominent druggist of Skowhegan.

PAUL, Ether Shepley, of E. S. Paul & Company, drygoods merchants, Lewiston, was born in Buxton, York county, Maine, February 8, 1838, son of William and Catherine (Boothby) Paul. His paternal ancestors came from England, and were among the earliest settlers in the western part of York county, Maine. His paternal grandmother was Dorothy Wells, of the town of Wells, Maine. The Boothby family also came from England, and settled in Wells, York county, about 1720; the family is of Danish origin, and traces its genealogy back to A. D. 800. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at Gorham (Maine) Academy, and at the age of fifteen commenced active life as a clerk in Hiram Bowe's drygoods store in Saco, Maine, but left after a year, in March 1854, and entered an apothecary store in Biddeford. After a year at this occupation, not liking the business, he went back to his former place with Mr. Bowe. In the spring of 1857 he was compelled by ill health to leave the store and return to the home farm in Buxton. For three years following he spent the autumns and winters in teaching the district school, acquiring something of a reputation as a successful teacher in "hard" schools — schools where the test of merit in a teacher was his ability to keep himself from being thrown out of the door or window. During the summers of 1857–8 he was engaged in the lightning-rod business in the vicinity of Boston, running two teams and employing three men. In April 1859 he again went back to the drygoods business, and once more with his former employer in Saco — having fully made up his mind to follow that business and "stick" to it, a resolution which he has kept to this time. Becoming impressed with reports of the rapid growth of Lewiston, Maine, in November 1860 he went to that city and entered the employ of Ambrose & Clark, at that time the leading drygoods merchants of the place, and remained with them until February 1867, when he engaged in the dry and fancy goods business for himself, in partnership with Abel Goddard, under the firm name of

Goddard & Paul. In December 1872 he bought his partner's interest and continued the business under the style of E. S. Paul & Company, in 1874 building the block which the firm now occupies. In 1885, A. W. Fowles and Mr. Paul's son William were admitted as partners, and in 1889 Mr. Fowles retired and the senior partner's youngest son, Samuel, was taken into the firm; and in February 1892 Mr. Paul gave up the buying and the general management of the store to his sons, retaining only the financial management — having bought the goods and had the entire management of the business for a continuous period of twenty-five years. Through-



ETHER S. PAUL.

out its long career the credit and standing of E. S. Paul & Company have always been of the best, and no suit at law has ever been brought against the house. Mr. Paul has been a Trustee of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank of Lewiston since 1885, and Vice-President of that institution since 1887. His home is in Auburn, in which city he has served in various public capacities, having been Alderman in 1876, member of the School Committee in 1880–1, and one of the Board of Water Commissioners since 1893. He is a Mason and a member of Lewiston Commandery Knights Templar, also a member of the Calumet Club of Lewiston, and served as President of that organization in 1891–2–3. In politics Mr. Paul is a Republican; in religion a Congregationalist. He was married March 24, 1859, to Miss Hattie H. Haskell, of Buxton, Maine. They have had five children: William Ambrose, Walter Everard and Samuel Merrill Paul, now living; Jennie Catherine and Grace Isabella Paul died in early childhood. Of Mr. Paul's three sons, William A. and Samuel M. are his partners in business; Walter E. is a practicing physician in Boston, a graduate of Harvard College and Medical School.

PLAISTED, HARRIS MERRILL, of Bangor, Governor of Maine for two terms, 1881–2, was born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, November 2, 1828, son of Deacon William and Nancy (Merrill) Plaisted. His father was a farmer of Jefferson, where he was born in April 1792, and died in 1854. His mother was born in Conway, New Hampshire, in 1795, daughter of Thomas Merrill, one of the first settlers of the town, whose first American ancestor was Daniel Merrill of Newburyport, Massachusetts. The father and mother were among the founders and pillars of the Baptist Church in Jefferson. They possessed little of this world's goods beyond the resources of a small farm, but left to their children a rich inheritance in their exemplary lives of industry unremitting and of piety most pure and sincere. They had nine children: William, an extensive tanner in Eastern Maine — at Stetson, Lincoln and Princeton — and a member of the State Senate from Penobscot county, who died in June 1894 at the age of seventy-nine; Charles, a farmer in Lancaster, New Hampshire, who represented his town in the State Legislature, and died in 1885; Hannah, wife of Cyrus P. Church of Bradford, Maine, who died in 1858; Thomas M., who died in Gardiner, Maine, at the age of twenty-two; Catherine, wife of Rev. Charles Bailey of New York, who died in 1851; Elijah Freeman of Phillips, Maine, graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Maine in the War of the Rebellion, who died in 1872; Harris Merrill, the subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, wife of James Spaulding of Lancaster, New Hampshire, who died in 1854, and John H., a farmer in Jefferson, on the old homestead, where he died in 1863. The father of Deacon William was Judge Samuel Plaisted, born in Berwick, Maine, 1766. He went to Jefferson in 1787, the agent of

Colonel Joseph Whipple of Portsmouth, proprietor of the town; he was the first Postmaster of the town, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and member of the Legislature from Lancaster and Jefferson; he died in 1841. His youngest son, Hon. Benjamin H., prominent in public affairs, built the Waumbek House, the first summer hotel on Jefferson Hill, at the instigation of Starr King, his familiar friend, in whose honor he changed the name of Mount Pliny to "Starr King." Judge Plaisted was the fifth in descent from Captain Roger Plaisted, the first of the name in this country, who with two of his sons was slain by the Indians in King Philip's War, October 17, 1675, while in command of the two upper garrisons in Berwick, then the outpost of civilization. He had represented Kittery four years in the General Court of Massachusetts, and, says Historian Williamson, "was highly respected for his uncommon valor, worth and piety." Captain Roger was at Berwick, then part of Kittery, about 1650. At the time of his death, at the age of forty-eight years, he was one of the seven "Associates" or Magistrates who constituted the tribunal with legislative and judicial powers for the government of the Province. The children of Captain Roger who left descendants were: Captain James, of York; Colonel John, of Portsmouth, who married Mary, daughter of Hon. John Pickering, Attorney-General of New Hampshire, and was for more than thirty years in public life — Associate Justice and Chief Justice of New Hampshire 1699–1720, member of the Royal Council and many times Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly; Colonel and Judge Ichabod, of Berwick, and Mehitable, who married Thomas Goodwin. Many descendants of the sturdy old Indian fighter Captain Roger have been prominent in public life, as well as in every profession. They include Governor Ichabod Goodwin of New Hampshire; Governor and Senator John Fairfield, Chief Justice John A. Peters, the Morrills and the Bradburys, of Maine; also Dorothy Quincy, wife of Governor John Hancock, whom Oliver Wendell Holmes styled one of his "manifold grandmothers, the beautiful Dorothy Q." Governor Plaisted is descended from Colonel John and Mary (Pickering) Plaisted of Portsmouth, through their son Captain Elisha, who married Hannah, daughter of Colonel and Judge John Wheelwright, of Wells, Maine, the grandson of Rev. John Wheelwright, "friend of Cromwell." The wedding of Captain Elisha and Hannah at her father's house, October 19, 1712, was an event in the history of Maine, as it was the occasion of the last Indian foray during Queen Anne's War, in which Captain Hatch, one of the guests, was killed, and Captain Plaisted himself was captured. The bridegroom proved a rich prize to the Redskins, his father, Colonel John, having paid three hundred pounds for his ransom. Captain Elisha resided at Berwick, half owner with his father of the lumber and mill business at "Great Works," and prominent in public affairs. He reared a large family. His youngest son, Captain William, born in 1729, married Jane Hight in 1752. He succeeded his father in the business at Great Works, and was killed

HARRIS M. PLAISTED.

in the mills in 1768. Their sons were: John, George and William of Portsmouth, Ichabod of Gardiner, Maine, and Judge Samuel of Jefferson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Harris M. Plaisted is seventh in descent from Captain Roger, and comes of good legal as well as fighting ancestry. Until the age of seventeen he was at home on the farm, attending the district school when there was one. He had to fight for his education — fight to get away from the farm when his father could ill spare him, and fight his way when away. The winter and spring of 1846 he managed to get eighteen weeks' schooling at Lancaster village, paying his way. The next two years found

him at Lancaster Academy the first half of the spring and last half of the fall term, teaching school winters and working on the farm summers. In the fall of 1848, having the privilege of the full term, twelve weeks, he was ambitious of putting it in at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, and to this end applied to the rich man of the county, David Burnside, for a loan. "How much do you want?" asked Mr. B., after a silence that was felt. "Five dollars," was the answer. Footing it to St. Johnsbury, thirty miles, over the hills of Lunenburg and Concord, it never occurred to him that there was any hardship in it. He put in the fall term at St. Johnsbury to good advantage, winning the first prize, Valedictorian, having paid his way. He taught school that winter at Passumpsic village, and returning to his home in the spring with fifty-two dollars in his pocket, paid his little note to Mr. Burnside, principal and interest, five dollars and twenty-two cents. Attending New Hampton Academy the following spring term, and working on the farm in the summer, he entered Waterville College (now Colby University) in September (1849), graduating in 1853. He paid his way through college by teaching in Waterville, being Principal of the Waterville Liberal Institute three terms during his college course, and also Superintendent of Schools, elected by the town, for three years. In the fall of 1853 he entered the Law School of the University of Albany, New York, graduating in 1855 with the highest honors, winning the first prize, a gold medal. He was admitted to the Bar at Albany, on his diploma, in 1855, but returning to Maine, entered the law office of A. W. Paine in Bangor, where he remained one year. In August 1856 he was admitted to the Maine Bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Bangor, where he continued in full practice until 1861, when he enlisted for the war. In 1858–59–60 he was a member of the staff of Governor Lot M. Morrill. He voted for Lincoln in 1860, taking an active part in the campaign, and on that day, November 6, resolved that if war ensued he would sustain his vote in the field. He felt the solemnity of the hour, regarding his vote as the most solemn act of his life. The four months between the election of Lincoln and his inauguration were the darkest in the history of the Republic. During the darkest hours of this period, when Horace Greeley and his New York Tribune, and many others all over the land, were advocating "peace at any price," even at the price of the Union, Mr. Plaisted affirmed and argued both the duty and necessity of fighting for the Union, even to total exhaustion, whether successful or not. The argument he advanced, under the head of "We Must Fight," was that: —

"They secede recklessly because of their mean opinion of us, believing we are a sordid people, willing to give up the Union our fathers shed their blood to establish, to save not our blood only, but the Almighty Dollar. If we let them go in peace, we justify their mean opinion of us, earn their contempt, as well as the contempt of the whole world. And how can we expect to live in peace thereafter? There will be no living by them any more than with them. They will respect us after they have fought with us, and will like us. Then, if we cannot live together in peace, we may live side by side as alien friends. . . . Fight we shall — not there the danger lies; the real danger is that they will secure some great advantage at the outset, before the North is aroused, like the seizure of the National Capital. That would be a staggering blow, if not fatal to us. There is the danger: Washington is defenceless!"

From his article on the "Defence of the Capital," which appeared in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier of January 21, 1861, we make the following extracts: —

"That it is the settled purpose of the rebels to seize the city of Washington and make it the seat of their Slave Confederacy, there can be no doubt, and yet the people of the North, as well as the General Government, seem not alive to the danger. . . . The disastrous consequences of such an event as the loss of the Capital cannot possibly be over-estimated. The people of Washington, and the very troops General Scott is now organizing for its defence, would defend the new order of things, and the Border Slave States would be enlisted heartily in its support. Our Army and Navy, if not wholly controlled, would be divided, and Lincoln would have to flee to some Northern city, where he might maintain ever so stoutly that his was the true Capital and he the rightful head of the Nation, but of what avail? The South would hold the seat of government, archives and treaties, and, with the foreign ministers resident there, would be recognized as the government de facto of the United States. . . . The only safety of the Capital is in its military defence. There is no doubt of it. What then is to be done? Is the safety of that city — in which is involved the safety, the very existence, of our government — to be trusted in the hands of two companies of artillery and four thousand militia of the District? Should Maryland secede from the Union, that city militia is demoralized at once, and the Capital lost unless defended by Northern troops. The most desperate efforts are now being made by the rebels to force Maryland into their schemes. Their success is prevented only by her indomitable Governor. And when they find that he cannot be moved to call a convention, will they not then seize the Capital and thus drag the state into secession? . . . How much longer will the friends of the Union remain inactive, relying upon their conscious strength? In sixty days, yes, in ten, we may wake up to find our National Capital in the possession of rebels and our government 'without a local habitation or a name.' What then should be done? Manifestly there should be no boys' play — no standing upon ceremony. Martial law

should be declared and the District of Columbia converted into a camp. The Catilines in the senate and their bands of conspirators who infest the city should be driven out and the city surrounded with a wall of bristling bayonets and frowning batteries. Troops of undoubted loyalty to the Union should be posted in sufficient force to bid defiance to a hundred thousand rebels. The country reposes entire confidence in General Scott. Let the Administration say to him that he is charged with the duty of seeing to it that the Capital suffers no detriment, and when that old hero assures the country that he has for its security sufficient force, loyal under all circumstances to the Union, the people will rest satisfied, confident, too, that so long as the flag of the Union floats over the Capitol, Maryland cannot secede nor can the Constitution be overthrown."

Having enlisted, Mr. Plaisted raised a company in thirty days which was assigned to the Eleventh Maine Regiment as Company K. On October 21, 1861, he was tendered the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, and on November 12 left the state with his regiment for Washington, where he spent the winter in study and drill, having special charge of the Officers' School of Instruction in tactics. As part of the First Brigade, Casey's Division, Keyes' Corps, the Eleventh left Washington on March 28 and entered the Peninsular Campaign. Promoted to Colonel of the Eleventh on May 12, 1862, he commanded his regiment through the campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond. At the close of the campaign, General Naglee, his brigade commander, promoted to a division, urged Colonel Plaisted's promotion that he might command the former's old brigade. One letter sent to Washington in his behalf was as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERNE, N. C., January 6, 1863.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, *Vice-President.*

Sir — At my instigation our mutual friend, Colonel Harris M. Plaisted, is an applicant for promotion that he may command my old brigade. I can assure you it cannot fall into better hands. He has been well tried on the Chickahominy, at Fair Oaks, White-Oak Swamp, and other battle fields of the Peninsula, and sustained himself and his regiment in such a manner that his State will refer to the history of the war and the conduct of the Eleventh Maine with pride and extreme satisfaction. Let me ask of you, as an especial favor, that you will use your influence with the President and secure the "star" for Colonel Plaisted.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brig.-General Commanding Division.

In July 1862, after reaching Harrison's Landing, Colonel Plaisted received thirty days' leave of absence, which he spent in Maine, recruiting the depleted ranks of his regiment, returning in August with three hundred and twenty recruits. Transferred to the Department of the South in December 1862, Colonel Plaisted commanded a brigade in 1863 under Gillmore in the operations on Morris Island, the Siege of Sumter and Charleston, until April 1864. His regiment, thoroughly instructed in heavy artillery and in the art of field fortifications, was regarded by General Gillmore as equal to his best artillerists and engineer troops, and was placed at the front in charge of the big guns and mortars. From the Eleventh he selected the detachment that manned the famous "Swamp Angel" battery, and fired the first shots into Charleston — shots heard around the world, as it was the first time in the history of gunpowder that a city was bombarded at such a distance — five miles. In February 1864, on his second leave of absence home, Colonel Plaisted raised over three hundred recruits for his regiment, and secured town bounties for his re-enlisted veterans. His recruiting fees he turned over to his veterans — eighteen hundred and ten dollars — "to which," said the Portland Press, "Colonel Plaisted was clearly entitled." In April 1864 Colonel Plaisted was transferred with his brigade to Virginia, where he commanded it in Grant's campaign of 1864–5 against Richmond and Petersburg. He was warmly commended by all his commanders. General Terry, his Corps Commander, hero of Fort Fisher, wrote, recommending his promotion: —

"Colonel Plaisted is a brave, patriotic and loyal man, and has faithfully served the country since early in the war. His regiment is not only one of the best in the Tenth Army Corps, but one of the best which I have ever seen. He is more than ordinarily attentive and zealous in the performance of his duty, and equally careful for the comfort and welfare of his men. In the battle of the 7th instant (New Market Road) he handled his brigade with marked skill and ability, and it was as much due to his efforts as to the efforts of any one that our flank was not turned and the battle not lost."

Major-General Foster, his Division Commander, wrote: —

"The discipline of his brigade is of the highest order, and its fighting qualities unsurpassed by any in the army. Colonel Plaisted, having commanded it since its organization at Morris Island, is in my judgment entitled to the greater share of the credit for the remarkable efficiency which it has attained. Colonel Plaisted is an officer of unbounded zeal and energy, loyalty and patriotism."

Major-General Adelbert Ames, commanding the Second Division, Tenth Corps, wrote: —

"The credit for the excellence of his regiment undoubtedly falls to him. I have been connected with this corps for months, and it is my opinion, as well as that of the officers of the higher grades of corps, that the Eleventh Maine Volunteers is far superior to any Maine regiment in the Army of the James, in fact that it is unsurpassed by any regiment from other states. The conduct of the Eleventh Maine in every battle it has participated in has called forth the highest praise from all, and I must acknowledge it causes me the strongest feelings of state pride in Maine troops."

General Plaisted's brigade comprised the Eleventh Maine, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, One Hundredth New York, First Maryland Dismounted Cavalry and Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, constituting the Third Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps, which was reorganized in Virginia as the Twenty-fourth Corps. Besides the siege of Petersburg and Richmond, his brigade was engaged in fifteen battles more or less bloody, in three of which it lost nine hundred and forty-four men, and having men killed and wounded on fifty-nine different days during the campaign between May 7 and October 29, 1864. On November 1, 1864, General Plaisted received his third leave of absence home, to accompany the survivors of the Eleventh — one hundred and three — whose term of enlistment had expired, and to recruit the regiment. He returned to his command before Richmond on December 1, having secured over three hundred recruits, almost enough to make good its losses — three hundred and sixty-three — in the campaign. The winter of 1864–5 he spent in drilling recruits and preparing his brigade for the great campaign in the spring, then believed to be the last. General Plaisted was proud of his brigade, but his chief pride was in the Eleventh Maine, always in his command and under his eye, whose officers he selected, and whose ranks he personally recruited. In camp, on the march and in battle, it was easily the first. At Beaufort, South Carolina, the General commanding ordered all camps to be reconstructed after "the model of the Eleventh Maine," for sanitary reasons. When three thousand men fell out of the Tenth Corps on the march, from sunstroke and exhaustion, the Provost Marshal reported "not one from the Eleventh Maine." Fighting always in skirmish order, re-enforced if necessary to a line of battle in one rank, it never gave ground, and was acknowledged unequalled, thus fighting, especially in the woods. The Eleventh excelled also as artillerists and engineer troops. Hence the important part it bore in the siege operations on Morris Island, manning the Swamp Angel and the big guns and mortars at the front. In the siege of Petersburg General Plaisted was appointed Chief Engineer of the Corps, by General Birney, on account of the excellence of the field works constructed by his command under supervision of the Engineer Sergeants of the Eleventh Maine, which position he declined in vain; but was allowed to retain the command of his brigade and go with it when it moved. There never was a good brigade nor a good army without good regiments, and never a good regiment without a good head — Napoleon's maxim, "Men are nothing, a man everything," applying equally to both, as the regiment is the unit of drill and discipline. The pride of General Plaisted's service, therefore, was the excellence of his regiment, and he was never more fond of his handiwork than when he left it, two weeks before the Surrender, with full ranks, nine hundred strong, completely officered — and so well officered — from the ranks. Though broken in health as he was in the spring of 1865 by fever and ague, his purpose to see the end of the struggle was never shaken until General Grant, at the review of his division March 17, remarked: "The hard fighting is over; they will undoubtedly fight behind their works, but they can't hold together when we turn them out." The great commander said this as if the end had really come. General Plaisted's thoughts then all turned to home and family, from whom he had been separated so long, and he applied to be mustered out March 25, 1865. Now Major-General by brevet — having been twice promoted by the President for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field" — he said farewell to his old companions-in-arms, whose fortunes he had shared on so many stricken fields, and went to the hospital at Point of Rocks, Virginia. Though not permitted to be "in at the death," he saw the end, and was thankful. On April 4, General Plaisted saw (quoting from his War Diary) "Richmond smoking from the ground" — saw "the boys in blue thronging the streets and Capitol grounds" — saw "Libby Prison crowded with prisoners guarded by boys of the Eleventh Maine." "Lincoln is here!" narrates the diary. "The great emancipator wended his way from the wharf to headquarters — the White House of the late Confederacy — followed by the emancipated, a multitude, prostrating themselves at his feet crying: 'Glory, Jesus!' 'Blessed Jesus!' 'O you blessed Jesus!' 'Thank you, dear Jesus!' — like Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Seeing the desolation, Lin-

coln was moved to compassion towards the brave people whose cause is lost. Almost his first words after reaching headquarters were: 'Let 'em up easy, Weitzel; let 'em up easy.'" General Plaisted was detained in hospital through April, spending his time in the wards, when able, reading to his wounded comrades and writing letters home for them. He left the hospital in Virginia the first of May, but did not reach Bangor until the last of that month, having been held up by illness in Washington, Baltimore, Portland and Waterville. The following resolution, among others, adopted May 30, 1865, by one of his regiments, was forwarded to him after his return to Maine, signed by the Colonel, Adjutant and Chaplain: —

"That General H. M. Plaisted, our late Brigade Commander during long and arduous campaigns, may have formal assurance of what, from long association with us, he must fully understand are the true and hearty sentiments of the officers of the Tenth Connecticut, *Resolved*: That the unvarying and remarkable successes of his command are the best evidences of General Plaisted's faithfulness and ability as a soldier, and that no higher tribute of praise can be paid to his skill and bravery than that he was a worthy commander of the 'Iron Brigade.' That until the memory of the events in which we bore a part with him and under him have passed from our minds, we shall ever cherish pleasing recollections of General Plaisted as an able commander, a gallant soldier and an estimable Christian gentleman."

As soon as health permitted, General Plaisted resumed the practice of his profession at Bangor. He was twice a member of the Legislature from Bangor, 1867–8, was Delegate at Large to the National Convention at Chicago in 1868, and in January 1873 he was elected Attorney-General of Maine, after a notable contest in competition with the ablest lawyers of the state — Thomas B. Reed and A. A. Strout of Portland, and Charles P. Stetson of Bangor — winning on the third ballot. To account for Plaisted's success, Reed had his little story. Arguing his case to a country member, he thought he was making a deep impression, he said, until he remarked, "They say Plaisted is not a criminal lawyer." Then the countryman retorted, "*Square*, we don't want no lawyer for 'Torney-General; we want a soldier!" General Plaisted was three times elected Attorney-General, 1873–4–5, making a distinguished record in the trial of fourteen capital indictments, which resulted in only two acquittals — one "by reason of insanity." The celebrated Wagner case, the Isles of Shoals murder, tried at Alfred in June 1873, was the new Attorney-General's first test. In a column of editorial comment, the Boston Advertiser, June 20, characterizes his closing argument as "a model for such speeches," and its climax as "a piece of masterly rhetoric which could not have been surpassed." The trial excited wide attention over the country, perhaps more than any other capital trial in Maine. On December 1, 1875, General Plaisted resigned the office of Attorney-General to take his seat as Member of Congress, to which he had been elected from the Fourth District. During the Forty-fourth Congress he served on the Committees of Public Buildings and Grounds, Expenditures of the Treasury Department, Enrolled Bills, Special Committee on Ventilation of the House, in conjunction with a Scientific Commission, at the head of which was Professor Henry of the Smithsonian, and on Proctor Knott's special committee on "The Whiskey Frauds." His work on the Whiskey Frauds Investigation was most laborious and protracted, taking him from the floor of the House most of the first session. The public revenues had been defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the Whiskey Ring, a gigantic conspiracy composed of distillers and government officials. It was sought to implicate President Grant directly and through members of his official family, notably his Private Secretary, Colonel Babcock. It was a great scandal. Bristow, Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, was in the investigation running for the Presidency, as a "reformer" — "as a reformer of my Administration!" General Grant remarked with a grim smile. It was industriously given out that Bristow was handicapped in the investigation by Grant's hostility to it, in order to save himself and friends. Spies were put upon Grant and his official family, and his every act and word was distorted and perverted. General Plaisted felt the responsibility of Grant's defence, as the only Republican member of the sub-committee conducting the investigation; but he doubted not the President's entire innocence, and proceeded upon that assumption. He said to the President that there were two ways of conducting the defence — one technical, objecting to everything not clearly admissible; the other, to let in everything without objection, and then answer it. General Grant responded instantly and with energy: "Object to nothing; they can't touch me." So the evidence to implicate Grant and his close friends poured in, under the management of Bluford Wilson, Bristow's Solicitor of the Treasury, all through the winter, spring and summer months. After the evidence for the prosecution was all in,

General Plaisted occupied only two weeks with his evidence. He showed that the very first move to unearth the frauds and bring the guilty to justice was made by Grant, and without fear or favor; that the letter written him by his friend Filley at St. Louis, alleging Colonel Babcock's complicity, General Grant turned over to Bristow with the famous endorsement, "Let no guilty man escape!" The New York Herald said editorially: "A few more days of the Plaisted evidence and there will be nothing left of Bluford Wilson." Grant's vindication was complete. The majority members of the full committee acknowledged it; for they made no report, and could not be induced to make one. General Plaisted therefore had no minority report to make and defend on the floor of the House. General Grant and his real friends expressed their appreciation of General Plaisted's work in the Committee, but the swiftest recognition of his services in behalf of General Grant came from office-seekers who appealed to him for letters of recommendation to the President. His reply to all was: "I shall never ask a favor of General Grant for myself or anyone else;" and he never did. He was subsequently tendered by the Attorney-General the Chief-Justiceship of Washington and Wyoming and Associate-Justiceship of Dakota, all of which he declined, being unwilling to leave Maine. At the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, General Plaisted voted against the Electoral Commission Bill — the "eight to seven" — on the ground that the power to count the electoral vote was safer in the undivided responsibility of one man — the Vice-President — where he believed the Constitution placed it. But the Electoral Bill having become a law, a supreme obligation, he thought, rested upon Congress to proceed in the count in accordance with its provisions, that a result might be reached whose declaration by the Vice-President would be accepted as the voice of the law. During the turbulent scenes in the House attending the "count" under the Electoral Bill, a resolution was introduced declaring that whereas there was no election of President by the people, it was the sense of the House that Samuel J. Tilden was duly elected President of the United States. Speaker Randall ruled that the resolution could be received as an independent proposition by unanimous consent, and he hoped no objection would be made. General Garfield, the Republican leader, said: "That's all right! that's all right!" This was startling; but when Fernando Wood, the leader of thirty or forty Democrats acting with the Republicans, rose and said: "I should like to vote for that resolution as an independent proposition," the situation became alarming. General Plaisted interposed his persistent objection. Garfield and Foster of Ohio begged him to withdraw it, as it might injure Hayes. "Never; it is disorderly and revolutionary," he said. "But we can vote it down," they replied. "Impossible, with Wood favoring it." The formal declaration of Mr. Tilden's election by the popular branch of Congress being thus defeated by "objection," saved Mr. Tilden from a fearful temptation and the country from a fearful dissension. General Plaisted left the Republican party in 1879. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated for Governor by the opposition, and was elected for two years, receiving 73,770 votes to 73,544 for the Republican candidate — the largest vote ever thrown in the state. He was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in 1883 and in 1889. Since July 1883 he has been Editor of The New Age, Augusta, Maine; but only nominally since 1891, his health requiring him to spend his winters in the South. General Plaisted has published a "Digest of the Maine Reports" — "Plaisted and Appleton's" — upon which he was engaged for three years; "The Trial of Wagner;" "The Lowell Trial;" and has prepared for publication the "Genealogy of the Plaisted Family," his "War Diary," and "The True Story of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks." Among his public addresses may be mentioned his oration at Waterville in 1867, at the laying of the corner stone of Memorial Hall, Colby University; his address at the dedication of Memorial Hall, Bowdoin College, in 1882; his Address of Welcome to the War Veterans of Maine at their reunion in Deering's Oaks, Portland, in 1882; and his Fort Sumter address, April 15, 1895, on the thirtieth anniversary of the restoration of the flag to Sumter. The most finished of these was perhaps his memorial oration at Waterville; it was highly commended, a no less scholarly critic than Senator Hoar of Massachusetts remarking of it to Senator Frye: "If it were bound up with Webster's speeches it would not be deemed out of place." General Plaisted was married September 21, 1858, to Sarah J. Mason, daughter of Chase P. Mason of Waterville, Maine. They had three sons: Harold Mason, a graduate of the Maine State College in 1881 and of the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1882, and now a patent solicitor in St. Louis; Frederick William, a graduate of St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy, and since 1885

one of the editors and proprietors of The New Age, Augusta, Maine; and Ralph Parker Plaisted, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1894. Mrs. Plaisted died October 25, 1875, and on September 27, 1881, the General was married to Mabel True Hill, daughter of Hon. Francis W. Hill of Exeter, Maine; they have one child: Gertrude Hill Plaisted.

PULSIFER, Augustus Moses, Treasurer of the Little Androscoggin Waterpower Company and of the Barker Cotton Mill, Auburn, was born in Sullivan, Hancock county, Maine, June 15, 1834, son of Dr. Moses Rust and Mary Strout (Dunn) Pulsifer. He is descended in the sixth generation from John Pulsifer of Gloucester, Massachusetts, through David (2) of Gloucester; David (3) of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and Poland, Maine; Jonathan (4) of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and Poland, Maine; and Dr. Moses Rust Pulsifer (5) of Minot and Ellsworth, Maine. He received his early education at Hebron (Maine) Academy, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill and Waterville (Maine) Academy, and after attending Waterville College (now Colby University) one year, entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1858. Following graduation he taught in the public schools of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and was Principal of the Lewiston Falls Academy in Auburn, Maine, in 1858-9. He read law with Messrs. Record, Walton & Luce in Auburn, was admitted to the Androscoggin County Bar in September 1860, and entered upon practice in Auburn, where he has since resided. From 1870 to 1873 Mr. Pulsifer was County Attorney of Androscoggin county. He has also served as Chairman of the School Board of Auburn, and as President of the Common Council. He is President of the Auburn Board of Water Commissioners, organized in 1895; was one of the projectors of the Auburn Aqueduct Company, and was largely interested in the building of Roak Block in Auburn. Mr. Pulsifer has been exceedingly active in business matters, and in the promotion of various corporate and public enterprises. In 1870 he organized the Little Androscoggin Waterpower Company, and has ever since served as its Treasurer. This corporation owns and operates the Barker Cotton Mill in Auburn, of which Mr. Pulsifer is Treasurer and Managing Director. He was one of the founders of the Auburn Public Library, and a Trustee from its foundation; was one of the incorporators of the Auburn Young Men's Christian Association; also one of the founders of the Sixth Street Congregational Church of Auburn, of which he is a member; and has ever been a leader in temperance work. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Genealogical Society, and the Home Market Club of Boston. In politics he has been always a Republican. He was married July 2, 1863, to Harriet Chase, daughter of Hon. George W. Chase of Auburn. They have seven children: Jeanie Deane, now at the head of the Art Department of Ohio Wesleyan University; James Augustus, attorney-at-law in Auburn; Tappan Chase, medical student at Columbia College, New York; Mary Helen, student at Mount Holyoke (Massachusetts) College; Chase, in the class of 1897 at Bowdoin College; Nathan, student at Bates College, and Harriet Chase Pulsifer, of the Auburn High School.

AUGUSTUS M. PULSIFER.

ROGERS, John Conway, M. D., Pembroke, was born in Speirrin, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 26, 1835, son of Patrick and Mary (Conway) Rogers, and came to this country with his parents in 1836. His mother was a grand-niece of Major-General Conway of Revolutionary renown. He received his

early education in the common schools of Perry, Washington county, Maine, afterwards attending Washington Academy at East Machias, Maine, and North Yarmouth (Maine) Academy, taught school while fitting for college, and entered Waterville

J. C. ROGERS.

College (now Colby University) in 1859. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861, and after taking a year's course in Bowdoin, graduated at Harvard in the class of 1864. Immediately after graduation he entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon, and remained in the service until the close of the war. In June 1865 he commenced the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, New York, but in 1866 removed to Pembroke, where he has since practiced. Dr. Rogers worked his own way while getting an education, and pushed forward into active life entirely unaided. He has served in various town offices in Pembroke, was First Selectman from 1877 to 1880, member of the Superintending School Committee for many years, and has been Supervisor of Schools since 1892. In 1891–2 he was a State Senator from Washington county. He is a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and of Post I. C. Campbell, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been Surgeon for most of the time since its organization in 1872. Dr. Rogers is also the author of various well-known poems, some of which have been printed in "Poets of Maine," "Poets of America" and "Gems of Poetry," the latter with biographical sketches. In politics he was a Democrat up to 1879, and since has been an active Republican. He was married in 1859 to Rebecca Mahar, of Pembroke; they have five children: Albion Q., George B., Horace M., John C., Jr., and Mary K. Rogers. Dr. Rogers has fitted his sons for college; Albion, the elder, graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1881, and John, the fourth son, entered Bowdoin in 1895.

SMITH, HENRY HERBERT, M. D., Machias, was born in Machias, January 9, 1855, son of William Otis and Susan C. (Hoyt) Smith. He is descended from Reverend John Smith, who came from England to Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1630, afterwards removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts, was Pastor of the Sandwich Church for many years, and died there in 1710. Thomas Smith, son of the foregoing,

HENRY H. SMITH.

was Town Treasurer of Sandwich when he died in the year 1700. Samuel, son of Thomas, married Bertha Chipman, and died in Sandwich in 1730. Stephen, son of Samuel, married in 1762 Deborah Ellis of Plymouth, and in 1772 removed to Machias, Maine; he was known as Captain Smith, and in 1776 was appointed Truck Master to the Indians by

the Provincial Congress. Stephen's son John, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Love Scott, whose ancestors came from Scarboro (Maine) to Machias about 1763. On the maternal side, Dr. Smith's great-grandfather was Daniel Hoyt, whose eldest son, also named Daniel, married Eleanor Harvey and had seven children, of whom Susan was the fifth. Henry H. Smith received his early education in the common schools and at Washington Academy in East Machias. Graduating at Bowdoin College as A. B. in 1877, in the same year he also graduated as physician and surgeon at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and at once began practice in Machias, where he has continued to the present time. Dr. Smith is a member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, the Maine Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine, and from 1885 to 1893 was Secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Harwood Lodge, which he joined in 1885 and of which he is Past Master; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is Past High Priest; St. Croix Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Elmo Commandery Knights Templar; Delta Lodge of Perfection and Deering Council Princes of Jerusalem, in which latter he is now serving as Grand Master. In Bowdoin College he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. In politics Dr. Smith is a Republican. He was married December 24, 1877, to Mary Elizabeth Longfellow, daughter of Edwin and Agnes B. (Brown) Longfellow of Machias. Mrs. Smith died April 15, 1884, leaving two children: Agnes Longfellow and Philip Seabury Smith. In October 1896 Dr. Smith removed from Machias to New Haven, Connecticut, where he is engaged in practice.

SMITH, Joseph Otis, Editor and Publisher, Skowhegan, was born in Weston, Aroostook county, Maine, April 24, 1839, son of Barnabas C. and Maria L. (Small) Smith. His ancestry on the paternal side is traced directly back through eight generations to Reverend John Smith, who came from England to Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1630. His great-grandfather, Stephen Smith, served at Machias, Maine, as Captain of an infantry company in the war of the Revolution. He was educated in the common schools, and at Houlton (Maine) Academy, now Ricker Classical Institute, and his early manhood from 1856 to 1863 was spent in farming and teaching country schools. From 1863 until mustered out in February 1866 he served in the army, and from 1866 to 1872 he was engaged in mercantile business. For nineteen years, ending January 1894, he was a clerk and public official in various capacities at the State Capitol in Augusta. Since 1878 he has been interested in the printing and publishing business, and is now editor of the Somerset Reporter. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Colby University. Mr. Smith was a member of the Maine Legislature two terms, 1869 and 1870, was Assistant Clerk of the

JOSEPH O. SMITH.

Maine House of Representatives 1872–3, Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's office for two years ending January 1877, Deputy Secretary of State four years ending January 1881, Secretary of State 1881–4 inclusive, and Insurance Commissioner of Maine for a period of nine years, ending January 1894. During the Civil War, from April 1865 to February 1866 he held a commission as Lieutenant of the Eleventh Regiment, Maine Infantry Volunteers. In politics he is a Republican. He was clerk of the Republican State Committee five years, 1876–80, when James G. Blaine was Chairman, and has served as the member of that committee for Somerset county from 1890 to the

present time. Mr. Smith resided in Weston and Hodgdon, Aroostook county, until 1873, then in Augusta until 1885, since which time Skowhegan has been his place of residence. He has always been an active worker in all movements conceived to be, materially or morally, for the public good. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has been twice married — March 17, 1860, to Miss Cordelia Smith, who died in 1865; and November 21, 1868, to Miss Emma Mayo. He has three children: Eda K., George O. and Josie W. Smith.

STROUT, ALMON AUGUSTUS, Lawyer, of Portland and Boston, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, May 8, 1835, son of Elisha and Mary

ALMON A. STROUT.

(Hagan) Strout. Both parents were natives of Limington. His paternal ancestors were emigrants from England, who located at or near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and early came to Maine, where they first settled in and about Portland. His mother was a daughter of Walter Hagan, a farmer, whose ancestors settled in Scarboro, Maine. They were descendants of the O'Hagan family, formerly of the North of Ireland. Mr. Strout spent his early years upon a farm, and during the winter months attended the common schools. After three years' attendance at the North Bridgton and Fryeburg (Maine) academies, teaching fall and winter terms of school meanwhile, he commenced the study of law with Joel Eastman of Conway, New Hampshire, and ten months later entered the office of Howard & Strout in Portland, where he found as a fellow-student Eugene Hale, now United States Senator from Maine, and with him was admitted to the Bar of Maine on February 13, 1857. He at first located in Harrison, Cumberland county, Maine, where he entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice, and acquired considerable local reputation as a successful advocate in jury cases. In 1865 he removed to Portland, where he succeeded to the business of Shepley & Dana, and in March 1866 he entered into a partnership with General George F. Shepley, which continued until the appointment of General Shepley to the Bench of the United States Circuit Court in June 1869. Mr. Strout continued practice alone until 1873, when finding his increasing business too much to manage without assistance, he formed a partnership with George F. Holmes, under the firm name of Strout & Holmes. His association with General Shepley, combined with his own industry and ability, brought a very large amount of business, and he soon made his way to the front rank of his profession, both as a learned lawyer and successful advocate. In 1882 he was appointed General Counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway for New England, which position he still holds; and in 1884 he became Counsel for the Boston & Lowell Railroad, continuing as such until that road was absorbed by the Boston & Maine. In January 1889 he opened an office in Boston, where he is now associated with William H. Coolidge, and with his son, Henry F. Strout, under the firm name of Strout & Coolidge, still retaining his office in Portland. The firm, besides their general practice, act as counsel for several railroad, telegraph and other corporations. Mr. Strout's early political affiliations were with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he identified himself with the War Democrats who labored for the preservation of the Union, and finding himself more in accord with the Republican policy, he voted for the re-election of Lincoln and has ever since acted with the Republican party. His legal and political experiences continued to rapidly widen. He acted for the United States as Assistant-Counsel for the distribution of

the Geneva Award, and has been Senior Counsel for the Government in many important cases. In 1879 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature from Portland, but was deprived of his seat upon the pretext that, although the return showed his election by a clear majority of over six hundred votes, it also contained the words, "Scattering, forty-three votes." In the contest that followed, which resulted in the defeat of the Fusion party's attempt to control the Legislature, Mr. Strout took a prominent and important part, serving as Chairman of the committee chosen by the Republican members of the Legislature to draw up a statement of their side of the case, with suitable interrogatories, for submission to the Supreme Court. The opinion of the court sustained the Republican side of the controversy, and Mr. Strout's course and his services to the state having met with the recognition and approval of his constituents, he was returned to the Legislature of 1881, where as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee he took an active part in shaping the legislation of the session. Mr. Strout is a Mason and a Knight Templar. He was married December 23, 1861, to Mary R. Sumner, daughter of Samuel R. Sumner of Grand Rapids, Michigan; they have one son: Henry Francis Strout, born March 3, 1867, and now associated in the practice of law with his father.

VOSE, EDWIN HOWARD, M. D., Calais, was born in Robbinston, Washington county, Maine, August 20, 1838, son of Peter Thacher and Lydia Cushing (Buck) Vose. His first American ancestor was Robert Vose, born 1599, who came from England to New England about 1635 and settled in Dorchester, now Milton, Massachusetts. The line of descent is through (2) Thomas, (3) Henry, (4) Robert, (5) Thomas, (6) Thomas and (7) Peter Thacher Vose. He is also descended from the families of Thacher, Sumner, Prince, Oxenbridge, Partridge, Tucker, Josslyn, Hinckley, Williams, Keith, Adams, Hayden, Hayward, Howard and Buck, and through the Oxenbridge branch, from King Edward III. of England. He attended the public schools of Robbinston and Calais Academy, after which he spent about six months as clerk in a grocery store in 1858, taught school two winters in 1858–60, was clerk for ten months in Rolfe & Peabody's lumber concern at Princeton, Maine, and in September 1861 began the study of medicine with Drs. Swan & Holmes of Calais. He attended medical lectures at the Maine Medical School in 1862–4 and at Harvard in 1863, graduating at the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College in August 1864. After practicing in Gorham, Maine, from March 1865 to February 1869, he returned to Calais, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. Dr. Vose belongs to the regular school of medicine, so called, and has long enjoyed a high standing in his profession. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, of which he was Secretary in 1867–8, and of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick. In 1872 and from 1876 to 1892 he was City Physician of Calais, was a member of the

EDWIN HOWARD VOSE.

Board of Health 1885–91, has served on the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions since 1873, and is Examining Surgeon for the Equitable, Union Mutual, New York Life, Connecticut Mutual, United States, Pennsylvania, and several other insurance companies. He was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy from December 1863 to April 1864, resigning on account of sickness. Dr. Vose is a prominent Mason, being Past Master of St. Croix Lodge, Past High Priest of St. Croix Royal Arch Chapter, Past Thrice Illustrious Master St. Croix Council Royal and Select Masters, Past Commander Hugh de Payens Commandery Knights Templar, Past District Deputy Grand Mas-

ter of the Second Masonic District, Past District Deputy Grand High Priest Fifth Masonic District, Past Junior Grand Warden Grand Lodge of Maine, member of the Maine Consistory Sublime Prince Royal Secret, Thirty-second Degree, and is now serving his eleventh year as Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Maine. He is also Past Commander of Joel A. Haycock Post Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of Border Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen. In politics Dr. Vose comes from old Whig stock, and has been a Republican from the formation of the party. He was married September 12, 1866, to Eliza Maria Goodnow, of Calais; they have had four children: Kate Gage, now the wife of Rev. George S. Mills of Belfast, Maine; Alice Howard, who died in childhood; Henry Goodnow and Winnifred Vose.

WHITMARSH, WILLIAM WHITMAN, Proprietor of the Elm House, Norway, was born in Norway,

W. W. WHITMARSH.

May 27, 1835, son of John and Charlotte (Stevens) Whitmarsh. He is a grandson of Ebenezer Whitmarsh, who came from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and resided in Norway until his death. He was educated in the common schools of Norway, and was in the State militia service as Lieutenant from 1855 to the breaking out of the Civil War. In April 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company G, First Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as First Sergeant on May 3 following, for three months. Upon the expiration of his term he was mustered out at Portland, August 5, and in October following re-entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company G, Tenth Maine Regiment; was soon after promoted to First Lieutenant, and served until mustered out May 8, 1863. In December 1863 he again entered the service, as Captain of Company G, Twenty-ninth Maine Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in which he continued until detached from his regiment and appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of the Eastern District of South Carolina, July 9, 1865, in which capacity he served until mustered out and honorably discharged, March 3, 1866. Among the more important engagements in which he participated were the battles of Winchester (May 25, 1862) in Virginia; Sabin Cross-Roads (April 8, 1864), Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864) and Cane River Crossing (April 23, 1864) in Louisiana; and in the Virginia campaign of 1864, Opequan (September 9), Fisher's Hill (September 22), Newmarket (September 23) and Cedar Creek (October 19). Immediately upon his return home, May 10, 1866, Mr. Whitmarsh commenced business as a hotel keeper in Norway, where he has continued as proprietor of the well-known Elm House to the present time. He filled the office of Town Clerk of Norway for eight years, was a Representative to the Legislature from that town for two years, 1885–6, and from 1885 was one of the County Commissioners of Oxford county for a period of ten years. In July 1883 he was appointed Captain and Commissary on the staff of General John Marshall Brown, commanding the First Brigade of Volunteer Militia of Maine, and served in that capacity six years. In January 1893 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Governor H. B. Cleaves of Maine, in which position he is serving at the present time (1896). Colonel Whitmarsh has been active in business affairs outside of the hotel profession and his various private interests. He is Treasurer and Superintendent of the Norway Water Company, a Director of the Norway Building Association, Treasurer of the Graded Mutual Relief Association and Trustee of Norway Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Norway and Bass Island clubs, Norway Lodge and Wildey Encampment of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion. In politics Colonel Whitmarsh is a Republican. He was married September 22, 1868, to Martha C. Blake, of Norway; they have had two children: Lizzie C., now living, and Charles B. Whitmarsh, died in infancy.

WALLING, GEORGE HENRY, Jr., Postmaster of Machias, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island,

G. H. WALLING, JR.

March 4, 1860, son of George Henry and Phœbe (Whiting) Walling. On the paternal side his ancestors were residents of Wallingford, England. His mother's people were the Whitings of Douglas, Massachusetts. After attending the public schools of Burrillville and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, he graduated at the Machias (Maine) High School, pursued his studies at Cherryfield (Maine) Academy, and took a college course at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary. Adopting the profession of dentistry, he was a student in the office of J. W. Keyes, D. M. D., at Machias, for three years, ending February 7, 1878, and after taking a course of lectures at the Dental School of Harvard University, established himself in practice in Machias, where he has continued to the present time. On December 30, 1895, Dr. Walling was appointed Postmaster of Machias, to which office he was commissioned January 9, 1896, and took possession on February 16 following. On June 17, 1896, he was also appointed a member and Chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Customs District of Machias. Postmaster Walling is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, New England Order of Protection and Independent Order of Foresters. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat.

WALSH, JAMES ALOYSIUS, Agent of the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, Lewiston, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 1, 1852, son of Patrick and Anna (Foley) Walsh. He received his education in the public schools of Salem, and at the age of seventeen, in 1869, commenced active life as an entry clerk in the wholesale drygoods house of Thomas Kelly & Company, Boston. In 1871 he entered the office of the Danvers Bleach-

JAMES A. WALSH.

ery, Peabody, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1873, and then came to the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, assuming charge of the shipping and invoicing. In 1875 he was promoted to Paymaster, and in 1879 was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the works. In 1884 he became Superintendent, and upon the retirement of the late

Mr. Dempsey, in 1892, was appointed Agent of the company, which position he now holds. Mr. Walsh served as a member of the Lewiston School Board for four years, 1878–82, and since 1893 has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the People's Savings Bank of Lewiston. He is also a member of the Calumet Club of Lewiston. He has always been active in promoting the interests of all charitable societies and institutions, and is especially interested in aiding the work of the St. Joseph's Catholic Temperance Society in his city. Mr. Walsh was married June 7, 1887, to Mary E. C. O'Donnell; they have four children: Louis, Dolly, James and Kate Walsh.

AMES, JOHN KELLER, Lumber Manufacturer, Machias, was born in East Machias, Maine, November 7, 1831, son of Alfred and Mary Gardner (Keller) Ames. He is a grandson of Captain Isaac Ames, shipmaster, and Abigail Clark, both of Machiasport, Maine; and great-grandson of Mark Ames (originally of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and later of North Haven, Maine) and Priscilla Howland. His mother was a daughter of Captain John Keller (son of Findley Keller of Warren, Maine, and Mary Gardner) and Susan Phinney. He received his education in the common schools and at Washington Academy in East Machias, and for nearly fifty years has been engaged in the lumber business at Machias, and interested in navigation and various local industries. The death of his father when he was ten years of age left him to battle with the world alone. He worked his way through Washington Academy, and entering the employ of S. W. Pope & Company, lumber manufacturers, was soon made their Agent and managed their affairs. In 1880 he bought an interest in the property, and for the last sixteen years he has been in business for himself. He is President of the Machias Water Company; Director of the Washington County Railroad, the Bucks Harbor Packing Company and the Machias Electric Light Company; Trustee of the Machias Savings Bank, the Central Washington Agricultural Society and the Porter Memorial Library Association; also Vice-President of the Maine Lumbermen's Association, and an officer in various other organizations and institutions. Although a strong Republican from the formation of the party, Mr. Ames has never sought political office, but has served in various public capacities. He was for thirty years one of the Selectmen of Machias and Chairman of the Board during the latter part of that time, and he was State Senator from Washington county for the four years 1893–6. Among his public services, he fought the old Shore Line Railroad and saved the town of Machias a hundred thousand dollars at one time, and later fought the new Shore Line project and saved the town thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Ames is a sagacious business man, but has a large and generous heart, is very liberal to the poor, and is an ardent promoter of all matters pertaining to the good of his community and the general public. He was married October 7, 1855, to Sarah Albee Sanborn, daughter of Cyrus and Susan Sanborn of East Machias. They have six children: Edwin G., Manager of the Puget Sound Lumber Company, Washington; Anna M., wife of Fred H. Peavey of Sioux City, Iowa; Julia P., wife of R. Clinton Fuller of Providence, Rhode Island; and Frank S., Alfred K. and Lucy T. Ames of Machias.

JOHN K. AMES.

BELL, DUDLEY JOHNSTON, M. D., Fort Fairfield, was born in Bristol, Carleton county, New Brunswick, Canada, June 27, 1863, son of James Arvard and Mary (Crosby) Bell. He comes of Loyalistic

stock, of English, Scotch and Irish descent. His father was born in 1837 at what is now called Bristol, New Brunswick, son of David C. Bell, whose father, William Bell, and mother, Janet Creighton, belonged in Dumfries, Scotland. William Bell came to America about 1818, when David was fourteen years old. The latter, grandfather of Dr. Bell, in 1830 married Debora Kinney of Shiktahawk (now Bristol), New Brunswick, and settled at that place. Debora Kinney was the daughter of Asa Kinney, whose wife was a Miss Tompkins, and Asa was the son of Israel Kinney, who was born in Ireland and came to Boston, New England, where he married Susan Hurd. He espoused the cause of the Loyalists during the Revolutionary War, and when peace was declared, in 1783, went to St. John with his family, and finally settled on the St. John River. His daughter Debora (aunt to the grandmother of Dr. Bell) was the first white child born along the St. John River. Dr. Bell's mother, Mary Crosby, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1844, and was married to his father in 1862. She was a descendant of Simon Crosby, who came from London to America and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635. The Revolution separated the Crosby family, and Mary's immediate ancestors went to Nova Scotia after the war. Her father was Moses S. Crosby of Yarmouth, whose parents were Lemuel Crosby and Thankful Saunders. Her mother, Martha Churchill, was a granddaughter of Ephraim Churchill, an officer in the King's army during the War of the Revolution, and who received a grant of four hundred acres of land for his services. The city of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is built in part over this grant, and the sword of the soldier ancestor is an heirloom in the family. The subject of this sketch was the eldest in a family of six children — two boys and four girls — viz., Dudley J., Ada G., Wallace E., Mattie Lee, Myrtle C. and Jessie G. Ada survived only until the age of four years, and Jessie died in 1896 at the age of twenty-three; the mother died in 1893; the father and the rest of the family are living and healthy, residing at Bristol, New Brunswick. He acquired his early education in the common schools of New Brunswick, and taking up the study of medicine, received his degree of M. D. from the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) on June 27, 1888, his twenty-fifth birthday. In the following August he began practice at Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, where he has followed the active duties of his profession with a fair degree of success to the present time. Dr. Bell has served as President of the Northern Aroostook Medical and Chirurgical Society for the years 1895–6, also for the same period as Chairman of the Fort Fairfield Board of Health. He is a member of Frontier Masonic Lodge of Fort Fairfield, and President of the local Chautauquan Literary and Scientific Circle. In politics he is not active, preferring the citizenship of private life; is politically broad-minded, with a leaning towards the party of Prohibition. In 1890 Dr. Bell purchased the ramparts of old Fort Fairfield, of historic fame, and having erected a residence and office thereon, purposes to preserve the ancient earthworks as

DUDLEY J. BELL.

nearly intact as possible. He was married March 10, 1888, to Agnes Miller, of Glassville, Carleton county, New Brunswick.

CARLL, GEORGE B., Town Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools of Kennebunkport, was born in Buxton, York county, Maine, December 3, 1831, son of George and Eunice (Watts) Carll. His first American ancestor is supposed to have been of Scandinavian origin, and settled in Kittery, Maine, in 1660. His great-grandfather Robert Carll, said to have been a brother of Timothy and son of Lieutenant Samuel Carll of Scarboro, was a Selectman of

Saco, Maine, for many years, and had nine sons, four of whom served in the Revolutionary War. The youngest son, Elias, who succeeded to the homestead in Saco, was born in 1768, married Mary Maxwell of Scarboro in 1787, and died in 1820, having reared a large family of children, of whom George and Peletiah, born in Saco in 1802, were twins; they were men of attractive personal appearance, dignified and of firm principles, and so close was the resemblance between them that few of their acquaintances could distinguish one from the other. George, father of the subject of this sketch, carried on a large farm in Buxton, and married

GEO. B. CARLL.

Eunice Watts, daughter of Captain David and Mary (Cressey) Watts. Captain Watts, who came from Gorham and settled in Buxton, was a Revolutionary soldier and a man of good ability. George Carll and his wife Eunice reared a family of seven children — Mary E., William F., Ann, George B., Sarah J., Hannah C. and Hattie E. — all of whom grew to maturity and were happily married. George B. Carll received his early education mainly at Standish (Maine) Academy and Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, fitting for college at the last-named institution. For ten years he taught school in Buxton, Kennebunkport and other towns of York county. In 1860 he located in Kennebunkport, establishing himself in the hardware and household-goods trade, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. Carll has served the town of his adoption in every important office within the gift of the people. For eighteen years he was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and in 1871–2–3 he was a Member of the Maine House of Representatives, serving on various important committees, including the Committee on Banking, in which capacity he helped frame the law exempting savings banks from municipal taxation — a law which has stood ever since. In 1895 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools and Town Treasurer of Kennebunkport, which offices he now holds. He is also a Director in the Kennebunk & Kennebunkport Railroad. In politics Mr. Carll is a pronounced Democrat. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout his county and state, and is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Arundel Lodge, of Kennebunkport, a charter member of Murray Chapter of Kennebunk, and a Knight Templar of Bradford Commandery of Biddeford. He was married December 15, 1859, to Ida A. Larrabee, daughter of Jesse and Augusta (Lord) Larrabee of Kennebunkport. Mr. and Mrs. Carll are regular attendants at the Congregational Church, of which he has long been a Trustee.

CARY, THEODORE, Editor and Proprietor of the Aroostook Times, Houlton, was born in Houlton, April 9, 1835, son of Shepard and Susannah Whitaker Cary. He is a descendant of John Cary of Somersetshire, near Bristol, England, who emigrated to America and became one of the original proprietors of Duxbury and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Some of his descendants still occupy the original tract. William Holman Cary, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, was one of the first settlers of Houlton. His son Shepard Cary, father of Theodore, was a man of remarkable originality and force of character, and during his life was constantly engaged in large enterprises which gave employment to hundreds of men. He carried on extensive lumbering on the waters of the upper St. John River, conducted large farming operations and a large business in a general store, built grist and lumber mills, a foundry and machine shop, and did as much as any one man to develop Aroostook county. He was also active and prominent as a politician,

served sixteen terms in the House and Senate of the Maine Legislature, was a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress in 1843, and was the candidate of the Liberty party for Governor of Maine in 1854. He was born in New Salem, Massachusetts, in 1805, came to Houlton in 1822, and died in 1866. Theodore Cary received his early education in the common schools and at Houlton Academy. His spare time was spent in early boyhood chiefly at mechanical devices, for which he had a great liking. Later he devoted much time to bee-keeping and raising honey for market, and clerking in his father's store. In the winter of 1853 he taught a town

THEO. CARY.

school. In April 1860, without any previous training for the business, he began the career of editor and publisher, and founded the Aroostook Times, the first newspaper ever printed at Houlton, and the second in the county at that time. This paper, independent in politics, the gospel of its mission being hard work and faithful service in behalf of the material interests of Aroostook county, has never failed to appear on its regular weekly day of publication in the thirty-six years of its existence. Mr. Cary also established the first job-printing office in Houlton, and the first printing press ever in the town was brought there by him in 1858. He has been a member of the Maine Press Association since August 11, 1864, there being but eight others now living who were members at that time. He was a Justice of the Peace and Quorum from 1861 to 1875, and was Town Clerk of Houlton from 1861 to 1869. He has been an active member of the Houlton Board of Trade for many years, was one of the incorporators and at one time a Director of the Houlton Savings Bank, has been a Trustee of Houlton Academy, now Ricker Classical Institute, from 1865 to the present time, and has served as Secretary of the Board since 1876. He has also served as Clerk of the Unitarian Parish of Houlton for the past twenty-five years. In his personal politics Mr. Cary was a Republican up to President Grant's second term, and since then has been an Independent. He was married December 24, 1874, to Phebe Young Plummer, of Belfast, Maine.

CREAMER, WILLIAM PEARSON, of Creamer & Wing, Proprietors of the Boston Hotel and Steamboat Laundry, Boston, was born in Waldoboro, Maine, January 12, 1862, son of Lewis and Clara A. (Winchenbach) Creamer. His education was acquired in the common schools and at the Eastern Maine Normal School, Castine, from which he graduated in June 1883. His father was a sea-captain, and for the five years beginning at the age of seventeen he followed the sea. Subsequently he taught five terms of country school, and in February 1884 went to Boston, working for the Empire Laundry Machinery Company and the Cambridge Laundry until he began business for himself. In August 1888, with Arthur L. Wing, he bought out the insolvent business of the Boston Hotel and Steamboat Laundry, at 99–101 West Canton street, a concern which had been doing a small business in what is known among laundrymen as "flat work." In this business, which under the firm name of Creamer & Wing has been greatly extended and developed, he has since continued. Messrs. Creamer & Wing have added a "starch-work" department, known as the Canton Street Laundry, also a coat and apron supply department, which under the name of the City Coat and Apron Supply Company furnishes clean coats and aprons to barbers, waiters and bartenders. The business in 1888 was small, employing but eighteen or twenty people and using only a part of the building in which it was located. To-day it employs from seventy-five to eighty hands, and although occupying the whole

building, comprising four floors and basement eighty-five by twenty-five feet, is much cramped for room. The gain in the "flat work" may be estimated from the fact that in 1888 the output was thirty thousand pieces per week, whereas the firm

WM. P. CREAMER.

are now doing thirty-five thousand pieces as an average day's work. They are now running thirteen teams, in place of the two with which they began business. Mr. Creamer is a member of St. John's Masonic Lodge, St. Andrews Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Boston Council Royal and Select Masters, and Boston Commandery Knights Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a Lieutenant in the Boston Veteran Fusileers' Association. In politics he is a Republican. He was married January 12, 1891, to Celia F. McFarland, born in Lamoine, Maine; they have a daughter, Dorothea Creamer, born October 29, 1893. Mr. Creamer resides in Dorchester.

WING, ARTHUR LINSCOTT, of Creamer & Wing, Proprietors of the Boston Hotel and Steamboat Laundry, Boston, was born in Fairfield, Maine, September 26, 1860, son of John H. and Clorinda (Linscott) Wing. He is descended on the maternal side from the Winslows, who came from England among the early settlers of the country. He worked on a farm until he was seventeen, and at the age of thirteen swung a hand-scythe from early morning until sundown for a dollar and a quarter a day. Meanwhile attending the common schools, he also acquired much knowledge of mathematics and grammar at home between terms, and mastered book-keeping and penmanship at commercial college in Augusta, Maine, in 1878. In 1877 he began teaching country schools, and followed that occupation for five years. Following this period he was engaged for two years in the lumber business in Michigan, and for the next two years in the grocery and provision business in Boston. He then entered the laundry business with the Boston Hotel and Steamboat Laundry, at 99 and 101 West Canton Street, where he remained as an employe until August 1888. The concern then had become insolvent, and Mr. Wing, who from his observations and experience as an employe thought he saw the

ARTHUR L. WING.

weak points in the management, assumed the business in co-partnership with William P. Creamer, under the firm name of Creamer & Wing. This association has continued to the present time, and has been very successful, the business having been built up to large proportions. A "starch work" department has been added, under the name of the

Canton Street Laundry, and the City Coat and Apron Supply Company is another successful feature of the present business. The firm now occupy the whole of the four-story building that was only partly utilized by the old concern, and the number of people employed has increased from eighteen or twenty to nearly eighty. In the "flat work" department, instead of the former output of thirty thousand pieces per week, an average day's work is now thirty-five thousand pieces; and in place of the two teams which formerly sufficed, thirteen are now required for purposes of collection and delivery. Mr. Wing was married October 12, 1892, to Abbie E. Holt, born in Nashua, New Hampshire; they have two children: Ralph H., born July 17, 1893, and A. Lawrence Wing, born August 13, 1896.

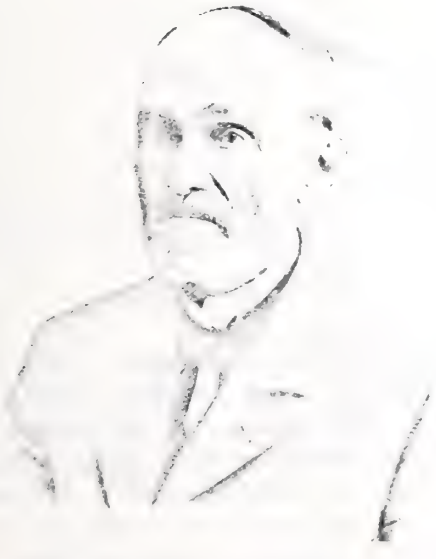
COOMBS, Isaac, Postmaster of Camden, was born in Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine, April 28, 1827, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Boardman) Coombs. He is of French descent, his paternal ancestor being one of two brothers who landed in America from France in the early part of the seventeenth century. One settled in Duxbury, the other at New Meadows, Massachusetts; the latter, from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, subsequently coming to Maine with his family. Isaac Coombs, after receiving his early education in the common schools, was trained to the life of a seaman. Becoming Master of a vessel at the age of twenty-one, he followed the sea in that capacity for nearly thirty years, occasionally during that time building a vessel for his own use. He was in command of several large and notable vessels, among them the transport ship Onward, during the Civil War, from 1861 to 1863, carrying troops and munitions of war for the government. In this ship he transported the Twenty-first Maine Regiment from New York to New Orleans in February 1863. In 1875, at the age of forty-eight years, Captain Coombs retired from the sea, and devoted himself to shipbuilding, in which he was engaged at Camden until 1893. He built in all twelve vessels, owning a large part of each, including the brig Wapper, bark Anna Walsh, brig Fred Bliss, barkentine Edward Cushing, bark John M. Clerk; schooners Fostina, Austin D. Knight, Florence Leland, Viola Reppard, Sarah D. J. Rawson and William H. Sumner; and barkentine Mannie Swan. Captain Coombs has served in various town offices in Camden, including that of Treasurer in 1890–1 and Selectman in 1893. In 1871–2 he represented the town for one term in the State Legislature. In 1894 he was appointed Postmaster of Camden by President Cleveland, which position he at present holds. In politics he has been always a Democrat. He is a member of Amity Lodge and Keystone Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Camden, Claremont Commandery Knights Templar of Rockland, and Mount Battie Odd Fellows Lodge of Camden. He was married January 8, 1854, to Almira Drinkwater, of Lincolnville, Maine, who died at sea, June 14, 1863, leaving no children. In 1864, July 3, he was

ISAAC COOMBS.

again married, to Arethusa Drinkwater, a sister of his first wife; they have had three children: Lou E. K., Almira D. and Ferdinand I. Coombs.

DRISKO, George Washington, Editor of the Machias Union, was born in Jonesboro, Washington county, Maine, October 10, 1824, son of Chandler Robbins and Ruth Ruggles (Whitney) Drisko. He is a lineal descendant, ninth in male line, from Captain Myles Standish. His paternal grandfather was Jonathan Drisco, and his great-grandfather was Samuel Drisko, who came in 1771 from Falmouth, Maine, where he married Mercy Chandler, and settled in Jonesboro, Washington county. In 1778

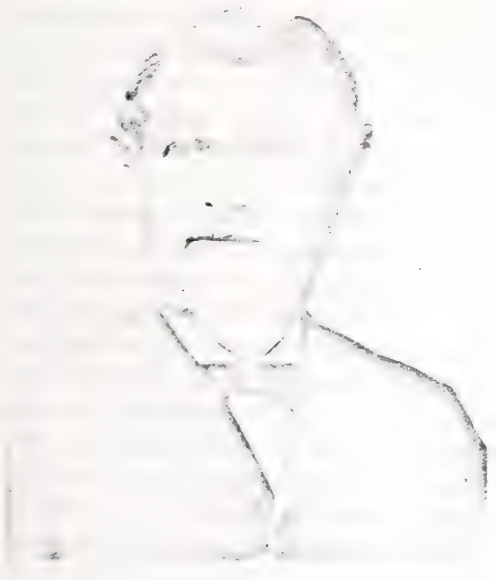
Samuel moved his family to Columbia in the same county, and established himself on the farm lately occupied by George B. Drisko — George being the son of Samuel, Jr., youngest son of Samuel who settled at Jonesboro. The late Peleg W. Chandler of the Suffolk Bar (Boston) and the late Senator Zachariah Chandler of Detroit, Michigan, also the present Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, are said to have come from the same stock. Jonathan Drisko, above mentioned, married Sarah McKenzie of Columbia, Maine. Sarah, grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of John McKenzie, a native of Scotland, who came to Falmouth and Columbia, Maine, when



GEORGE W. DRISKO.

a young man; her mother was Elizabeth Dyer of Falmouth, of whom the late Joseph Dyer, the well-known Maine shipbuilder along in the fifties, was a descendant or kindred. George W. Drisko was reared in farm life, and was subjected to the deprivations attendant upon settlers and families from 1824 to 1846 in the forests and outlying districts of Maine. He was educated largely by personal effort, reading biography and history, especially that of this country in all detail from 1730 to latest date, with home instruction by resident teachers, visitors and associates. He commenced newspaper and literary work as a correspondent of the Eastern Argus of Portland in 1846, and as a contributor to the United States Patent-office Reports in 1847; and from 1854 has been Editor of the Machias Union to the present time. He has also been on the reporter's staff of the New York Herald and Boston Globe since 1875, and for twenty-one years a member of the New England Associated Press; and is the author of the "Life of Hannah Weston" (1857), a history of the "Newspapers of Washington County" (1867), and of the history of Washington county published by the Messrs. Crocker in 1879 under the title of "History of New England by States and Counties." Mr. Drisko has served as Supervisor of Schools, Assessor, and in various other municipal offices of Machias, and in 1854 represented Washington county in the Maine Senate. He was elected a Trustee of the Machias Savings Bank in 1869, and has been President of that institution since 1893; was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Machias in 1895, and at present holds that position; is President of the Machias Board of Trade, and for twenty-three consecutive years has been a Trustee of Washington Academy at East Machias. He has been a member of Harwood Masonic Lodge since 1859, is one of the earliest members of the Porter Memorial Library of Machias, has been President of several educational and literary clubs, and was a director in the celebrations of the Centennial of Machias in 1863 and the Centennial of the Battle of Machias in June 1875. He has also been a member of the Maine Press Association since 1866, and has served two terms as President of that organization. Mr. Drisko is one of the men who, while appreciating the value of money, are content with a fair competency, never "making haste to be rich." For forty-two years he has been in trade in books and stationery, and half-proprietor of the Machias Union. He has a well-ordered and comfortable home on Broadway, Machias, with ample grounds for vegetable and floral culture, in which latter he has excelled by natural taste and practical experience from boyhood. He has never used intoxicants nor tobacco, and has had no fancy for horse-racing, boating, or "sporting" of any kind. He enjoys his home and society, is fond of entertaining friends and visitors, and is given to quite extensive travel in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. In politics Mr. Drisko has always been a Democrat, but never extremely partisan, having respect for the opinions of others. He was married September 19, 1852, to Esther C. Nash, daughter of J. Lee Nash of Columbia, Maine; they have no children living.

HARRIS, AUSTIN, of East Machias, Treasurer of Washington County, was born in East Machias, July 10, 1841, son of Peter Talbot and Deborah (Longfellow) Harris. His American ancestry is traced back on the paternal side to Thomas Harris,



AUSTIN HARRIS.

1630, and Peter Talbot, 1650; and on the maternal side to William Longfellow, 1650. He received his early education in the common schools and at Washington Academy in East Machias, and graduated as A. B. at Amherst College in 1863. From 1864 to 1871 he was in a country store, and from 1871 to 1876 was in the employment of l'Assomption Lumber Company at Charlemagne, Province of Quebec, Canada. Since 1880 to the present time he has been a member of the firms of J. O. Pope & Company and Pope, Harris & Company, of East Machias — the former firm carrying on the business of a general country store, and the latter being manufacturers of long and short lumber and extensive owners of wild lands. Mr. Harris is a Trustee of the Machias Savings Bank, a Director of the Washington County Railroad Company, a Trustee of Washington Academy and since 1880 Treasurer of the Board, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He served on the Board of Selectmen of East Machias from 1887 to 1895. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Cleaves, Treasurer of Washington County, to which office he was elected in 1896. He was also a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1869–70, 1891–2 and 1893–4, and Senator from Washington county in 1879–80 and 1881–3. He is a member of Warren Lodge and charter member of Warren Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, both of East Machias. Mr. Harris is a Republican in politics, and was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. He was married December 15, 1868, to Emily Frances Pope, daughter of Samuel W. Pope, late of East Machias; they have had six children: Florence, Edna Pope, Mabel, Samuel Pope, Philip Talbot and Emily Harris.

HATHEWAY, HENRY JAMES, Houlton, Collector of Customs for the District of Aroostook, was born in Eastport, Maine, February 7, 1834, son of Warren and Hannah (Peavey) Hatheway. After

HENRY J. HATHEWAY.

attending the public schools of his native town he entered Starkey Seminary at Starkey, New York; and upon leaving that institution in 1851 engaged in the study of medicine. In 1852 he went to California, where he remained for ten years, engaged in mining and trading. In 1863 he volunteered his services in the War for the Union, enlisting in

Company I, First California Cavalry, and served with his regiment in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. During this period he was wounded, resulting in the loss of the use of his right arm, and for conspicuous service on this occasion was commissioned an officer in Company L of his regiment. Mustered out July 4, 1865, he visited California for the second time, and in the fall of that year returned to his old home in Eastport. In April 1866 he was appointed Inspector of Customs at Houlton, by President Johnson, under Washington Long of Fort Fairfield as Collector of Customs for the Passamaquoddy District, in which Aroostook county was then classed. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Van Buren, Aroostook county, by President Grant. In 1873 Mr. Hatheway commenced business as a druggist in Houlton, where he has since conducted one of the handsomest and best-equipped drug stores in Aroostook county. In March 1892 he received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the Aroostook District, from President Cleveland, which office he still holds. Mr. Hatheway is exceptionally qualified for the duties of his position as a government official, by abundant experience, and by his courtesy, fairness and executive ability. He is an active member of the Houlton Board of Trade, and is greatly interested in the growth and development of the beautiful town of which he has been for nearly thirty-one years an honored resident. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in politics is a Democrat. He was married May 16, 1867, to Mary E. Noyes, of Eastport, Maine; they have no children living.

HERSEY, Ira Greenlief, Lawyer, Houlton, was born in Hodgdon, Aroostook county, Maine, March 31, 1858, son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth (White) Hersey. His American ancestor was William Hersey, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and from whom nearly all the Herseys in the United States have descended. He was educated in the common schools and at Houlton Academy (now Ricker Classical Institute), read law with Hon. Lyman S. Strickland of Houlton, and was admitted to the Aroostook County Bar at the September term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1880. Since admission to the Bar he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession in Houlton, where his energy and ability, and especially his successful advocacy in jury trials, have won for him a large and lucrative practice, and a reputation extending beyond the limits of Aroostook county. In politics Mr. Hersey has always been identified with Prohibition, having cast his first vote for that party. He was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Maine in the campaign of 1894, and during the canvass spoke on the platform in nearly all the cities and large towns of the state, for three weeks addressing audiences every night. The Lewiston Journal said of him: "Mr. Hersey is the Prohibition party backbone in Aroostook, and now that Volney Cushing is out of the state, he is the leader of the Cold Water brigade. He has all of Mr. Cushing's fire and grace and eloquence, and all a lawyer's logic."

IRA G. HERSEY.

Mr. Hersey's spacious and handsome offices in the Millar Block in Houlton are among the finest in the state. He is prominently identified with various fraternal orders and societies, is a Mason and a Knight Templar, has received all the degrees in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and is now serving as Captain of the Patriarchs Militant of Canton Houlton in the former order, and Deputy Grand Chancellor in the latter. He is a prominent layman in the Methodist Church, an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, and ex-State President of the Epworth League. He was married January 6, 1885, to Annie Dillen, of Houlton; they have no children.

JONAH, JOHN MARINER, M. D., Eastport, was born in the parish of Hillsborough, Albert county, New Brunswick, April 4, 1832, son of Peter and Eliza (Peck) Jonah. His father was the son of Henry, son of John Jonah, the first of the name who settled in that part of the country. His mother descended from the old Dutch stock which constituted a very large percentage of the nationalities that first settled that section of New Brunswick. It is worthy of note that his great grandmother, Mary, or Molly, the wife of Peter Lutz, lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and nineteen years; she had five sons and six daughters, and their descendants are legion. In that rural country the Dutch families were always in comfortable circumstances, they being farmers, lumbermen and mechanics. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of twelve children — three sons and nine daughters. He acquired his general education in the common schools, the Normal School at St. John and the Baptist Seminary in the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick. Graduating from the Normal School in 1855 with a first-class certificate for teaching, he was for some years a successful teacher in the Provincial schools, in every grade from the primary to the superior school which he taught in his native parish. A very valuable part of his education was received in the Sabbath School, being successively pupil, teacher and Superintendent of nine different schools during his active service in this mind-directing and Christianizing institution. He graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1860, among the honor graduates, since which time he has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, for seven years in the county of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, and for nearly thirty years in Eastport, Maine. In his profession Dr. Jonah has been noted as being self-reliant and ever ready to meet emergency cases, yet cautious and conservative. When practicing in New Brunswick he served as Assistant Surgeon of the Militia, Coroner, Chairman of the local School Board for four years, and Chairman of the Board of Registration of the Parish of Salisbury — the period of his incumbency of these several Provincial offices dating from 1861 to 1866. In Eastport he was City Physician four years, a member of the School Board one year, and in 1893 was Chairman of the Board of Registration. He also served as Medical Examiner for the United States Pension Department during President Cleveland's first administration. He has always been prominently identified with temperance work — was a member of the Sons of Temperance in 1853, and has since held memberships in all the leading temperance organizations wherever located. These include the Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, British Templars and Independent Order of Good Templars, being in 1866 Grand Worthy Chief Templar of New Brunswick. He has also been a member of the Masonic order since 1868, and of the Knights of Pythias since 1884. In New Brunswick Dr. Jonah was in 1852–4 in political accord with the Liberals, as represented by the Hons. L. A. Wilmot, S. L. Tilley, W. H. Steeves, Charles Fisher

JOHN M. JONAH.

and others. In 1865–7, during the campaign agitating the confederation of the Provinces into a Dominion, he fully endorsed that policy and gave all his energies to its accomplishment. In American politics he was a firm believer in Abraham Lincoln and his policy and administration, but was nine years in the United States before he became a voter. He then voted the Republican ticket until Grover Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency, since when, not always indorsing the Republican policy on several important national issues, he has exercised the right of voting for principles, not men. In religion he was born, educated and professed faith as a Baptist, was immersed by the

Rev. Daniel C. Eddy in 1858 in the Harvard Street Baptist Church in Boston, and possesses an abiding faith in New Testament Baptist principles as impressed by internal promptings. Dr. Jonah is a member of the Maine, New Brunswick, Maritime and Canadian medical associations, and of the Harvard Alumni Association of Boston. He was married November 14, 1861, to Charlotte Lovice Wood, of St. John, New Brunswick, a direct descendant of the English loyalists. They have had four sons and two daughters: Sylvester M., who died at the age of twenty years; Horace V., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1891, and now a practicing physician in Eastport; Minnie Agnes, married to Stanley E. Johnson of New Hampshire and now residing in Massachusetts; Emma Maud L., William E. and Edwin B. Jonah. The two younger boys are now in college, William proposing to embrace the medical profession and Edwin that of the law.

LANE, JOHN HARRIDAN, Merchant, Searsport, was born in Freeport, Maine, July 28, 1828, son of Cornelius and Almira (Smith) Lane. His father was a native of that part of Gloucester, Massachusetts, now known as Lanesville; his mother was born in Belfast, Maine, her parents having moved there from Exeter, New Hampshire. Soon after his birth the family removed from Freeport to Belfast, where both father and mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of six years. He was sent to Prospect (now Searsport) to be reared in the family of Amos H. Ellis, who were relatives on his mother's side. Here he grew up, receiving his education in the town schools and his training for active life in Mr. Ellis's grocery store as clerk. His independent business career began in 1848, when at the age of twenty he identified himself with the shipbuilding firm of McGilvery & Ross, which later became William McGilvery, with whom he continued until 1853. During this period he was also Agent for the first steamboat line touching at Searsport, and Agent for the first express company doing business there. In 1853 the Searsport Bank was established, and Mr. Lane was elected its first Cashier, but resigned in 1854 to take up his residence in Portland, having associated himself with William and John W. McGilvery, under the firm name of William McGilvery & Company, for the purpose of doing a ship-chandlery and commission business in that city. Returning to Searsport in 1857, he opened a ship-chandlery and grocery business, in connection with which he continued shipbuilding until 1882, since when he has been engaged in the coal business. From the very first of Mr. Lane's active business life he was always associated with the Hon. William McGilvery, the widely-known shipbuilder and shipowner. He has been prominently identified with all local improvements, and during his long residence in Searsport there has never been a movement in the line of public welfare in which he has not taken an active part. In 1863 he raised by subscription the funds for building Union Hall, the planning and construction of which he personally superintended. In the same year, as Agent of the Village School District, he built the Union District School House, one of the finest school buildings in Waldo county; and in 1865 he built a large store and Masonic Hall on Main street. Mr. Lane is also noted for the pride he takes in keeping up his wharf property and the water-front; and his handsome residence at the corner of Union and Roulston streets, and his cottage at Swan Lake, are models of taste and comfort. Mr. Lane is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religious faith. He was married November 21, 1855, to Mary E. Carver, daughter of John Carver, one of Searsport's greatest ship-

J. H. LANE.

builders. By this marriage were born George R., who died in infancy, and Elizabeth Carver Lane, who was married October 14, 1891, to L. G. Paine of Hartford, Connecticut, and died August 11, 1895, leaving an infant daughter: Elizabeth Paine.

LEAVITT, JUSTIN M., Register of Deeds for York County, was born in Limington, York County, Maine, April 7, 1846, son of Alvah and Margaret McArthur (Libby) Leavitt. His father was a farmer in Limington and Buxton, and he was

JUSTIN M. LEAVITT.

reared on a farm, meanwhile attending the public schools and latter Gorham (Maine) Seminary. At the age of seventeen, in 1864, he enlisted and served until near the close of the war in Company I, First Maine Heavy Artillery — the famous regiment that lost more men in battle than any other in the Union army. He was severely wounded at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 19, 1864, but continued in the service until discharged April 4, 1865, "by reason of wounds received in battle." After his return from the war he attended several terms of school, and remained at home on the farm summers, teaching winters, until in December 1871 he was appointed Mail Agent on the Portland & Rochester Railroad. Continuing on this route and on the same route extended to Nashua, New Hampshire, and Worcester, Massachusetts, until January 1878, he was then transferred to the Boston & Troy Railway Post-Office (the Hoosac Tunnel route), and subsequently was promoted to Head Clerk on this line. From this position he resigned January 1, 1883, to assume the duties of Register of Deeds for York County, at Alfred, to which office he was elected in September 1882, and which he still holds, having been successively re-elected for four years in 1886, 1890 and 1894. Mr. Leavitt lived in Limington until seven years of age, when his parents moved to Buxton, of which place he has since been a resident with the exception of about two years in Nashua, New Hampshire. He is a member of Buxton Masonic Lodge of West Buxton, Temple Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Rochester, New Hampshire, and Maine Council Royal and Select Masters of Saco, Maine; also of John H. Came Grand Army post of Buxton, Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Third Army Corps Union. Mr. Leavitt is also a member of the Home Market Club of Boston. He has always been a Republican in politics and active in political matters. He was married November 23, 1875, to Ella S. Greenfield, daughter of Charles Greenfield of Rochester, New Hampshire; they have no children.

McDONALD, JOHN ANGUS, M. D., East Machias, was born in Machias, Maine, August 28, 1866, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Calligan) McDonald. His grandparents on the paternal side came to Nova Scotia from Scotland, and his maternal grandparents came from Ireland and settled in East Machias. He received his early education in the public schools and at Machias High School, from which he graduated in April 1883. The following year he entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1886, receiving one of nine prizes for scholarship in surgery, in a class numbering two hundred and fifty-six members. Entering at once upon the practice of medicine at Machias, he continued in that place until 1889, when he moved to East Machias, where he has since resided. He was Town Physician of Machias for two years, 1888–9, and since 1883 has been a member of the United States Pension Examining Board at Machias, in which he is now serving as Secretary. Besides having a large and lucrative

practice, Dr. McDonald is interested in the breeding of trotting horses — being the owner of the fast trotting stallion Trombone (2.27¼) and the fast mare Nellie Mac. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits, and is a Trustee of the Central Washington Agricultural Society. He has served as Supervisor of Schools in East Machias, and in 1895 was elected Chairman of the School Board, to which office he was re-elected in 1896. Dr. McDonald is not a society or club man, and belongs to no organizations, finding in his own family his most enjoyable companionships. He has always been a strong Democrat in politics, but was never a candidate for any political office, other than in local affairs. He was married January 12, 1889, to Effie M. Harmon, of Machiasport, Maine, who died February 2, 1892, leaving two children: Sarah E. and Effie H. McDonald. In 1895, May 25, he was again married, to Mrs. Sarah Thurlow, of East Machias; he has a step-daughter by this marriage: Lillian A. Thurlow.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

McKUSICK, Marshall Noah, Calais, was born in Baring, Washington county, Maine, March 7, 1841, son of Levi E. and Fannie A. (Marshall) McKusick. His paternal grandparents, Noah and Mary E. (Estes) McKusick, were of Scotch descent. He received his early education in the common schools, and at Milltown (New Brunswick) Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1860. Commencing at the age of fifteen, he taught school in autumns and winters for five years. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Maine Battery, and served nearly four years. He participated in nearly all the great battles of the Peninsula and the Army of the Potomac, was three times wounded, and was mustered out as First Lieutenant. After the war he followed various occupations for a time, meanwhile taking up the study of law, and after admission to the Bar in 1870, established himself in Calais, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. Mr. McKusick has attained a high standing in his profession, and enjoys a very large practice, having great success with juries and the courts. He is also interested in the St. Croix Cotton Mills, the Calais Shoe Factory, the Calais Creamery and the lumber industry, and has been

MARSHALL N. McKUSICK

connected with most of the important business enterprises on the St. Croix River. He has always been a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in political matters in Calais and throughout the county and state. He was a Representative to the Legislature in 1880–1–2, and was one of the leaders of the House and Speaker pro tem. during

most of the session of 1881. In the "count-out," so called by the Republicans, when the combination held the State House, he was the first member to enter the Representative Hall, and took a very active part in getting and holding the possession until the court decided in favor of the Republicans. While in the House he served on the Judiciary Committee, and was a member of the Committee that revised the statutes of the state. From 1882 to 1886 Mr. McKusick was Postmaster of Calais, was Mayor of the city in 1886–7–8, was Deputy Collector of Customs for five years, and at present holds the office of City Solicitor. He has been twice married —first, in December 1861, to Mary Henry, who died in November 1867, leaving one child: Ada, now the wife of Hobart Allen of Dennysville, Maine. His second marriage was in January 1872, to Lucy J. Bassford, daughter of Asher and Jane Bassford of Calais; they have six children: Mina G., Edith H., Marshall N., Jr, Maud, Ethel and James G. Blaine McKusick.

MURRAY, Benjamin Bixby, of Pembroke, was born in Norway, Oxford county, Maine, son of Rev. Benjamin B. Murray, who was born in Hartland, Vermont, and whose father, John Murray, was born in Dundee, Scotland. John Murray married Rachael Bixby, of Topsfield, Massachusetts. Benjamin B., father of the subject of this sketch, married Deborah Hooper, of Freeport, Maine. Her father was David Hooper, who was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, and her mother was Deborah Rogers of Bath, Maine. His early years were passed mainly in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, and his general education was received in the common and high schools of that town. Entering upon the study of law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1857, and was engaged in practice at Pembroke, Maine, until the commencement of the Civil War. In April 1861, while holding the position of Judge Advocate with the rank of Major on the staff of Major-General Butler, of the First Division of Militia of Maine, he was ordered to report for duty at Bangor, to assist in organizing the regiments raised in Eastern Maine under the first call of the President for troops. Later he recruited a company for the Fifteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers and was commissioned Captain of Company A of that regiment, which was ordered South to join the New England division in the expedition against New Orleans. The regiment landed at Ship Island near the mouth of the Mississippi, in April 1862, and a few weeks later proceeded up the river to New Orleans. Its history during that period is well-known. In August 1862 Captain Murray was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the autumn following was placed in command. He served in Louisiana, Florida and Texas, being at the capture of Forts Semmes and Esperanza, in Texas, and participating in all the battles of the Red River campaign of 1864, including Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Mansura and Cane River Crossing, in Louisiana. In July

B. B. MURRAY.

1864 he came North and assisted in driving General Early's army from the vicinity of Washington, and also took part in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. In the fall and winter of 1864–5 he was stationed at Kearneysville, in command of the troops on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. After the surrender of Lee, Colonel Murray was again sent South with his regiment, on service for a time at Savannah, Georgia, and then being transferred to South Carolina. Subsequently he was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department, on the staff of Major-General Q. A. Gilmore, with headquarters at Hilton Head, and later held the same

position on the staff of General Charles Devens, who succeeded General Gilmore as Department Commander. In October of that year he received his commission as Colonel, but depleted ranks prevented muster. He was twice breveted by the President, the second time as Brigadier-General, dating from March 13, 1865, and remained in the service until July 1866, when he was honorably discharged, having served nearly five years. After leaving the volunteer service, he was appointed Captain in the regular army and ordered to New Orleans for duty, but in consequence of impaired health the appointment was declined. In 1868 General Murray was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Maine. In 1869 he was State Senator from Washington county, and in the following year was renominated for a second term, but declined, having been appointed to succeed General John C. Caldwell as Adjutant-General of Maine, in which office he served until 1876. In the summer of the Centennial year he was appointed Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, and soon after was appointed Assistant Financial Agent of the United States at London, England. In this capacity he went to England in charge of ten millions in United States bonds, and remained there until 1877, in connection with the refunding of the national debt. While in London he assisted in the sale of bonds amounting to over a hundred million dollars, occupying for office purposes rooms in the banking house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, with whom large transactions took place. Upon his return to Maine, General Murray was elected to the Legislature from Pembroke, and in March 1878 he was appointed United States Marshal for Maine, to succeed the Hon. S. S. Marble, which office he held for four years, when he resumed the practice of law at Pembroke. In March 1889 he was appointed one of the Valuation Commissioners of the State, by Governor Burleigh, and served until the work of that Board was completed, in the month of March, 1891, after which he was engaged in the practice of law until the fall of 1896, when he was again elected to the House of Representatives of Maine for the period of two years. In the summer of 1896 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. General Murray was married March 28, 1853, to Fanny G. Farnsworth, of Pembroke, who died February 20, 1894; they had one son: Elmer F. Murray, born April 10, 1857, died August 26, 1861.

PERRY, Henry Otis, American Express Agent at Fort Fairfield, was born in Richmond, Kennebec county, Maine, February 2, 1831, son of David and Martha (Robinson) Perry. His early life was spent on a farm. After attending the common schools he fitted for college at Litchfield (Maine) Academy, and became a clerk for a time in a drygoods store at Gardiner, Maine. In 1857 he went to Minnesota, where he worked at carpentering for two or three years, and then returning to Maine, came to Aroostook county and settled at Mars Hill in 1861. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Thirty-first Maine Regiment, was promoted rapidly from Orderly Ser-

HENRY O. PERRY.

geant to First Lieutenant of Company E, and later to Captain of the same company, and served with distinction to the end of the war. From 1870 to 1876 he was engaged in the insurance business in Blaine, Aroostook county. In the latter year he came to Fort Fairfield, where he has since resided: his insurance agency having now been twenty-six years established. In 1895 he was appointed Agent of the American Express Company, in connection with the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, which position he now holds. He has also held a commission as Trial Justice for twenty-eight years. Mr. Perry is and always has been a Republican in politics. Although never an office-seeker, he has held various

town offices, and for six years served on the Board of County Commissioners. In 1867–8 he represented Mars Hill in the State Legislature, and in the latter year was also one of the Presidential Electors of Maine in the national campaign that resulted in the election of Grant for President. During the administrations of Garfield and Arthur, and also under Harrison, he was Deputy Collector of Customs at Fort Fairfield, his terms covering eight years in all. Mr. Perry was married May 1, 1853, to Susan Ellen Blanchard, of Richmond, Maine, who died December 22, 1859, leaving one child, Mary L., now Mrs. George P. Witham of Caribou, Maine. He was again married November 4, 1860, to Mary Ellen Preble, of Richmond, Maine, by whom he had three children: Martha Alice, now married and residing in Fort Fairfield; Maria Olive, married, residing in Woburn, Massachusetts; and Henry Warren Perry, married and residing in Fort Fairfield. His second wife died January 7, 1870, and in 1871, March 11, he was a third time married, to Hattie Ruby Witham, of Easton, Maine. They have four children: Charles Augustus, married, a resident of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; David Frank, unmarried; Chadbourne Whitmore, unmarried, and in the office with his father, and Elsie Louise, unmarried and residing at home.

POWERS, LLEWELLYN, Governor of Maine, was born in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine, in 1838, son of Arba and Naomi (Mathews) Powers. Many of his father's relations and ancestors have been clergymen and college graduates, and one was a graduate of Harvard. His mother was a schoolteacher before marriage. His father was a farmer and lumberman — not rich, but in comfortable circumstances — who had settled in Pittsfield as a pioneer, and there built a log house in which Llewellyn, the eldest of ten children, was born. Of the eight boys, six became successful practitioners of the law, and the youngest, Frederick A. Powers of Houlton, is the present Attorney-General of Maine. Llewellyn was eight years of age when the family moved out of the primitive dwelling into a more pretentious home. Although the parents had acquired by hard work and earnest effort the fair competence and independence that comes to the successful farmer, yet they had a large family to rear and maintain, and the eldest son left home to make his way in the world at a time when he had little else than his birthright of brains, pluck and splendid physique to aid him in starting upon his career. After attending the common schools of Pittsfield, he fitted for college at the Maine academies of St. Albans and Waterville, the latter now Coburn Classical Institute, and entered Colby University in the class of 1861, but left in his second year to enter the Albany University Law School, where he graduated in December 1860. In 1860 he was admitted to the New York Bar in Albany, and in December of that year was admitted to the Somerset County Bar of Maine, at Norridgewock. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the District

LLEWELLYN POWERS.

and Circuit Courts of the United States, and also to the Suffolk Bar at Boston, Massachusetts. In January 1861 he settled in Houlton, Aroostook county, where he has since been actively engaged in law practice until within the past few years, with the exception of a four-years period when he resided in Brookline, Massachusetts, practicing his profession in Boston. The young lawyer soon built up a large and lucrative practice in Aroostook county. In 1864 he was elected County Attorney, and served in that office six years. In 1869 he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Aroostook, and served four years, declining a re-appointment tendered him in 1873.

In 1873–4, 1874–5, 1875–6 and 1883 he represented Houlton in the State Legislature, where his services were of a character and importance that showed him to be a sagacious political leader and gave promise of a more brilliant future. During his Legislative service he reported, from an evenly divided Judiciary Committee of which he was Chairman, advocated, and carried through the bill abolishing capital punishment. In 1876 he was elected Representative to Congress from the Fourth District, and in 1878 was re-nominated by acclamation, but owing to the Greenback craze that swept the state in that year, he was among the Republican Congressional candidates, including the present United States Senator Hale, who failed of an election. Mr. Powers then determined to give up politics and, aside from taking an active part in political campaigns, give his attention to his private interests, which had become very extensive, including the ownership and management of large tracts of timber land, including some of the finest in the state. In 1892, however, his friends prevailed upon him to re-enter public life, and he was again elected to the Legislature in that year, where his wise counsels, wide experience and leadership qualities were at once recognized, and his influence in shaping legislation resulted in some of the best measures which passed that body. On the assembling of the Legislature of 1895, to which he was re-elected, he was unanimously chosen, by the Republican members, Speaker of the House. In 1896 he was nominated for Governor of Maine without opposition, and was elected in September by the largest majority ever given a Maine gubernatorial candidate. Governor Powers' strong personality is impressed upon one at sight, his face and figure being cast in the mould of those who are leaders of men. A swarthy complexion, keen but kindly eyes, and hair worn quite long — the exceeding blackness of which is unrelieved by a single touch of the nearly sixty years of his active life — enhance the dominant characteristics of his features. He is the most approachable of men, frank and open in his opposition as well as loyal and whole-hearted in his favor. He is a fine public speaker, persuasive and eloquent, and very effective in his appeals to reason. As an opponent he is worthy of any man's steel, and he fights as fearlessly as he champions. "Lew," as he has long been familiarly called, though one of the shrewdest of political generals, has always had the reputation of doing as he agrees, and his promise of support is conceded to be as good as a written contract. He is eminently a man of affairs, possesses great executive ability, extended experience in legislation and thorough acquaintance with the affairs of state. He is a staunch believer in the principles and policy of the Republican party, and from his first vote has always supported its measures and candidates. For more than thirty years he has taken an active part in every political campaign in Maine, and at various times has done effective work upon the stump in Massachusetts, New York, and even in far Western states. He has always opposed all schemes savoring of national repudiation and dishonor, is a firm believer in sound currency, and an advocate of a revenue system that, while supplying the needs of government, shall afford protection to American industries and workingmen, and give American manufacturers the preference in American markets. It is nowhere doubted that in his hands as Executive of the State the business interests of Maine will be safe and well cared for, and that his gubernatorial administration will be thoroughly Republican without being offensively partisan. Governor Powers is the owner of a principality in the wild lands of Northern Maine, being the possessor of no less than one hundred and ninety thousand acres of forest territory in Aroostook, Penobscot and Somerset counties. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of several social and political clubs. He was married December 25, 1886, to Martha A. Averill, of Lincoln, Maine. They have four children: Walter A., aged 8; Martha Pauline, aged 6; Doris Virginia, aged 4, and Ralph A. Powers, aged two years.

PUTNAM, Harry Lyman, M. D., Houlton, was born in Houlton, September 9, 1863, son of Lyman O. and Martha A. (Packard) Putnam. His grandparents came from Massachusetts as early settlers of Houlton, and were of English descent. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at Houlton Academy (now Ricker Classical Institute), and graduated from Colby University in 1886. During his student life from 1880 to 1886 he taught in various public schools of Maine, and from 1886 to 1888 was Principal of the High School at Deep River, Connecticut. Entering upon the study of medicine, he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1890, and since graduation has practiced his profession continuously at Houlton, with good success. Dr. Putnam has occupied the position of

Superintendent of Public Schools of Houlton since 1891. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine and the Bellevue Alumni Association, also of the Odd Fellows fraternity and the college society of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. In politics he

HARRY L. PUTNAM.

is a Republican. He was married May 14, 1891, to Gertrude M. Bass, of Scotland, Connecticut; they have one child: Donald E. Putnam.

ROLLINS, ALBERT GEORGE, was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Maine, 1859, eldest son of George A. and Margaret Carleton Rollins. He was educated at Oak Grove Seminary, the famous Friends' School at Vassalboro, Maine, and during intervals of schooling up to the age of fourteen hardened his muscles and trained himself for the rough combat of this world by work on a farm. He had an inborn taste for books, which he gratified at every opportunity; but in practical life his bent was toward the mercantile profession. In 1874 he entered the drygoods business at Augusta, the State Capital; and February 21, 1876, came to Portland and entered the employ of the widely-known business house of Owen, Moore & Company. In the latter part of the eighties he became a member of the firm, and upon its reorganization as a corporation became its General Manager. Time has shown that he made no mistake in the choice of a career; for he is generally recognized as a sagacious business man who combines soundness of judgment with rare executive ability. Mr. Rollins has not permitted the cares of business to disturb his early tastes and distract him entirely from the leisurely side of life. He indulges his love for literature and for society, is fond of travel, having traveled extensively all over this country and made several European trips. Interested in politics, his judgment has often been consulted by party managers. He has always been a Republican, casting his first vote in 1881 for William Senter, that year chosen Mayor of Portland, but has persistently refused to permit his name to be used for elective office. His interest in state and national affairs, and his prominence in the councils of the Republican party, attracted the attention of Governor Cleaves, who in 1893 appointed him to the post of Military Sec-

ALBERT G. ROLLINS.

retary, with the rank of Major, upon his staff. There he has made an admirable record and won the esteem of all associated with him, in military or civil life. Major Rollins is known among those who know him best as one of the brightest of men in conversation, quick and brilliant in repartee, with a fund of appropriate anecdote always at command.

In short, he is a young man who has made a success in everything undertaken. Major Rollins is a member of the Portland and Athletic clubs, the Portland Society of Art, Portland Yacht Club, Maine Genealogical Society, and honorary member of the Lincoln Club of his city. He was married February 21, 1894, to Caroline Ricker, daughter of Hon. Joseph S. Ricker of Deering, Maine, who is one of the most prominent railroad men in the country. Two sons have been born to them: Joseph Ricker and Richard Rollins.

SHEAD, EDWARD EDES, President of the Frontier National Bank, Eastport, was born in Eastport, February 9, 1835, son of Oliver and Sophia Jones (Johnson) Shead. His grandfather, Oliver Shead, was one of the earlier settlers of Eastport, was the first Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1807, was the first Postmaster of Eastport, and held many public offices. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant in the eighth generation from John and Priscilla Alden, "famous in the history and legendary poetry of Massachusetts." He was educated in the public schools of Eastport, and at the age of twenty-one, in September 1856, commenced business as a druggist and apothecary, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Shead has been President of the Frontier National Bank since 1885, was one of the Selectmen of Eastport in 1886 and 1887, and has served for a number of years as a member of the Superintending School Committee. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Eastern Lodge of Masons, of Eastport. He was married September 16, 1868, to Lucia Wadsworth, daughter of the late S. B. Wadsworth of Eastport, and granddaughter of General Peleg Wadsworth of Hiram, Maine, an officer of the Revolution and a friend of Washington. They have two children: Oliver Wadsworth Shead, born November 6, 1869, a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1893, also a graduate of the New York Law School, and now practicing law in Boston; and Edward Wadsworth Shead, born February 9, 1874, at present a student at Brown University.

EDWARD E. SHEAD.

SMITH, HILLMAN, Mayor of Auburn 1894-6, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, April 4, 1835, son of John L. and Harriet (Footman) Smith, of Irish and English ancestry. He was educated in the common schools and academy at Hampden, and at Bucksport (Maine) Seminary, and received his training for active life in working on a farm and teaching school. Subsequently he was for eight years in the grocery business, and in the wholesale and retail ice business for three years. He enlisted in the army August 28, 1861, at the age of twenty-six, and on September 7 following was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company K, Eighth Maine Regiment; was twice promoted, and was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, October 16, 1864, as Captain of his company. From 1870 to 1883 Mr. Smith resided in Lewiston, where he served on the School Board and as a member of the City Council, and from 1879 to January 1883 as City Marshal. In the fall of 1882 he was elected Sheriff of Androscoggin County, moving to Auburn, the county seat, January 1, 1883, where he has since resided — as Sheriff and Jailor from January 1883 to January 1887. Since that time he has been a member of the Auburn School Board for four years, has been a member of both branches of the city government, and a member of the Water Board. In March 1894 he was elected Mayor of Auburn, which office he held by re-election until March 1896. On November 20, 1896, he was ap-

pointed, by the Governor, Warden of the Maine State Prison at Thomaston for four years, assuming the duties of that office on December 1 following. Mr. Smith was married August 28, 1862, to Sarah J. Perry, of Augusta, Maine; they have two children

HILLMAN SMITH.

living: Dr. Addison R. Smith of Freeport, Maine, and Mrs. Bessie Smith Little of Auburn.

SWAN, CHARLES EDWARD, M. D., Calais, was born in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, September 5, 1822, son of Francis and Hannah (Child) Swan. He comes of good medical ancestry. His American ancestor was Henry Swan of Salem, Massachusetts, who came from Kent, England, in 1638. Dr. Thomas Swan, only son of the foregoing, was a leading physician in his time in Boston, and the latter's son Thomas, a Harvard graduate in 1689, was also a practicing physician in Boston. William Swan, founder of the family in Maine, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came to the state in 1794, was an officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolution. The father of Charles Edward removed from Winslow to Calais in 1834, where he died in 1862 at the age of seventy-seven. His mother was the daughter of James Child, a prominent citizen of Augusta, Maine. Charles Edward Swan received his early education in the common schools and at Washington Academy, East Machias, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844. At once entering the Medical Department of that institution, the Maine Medical School, he graduated as M. D. in 1847 and commenced practice in Calais, where he has since continued. Dr. Swan was a Delegate from the Maine Medical Society to the convention of the American Medical Association at Detroit, Michigan, in 1853. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, also of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick, and is on the Consulting Staff of the Maine General Hospital at Portland. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican to the present time. Dr. Swan was married in September 1849 to Mary D. Downes, of Calais, who died in July 1851; there were two

CHAS. E. SWAN.

children, both now deceased. He was again married September 8, 1890, to Mrs. Minerva H. Horton.

TALBOT, JOHN COFFIN, Lawyer, East Machias, was born in East Machias, November 3, 1816, son of John Coffin and Mary (Foster) Talbot. John C. Talbot, the father, was a son of Peter and Lucy

(Hammond) Talbot of Stoughton, Massachusetts, married in 1771, and settled in East Machias, Maine, in 1773. Peter Talbot, his great-grandfather, was a Captain in the Revolutionary army. His mother was a daughter of John Foster, third son of Colonel Benjamin Foster, who was born in New Hampshire in 1726, was a soldier in the first French and Indian War under Sir William Pepperell, was in the battle at the capture of Louisburg, which was fought on his nineteenth birthday, and was also in the second French War under General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga; he came with his wife from Scarboro, Maine, to East Machias in 1765, and was the

JOHN C. TALBOT.

chief leader in originating and planning the first naval engagement of the Revolution, which resulted in the capture of the British armed schooner Margaretta, at Machias, June 12, 1775. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the town schools, also by home instruction from one of the best of mothers, and at Washington Academy in East Machias, which he entered at seven years of age. He worked at lumbering, in the woods, on the river and at the sawmill, and also upon a hard and rocky farm, from 1832 to 1837. In the latter year he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from that institution in 1839, having the valedictory oration assigned to him, and being elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After studying law in the office of Hon. J. A. Lowell at East Machias, he was admitted to the Bar at Ellsworth, October 24, 1840. From 1840 to 1862 he practiced law at Lubec, removing in the latter year to East Machias, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession, relieved by active work on the farm. Mr. Talbot has not only conducted a large law business, but has been active and prominent in public affairs, and has served in many important public offices. He was Deputy Collector of Customs at Lubec, Maine, from October 1, 1843, to April 18, 1848; Deputy British Vice-Consul 1843–8; Representative to the Legislature from Lubec 1849–53 inclusive, also in 1856–7, and in 1853 was Speaker of the House of Representatives; was candidate for Governor in 1876, receiving a larger vote than was ever before cast in Maine for a Democratic gubernatorial candidate; Representative from East Machias for a continuous period 1880-90 inclusive; and Chairman of the Legislative Committee to the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration, at New York, April 30, 1889; has been a Trustee of Washington Academy since 1859; was a Selectman of East Machias for twenty-two years, and Town Clerk for twenty-one years. He has been a member of Washington Lodge of Masons since 1848, serving as Worshipful Master of that body for eight or ten years, and has been District Deputy Grand Master of the Eastern District in the Grand Lodge of Maine. He is also Vice-President of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and since 1874 has been President of the East Machias Public Library Association. In politics he has been always a Democrat, and has served as State Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856, and as District Delegate to the National Conventions at Philadelphia in August 1866, and at New York in 1868. Mr. Talbot is still hale, hearty and vigorous, is much interested in all public improvements, and in the progress of scientific knowledge, and very hopeful of its results in the elevation of humanity, physically, intellectually and morally. He has never had occasion to employ a physician, and although nearing four-score years, "his eye is not dimmed nor his nervous force abated." He was married December 10, 1849, to Clara Antoinette Wass, daughter of David and Hadasseh Wass of Addison, Maine; she died October 30, 1878, and in 1880 he was again married, to Esther B. Wass, a sister of his first wife. There were six children:

Mary H., married Prentiss M. Woodman of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Annie M., married Rev. S. V. Cole of Taunton, Massachusetts; John C., Jr. (deceased); Frank M. Talbot of New York City; William H. (deceased) and Esther B. Talbot, now a teacher in Minneapolis.

TALBOT, James Rich, Lumber Manufacturer and Shipbuilder, East Machias, was born in East

JAMES R. TALBOT.

Machias, February 7, 1819, son of M. Jones and Betsey (Rich) Talbot. He is a grandson on the paternal side of Peter Talbot of Stoughton, Massachusetts, and Lucy Hammond of Boston; and on the maternal side, of Samuel Rich and Sarah Bracy of Ware, Massachusetts. He received his education in the common schools and at Washington Academy in East Machias. In 1842 he commenced lumbering and shipbuilding, and has continued actively engaged in the lumbering business to the present time. Mr. Talbot has filled various town offices in East Machias, having been Selectman from 1860 to 1882 inclusive and again in 1885, and served as Town Treasurer in 1883. He was also a member of the Maine Legislature for eight successive sessions, 1860 to 1879, serving as State Senator from Washington county in 1875 and 1879, and in 1873 was a candidate for Speaker of the House. In politics Mr. Talbot is a Democrat. He was a Delegate to the Chicago National Convention in 1864, Presidential Elector for his Congressional District in 1876, and a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1888 to 1893. He was married October 19, 1846, to Caroline D. Foster, who died March 20, 1877. In 1878, December 23, he was again married, to Elizabeth T. Burrall, of East Machias; they have four children: James R., Marion, Rebecca B. and Jones Harold Talbot.

THOMAS, Calvin Philbrick, M. D., Brewer, was born in Newburg, Penobscot county, Maine, December 5, 1850, son of James Thomas, Jr., and Mary J. (Philbrick) Thomas. His paternal grandparents were James Thomas, a native of Lincolnville, Maine, but a resident of Newburg, Maine, and Sally Bussy, born in Newburg, Maine. On the maternal side his grandfather was William Philbrick,

CALVIN P. THOMAS.

born in Tamworth, New Hampshire, and his grandmother was Sally Stimpson, born in Searsport, Maine. He received his early education in the public schools of Newburg and at Hampden (Maine) Academy, and attended Bowdoin Medical College for two years. The last year of his medical course was spent at Dartmouth, from which institu-

tion he graduated in November 1875. Subsequently he studied for six winter terms at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In February 1876 he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Brewer, where he has since continued. Dr. Thomas is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Mt. Moriah Chapter, St. John's Commandery, and Maine Sovereign Consistory Scottish Rite, in the Masonic order, also a member of Wildey Odd Fellows Lodge of Brewer. In politics he is a Republican. He was married December 30, 1876, to Mary E. Merrill, of East Eddington, Maine; they have two sons: Calvin M. and Frank H. Thomas.

TWITCHELL, FRITZ HENRY, Mayor of Bath 1891–2, was born in Portland, Maine, November

FRITZ H. TWITCHELL.

15, 1855, son of Thomas E. and Dolly G. (Barker) Twitchell. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Portland High School in 1872, and for several years after graduation was in the wholesale drygoods business in Portland, with the houses of Locke, Twitchell & Company and Twitchell, Chapman & Company. In 1879 he came to Bath, where he has since resided, and where he early became associated in the management of many corporations in which Bath capital is largely interested. Mr. Twitchell has been active in the promotion of all enterprises that in his judgment would conduce to the public welfare of the Shipbuilding City, and has long enjoyed to an unlimited extent the especial confidence of the business community. He is connected with the Worumbo Manufacturing Company of Lisbon Falls as wool buyer and as Clerk of the Corporation, is Treasurer of the Androscoggin Waterpower Company of Lisbon Falls, Treasurer of the Bath Street Railway and Bath Gas and Electric Company, and is interested and a Director in various other manufacturing, lighting and street-railway corporations. Mr. Twitchell was elected a member of the Bath City Council in 1882, 1884–5–6–7, 1889 and 1896, and served as President of that body 1884–7 and 1896. In 1891 he was elected Mayor of Bath, to which office he was re-elected in 1892. He is now serving his second term as Representative in the Maine Legislature. Mr. Twitchell is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mount Vernon Chapter, Portland Council, Dunlap Commandery, Rose Croix Chapter Perfection Lodge, Portland Council Maine Consistory, Royal Order of Scotland, and Aleppo Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Maine, and in 1890 was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Maine, in which order he is a member of Patten Lodge of Bath. He is also a member of the Sagadahoc Club of Bath, Abnaki Club of Augusta, Cumberland Club of Portland, Exchange Club of Boston, Lotus Club of New York and the Troy Club of Troy, New York. In politics Mr. Twitchell is a Republican. He was married June 26, 1881, to Emma P. Harding, daughter of Colonel E. K. Harding of Bath; they have one child.

VICKERY, PELEG O., Founder and President of the Vickery & Hill Publishing Company, Augusta, was born in Danville, Androscoggin county, Maine, sixty years ago. After attending the common schools and working on the home farm until the age of sixteen, he took an academic course and fitted himself for a teacher. His tastes and desires however were inclined toward business rather than to the teaching profession, and instead of engaging in the work for which he had received an especial training, he entered that best of all preparatory schools for an

active life, the printing office. He followed this business until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he offered his services to his country, entered the army and served with distinction about a year, then returning to Maine and opening a small job-printing office in Augusta. In this business he continued for some years, during which time his restless and ambitious spirit prompted him to give earnest and comprehensive study to the publishing question. After much consideration and investigation of the subject, he reached the conclusion that the vast body of people throughout the world were almost entirely unsupplied with light literature. There were various high-class magazines and bound novels for people of abundant means, and a cheap class of literature of a highly sensational character for others; but light fiction of a healthy order and real merit for the common people did not exist. He was impressed with the belief that a monthly story-paper of good literary merit, adapted to the tastes and the purses of the great middle class, would be a popular innovation and prove a good investment. Inspired with this idea, he began in 1874 the publication of Vickery's Fireside Visitor, which within a couple of years had attained a circulation of one hundred and sixty-five thousand copies monthly. With the wonderful growth of the paper's circulation, stimulated by the advertising which he scattered broadcast over the country, the business assumed large proportions, and it became necessary to remove from the leased quarters, which he then occupied, into a large building which in 1879 he erected and fitted for himself. In the meantime the citizens of Augusta, mindful of the remarkable push and energy which Mr. Vickery was showing in his own business affairs, and desirous of manifesting their appreciation of him as a man and fellow-citizen, had elected him for five consecutive years Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to the City Council one year, and to the Board of Aldermen two years. In 1878, in recognition of the fact that "his reputation and financial success have been achieved by integrity, fidelity to business trusts, and vigilant and persevering industry," he was elected one of Augusta's Representatives to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1879. In 1880 and again in 1881 he was elected Mayor of Augusta by large majorities, and in 1882 was re-elected to that office without opposition. While thus rapidly mounting the ladder of political success, Mr. Vickery's publishing business grew to such an extent that he was compelled to retire from the political arena and devote himself entirely to the interests of his publications. At this time his only daughter was married to a young Maine physician, Dr. John F. Hill, recently graduated from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and who had come to Augusta to settle in his profession. The demands of the business having become too great for one man to supervise its details and carry its responsibilities alone, without endangering his health, Dr. Hill was prevailed upon to enter into partnership, under the firm name of Vickery & Hill. The business continued to develop with striking rapidity. Commencing on the same lines of success as marked the career of the Fireside

P. O. VICKERY.

Visitor, were successively established Happy Hours, Hearth and Home, and Good Stories, papers designed for home reading wherever the English tongue is spoken. The continual growth of the printing plant necessary to do the increasing work necessitated an enlargement of the building, which was made. But even with this extension the limit of floor room was soon reached, and a new departure became necessary. With the usual energy and enterprise, preparations were made to displace the splendid lot of presses that were then working on the papers. In less than a year the old plant of presses was abandoned and sold, and a new giant rotary-cut, perfecting press was working out a hun-

dred thousand papers like Frank Leslie's every day. Only a practical printer can fully appreciate the dazzling magnificence of this accomplishment. Since then the growth of the business has continued, and in less than a year a second press of the same kind was added, and immense as is the present capacity of the printing plant, it is none too large to meet the demands upon it which come from the vast and continually increasing distribution of the company's publications. Started with the idea of filling a real want of the people, they have been carried on in that single line until they have gained a circulation amounting to over a million and a half a month, going into the homes throughout every part and section of this country and Canada. Mr. Vickery has found time to engage in various banking, railroad, summer-resort and other outside business enterprises, as well as to cultivate his mind and to enjoy the rational rewards which come to the successful man. He is highly respected and esteemed by all his fellow-townsmen, who appreciate the fact that notwithstanding his wealth, position and successes, he is always to them simply the neighbor and genial friend, living simply and unostentatiously, with a hand ready to help his fellow-man or less fortunate neighbor, and ever ready to lend his assistance to push on any meritorious work or enterprise of a public nature with both brains and capital.

HILL, JOHN FREMONT, M. D., President of the Augusta National Bank, Augusta, born in Eliot, York county, Maine, October 29, 1855, was the son of William and Miriam (Leighton) Hill. His ancestors on both sides have been distinguished public men in their day, and the public spirit and interest in the affairs of the state which characterize the subject of this sketch seem to be hereditary. Dr. Hill's father, William Hill of Eliot, was in the sixth generation of direct descent from John Hill of Dover. This John Hill was born in England in 1624, and came to this country about the middle of the century. He seems to have been a somewhat rebellious subject, for he was sued for trespass by Sir John Mason, the original grantee of the Province of New Hampshire, and afterwards was summoned before the Court at Great Island for using treasonable language in saying that "he did judge that neither the King nor Mr. Mason had anything to do here." His son Joseph was born in 1658, and lived in Dover until after 1696, in which year he bought land in Kittery, and moved there soon after the purchase. Samuel Hill, great-great-grandson of John Hill of Dover, married Betsy Rawson in 1799, and their son William was the father of the subject of this sketch. Miss Betsy Rawson, who thus became Dr. Hill's grandmother, was a direct descendant of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay from 1650 to 1686. Edward Rawson was born in England in 1615, and was descended from a sister of Edmund Grindal, "the most worthily renowned Archbishop of Canterbury" in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Hill's mother was Miriam Leighton, eldest daughter of Andrew

JOHN F. HILL.

Leighton of Eliot, who frequently represented his district in the State Legislature, and was State Senator for a number of years. The Leighton family began in this country with Captain William Leighton, who settled in Kittery in 1650, near the river side at a point afterwards named Leighton's Fort. His son, John Leighton, was a Representative to the General Court in 1704 and 1714, and was also Sheriff of York County. Town meetings were held in his house, and when Sir William Pepperell came to preside at the first term of the Court of General Sessions the same place was used for a court room. His son William was a Selectman of Kittery with Sir William Pepperell on the first board at the incor-

poration of the town, and, curiously enough, married in 1720, Sarah Hill, daughter of Major John Hill of Berwick. Deacon William Leighton, great-grandfather of Miriam, was a strong Puritan in his religious views, and in 1774 recommended "the withdrawal of all commerce and dealings with those who have assented to the enslaving of a free people." He also assisted in the raising of one hundred and twelve men who went to join the army in Cambridge in 1775, and he held the office of Sheriff of the County and was a Justice of the Peace. Sarah Catherine Odiorne, wife of Andrew Leighton, and grandmother of Dr. Hill, was directly descended from Sir John Mason, the original grantee of the Province of New Hampshire. Her grandfather, Daniel Odiorne, married into the Vickery family, an example which was followed about a century later by her grandson, the subject of this sketch. John F. Hill was educated at South Berwick (Maine) Academy and the Putnam School in Newburyport, Massachusetts, studied medicine, and graduated at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, completing his studies in his profession at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. After leaving college Dr. Hill practiced medicine for about a year in Boothbay Harbor, but very soon decided to devote his attention to a business career. In 1879 he came to Augusta, and went into business with P. O. Vickery, and soon after became his partner, under the firm name of Vickery & Hill. This firm is one of the largest publishing houses now in the business, and their publications are read from one end of the land to the other. Under the able management of these two gentlemen the business has prospered greatly, and they have now one of the best equipped publishing offices in the country. In 1889 Dr. Hill was elected Representative from Augusta to the Maine Legislature, and served on the committees of Banks and Banking, and of Railroads, Telegraphs and Expresses. In 1891 he was again elected Representative, and served as Chairman of the House Committee on Railroads. In August 1892 he was nominated by acclamation as Senator from Kennebec County, and sat in the Legislatures of 1893 and 1895 in that capacity, being Chairman of the important Railroads Committee in both years. Dr. Hill has been intimately connected with the building of several street railroads, and has always been interested in the progress of Maine, particularly in this direction. He is essentially a man of public affairs, and is a Director of the Augusta National Bank, a Trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank, Vice-President and Director of the Maine Trust Company of Gardiner, a Director of the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Electric Railroad Company, of the Rockland, Camden & Thomaston Street Railway Company and the Norway & Paris Street Railway. In February 1896 he was elected President of the Augusta National Bank, a position which his demonstrated financial abilities eminently qualify him to fill. Needless to say, Dr. Hill has always been a Republican in politics. In religious views he is a Universalist. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar and one of the largest shareholders in the Masonic Temple at Augusta, built in 1895. He is also a member of the Abnaki Club, a social club formed in Augusta in 1895, and whose membership includes the best men of the city. Dr. Hill was married May 19, 1880, to Lizzie G. Vickery, daughter of his partner, P. O. Vickery; their only child, Percy, was born March 16, 1881. Mrs. Hill died April 10, 1893. Dr. Hill lives in a substantial and pleasant house on State street, the most beautiful of the many beautiful streets of the Capital City of Maine.

VOSE, PETER EBENEZER, Merchant and Lumber Manufacturer, Dennysville, was born in Robbinston, Washington county, Maine, November 20, 1820, son of Peter Thacher and Lydia Cushing (Buck) Vose. He is descended from (1) Robert Vose, born 1599, who came from Great Britain to New England about 1635, and settled in Dorchester (now Milton), Massachusetts. The line of descent is: (2) Thomas, (3) Henry, (4) Robert, (5) Thomas, (6) Thomas and (7) Peter Thacher Vose, father of the subject of this sketch. His ancestral lines also include the families of Thacher, Sumner, Prince, Oxenbridge, Tucker, Josslyn, Partridge, Hinckley, Williams, Keith, Adams, Hayden, Hayward, Howard and Buck, and through Oxenbridge are connected with Edward III., King of England. His mother was a daughter of Roger Buck, an early inhabitant of Cambridge, Massachusetts. His education was limited to that received in the common schools of Robbinston — mainly in the old red brick schoolhouse now transformed into the residence of Hon. Harrison Hume. He was the first-born of eight children. His mother was an excellent woman, who brought up her children very carefully, and he cannot recollect when he commenced attending church and Sunday school, so early was it in

his life. His father was a shipbuilder, but the boy was never employed in the shipyard, although he worked more or less on the farm. He spent a few months of the winter of 1833–4 in Lancaster and Boston, Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty he commenced teaching district school — teaching for four winters at Red Beach, Robbinston and Dennysville. After a few months' experience as bookkeeper and cashier in a drygoods store in Boston, he came to Dennysville in December 1844, and has resided there ever since. From March 1845 he was a clerk in the store of Deacon John Kilby for nearly eleven years. Then buying out his employer's stock he started for himself, and has done business at the old stand for a continuous period of more than forty-one years. For many years he was also engaged in lumbering and lumber manufacturing, and was quite extensively interested in shipping — furnishing builders with ship timber, and taking interests in the vessels. Mr. Vose has filled various public offices, serving as Selectman of Dennysville for twenty-nine years, Assessor thirty-one years and Overseer of the Poor twenty-four years, most of the time as Chairman of the Boards, and was Town Treasurer for twenty-four years. He was also Treasurer of the Washington County Agricultural Society for twenty-three years, until 1890, and Treasurer of the Washington County Bible Society twenty-seven years, and always present at its annual meetings. He has been a Justice of the Peace for about fifty years, now holding his eighth commission. He has had the settlement of many estates, as Administrator and Executor, and has assisted in obtaining many pensions. In politics, born and bred a Whig, he early imbibed anti-slavery ideas, and connected himself with the Free-Soil party in 1848. When the Republican party came into existence, and became to all intents and purposes Free Soilers, he was "in it," and there has remained. He has never held nor sought a political office, however, and was evidently not cut out for a politician, being constitutionally unfitted for "wire-pulling," and consequently was never sought after by "rings." Mr. Vose has been connected with the Congregational Church of Dennysville as Deacon for twenty-nine years, Clerk for thirty years, Treasurer twenty years, Trustee of its funds for thirty years, Superintendent of its Sunday School thirty years, and a teacher in the school fifty-eight years, and for over thirty years was Agent for the meeting-house, chapel and parsonage. He has been active as a temperance man, and has been a member and officer in many temperance societies. He never drank a glass of intoxicating liquor, and never used tobacco in any form, and the same can be said of his son, his father and his grandfather on the paternal side. So strong has always been his feeling against tobacco, that in all his business life he never has sold an ounce of it, nor a pipe or cigar. Yet he disclaims being "cranky" on this subject. At one period of his life, as a magistrate, he had numerous trials of alleged sellers of the ardent at his courts; and as he had no sympathy for the accused nor fear of them, he almost invariably found the guilty ones guilty, and dealt with them accordingly. As a churchman Mr. Vose has been present at more than fifty annual and semi-annual county conferences of the Congregational Church, and was for some years the Moderator at those meetings. He has attended three sessions of the National Congregational Council as a Delegate, at New Haven, Connecticut; Concord, New Hampshire; and Worcester, Massachusetts. He has also been Delegate to several State Congregational Conferences, to meetings of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Association and the American Tract Society. He is a life member of the American Missionary Association and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. For

PETER E. VOSE.

many years he has conducted religious services on Sundays during the a sence of the minister. Mr. Vose modestly says of himself that he has endeavored to lead an honest and honorable life, performing the duties of his several humble positions according to the best of his ability. Others say of him that he has led a useful as well as an honorable life, and a busy one. He was married May 24, 1847, to Lydia Kilby, daughter of Deacon John and Lydia Cushing (Wilder) Kilby of Dennysville. They have four children: Mary Matilda, married Edmund B. Sheahan of Dennysville; John Thacher, married Lizzie E. Mack of Eastport, Maine; Ida Sumner, married Clinton A. Woodbury of Sweden, Maine; and Lydia Caroline, married William B. Johnson of Woodfords, Maine. After a happy married life of almost fifty years his excellent wife suddenly deceased October 3, 1896, aged seventy-four years.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES EMERY, M. D., Houlton, was born in Waterville, Maine, January 30, 1857, son of Hanson Clifford and Caroline Rogers (Wood) Williams. On the paternal side he is of Irish descent, but there are no authentic records of his ancestry prior to the time of his great-grandfather, Dr. Obadiah Williams, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was the first physician in Waterville, where he built the first frame house in that now flourishing city, and practiced with great reputation for surgical skill in the region now included in Kennebec and Somerset counties. His mother's people were of English descent, his maternal great-great-grandfather being a British soldier in the early part of the eighteenth century, who availed himself of the proposals of the Plymouth Company and located in Norridgewock, Maine. His descendants have always been prominently identified with the affairs of Norridgewock and Somerset county. The subject of this sketch went through the Waterville public schools, prepared for college at Waterville Classical Institute (now Coburn Classical Institute), and graduated from Colby University in 1874. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in that institution, and in 1877 he received from the university the degree of Master of Arts. From 1875 to 1880 he taught as Associate Principal of Houlton Academy. Then taking up the study of medicine, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia College) at New York in 1883, where he also had the advantages of post-graduate and hospital work. Since 1883 he has practiced medicine in Houlton. Dr. Williams has served as United States Examining Surgeon at Houlton since the establishment of the Board in 1885, is Consulting Physician to the Bangor General Hospital, and has filled various town offices. He is a member of the Maine and the Penobscot County medical associations. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never had any political aspirations. He was married October 13, 1887, to Patience E. Hussey, of Houlton; they

CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

have had two children: Mildred H., born December 22, 1890, died December 18, 1893, and Robert H. Williams, born December 5, 1894.

GILMAN, GEORGE HERBERT, Editor and Proprietor of the Aroostook Pioneer, Houlton, was born in Augusta, Maine, March 7, 1854, son of William S. and Harriet M. Gilman. In 1858 his father moved his family to Presque Isle, Aroostook county, where he was then publishing the Aroostook Pioneer, the first newspaper printed in the county, having established it the previous fall. In Presque Isle the present editor of the oldest journal of

Aroostook passed his boyhood and acquired his early education. Later he attended Houlton Academy for several terms, but the greater part of his education and training for active life was received in the printing office, where most of his life from the age of fifteen has been spent. His first work at the printer's case was in the office of the Pioneer, under his father. Subsequently he was for three years in the large publishing house of the late E. C. Allen, at Augusta; and it was in these establishments — the country newspaper and printing office, and the big printing and publishing house — that he acquired the practical knowledge of every

GEO. H. GILMAN.

department of newspaper and job-printing work which has been so valuable to him in his life work. In 1884 he entered into partnership with his father, and upon the death of the latter in the following year, 1885, he became editor and sole proprietor of the Pioneer, which was removed to Houlton in 1868, and which has since continued under his editorship and management to the present time. The Pioneer, under the management of both father and son, has always been active and earnest in promoting the best interests of the Garden County, and the influence it has exerted in making known the resources and possibilities of Aroostook, and inducing immigration and attracting capital to the New Northeast, can scarcely be over-estimated. Mr. Gilman has the laudable ambition to make of the Pioneer one of the leading papers of the state, and its steadily increasing prosperity and influence are evidence of the progress being made in that direction. He purchased not long since all the rights of others in the Pioneer Building, and is now sole owner of that property. He was actively interested in the formation of the Houlton Board of Trade, visiting Calais to study the organization and workings of the Board of Trade of that city, and has been prominent in all public movements to enhance the business interests and general welfare of his community. In 1896 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature of 1897–8, by the largest majority ever given for Representative by the voters of Houlton. Mr. Gilman is a member of Rockabema Lodge and Aroostook Encampment of Odd Fellows, also of Canton Houlton, Patriarchs Militant. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in March 1876 to Lottie Dunton, daughter of Elijah G. and Mattie M. Dunton, of Augusta, Maine; they have a daughter, A. Mae Gilman, now eighteen years of age. Mr. Gilman's mother died February 4, 1895.

LOW, Asa, Lawyer, Springvale, was born in Shapleigh, York county, Maine, September 24, 1817, son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Ham) Low. His grandfather, Jedediah Low, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was educated in the common schools and at the academies of Alfred, Limerick and Parsonsfield, all in York county. He studied law for three years in the office of John T. Paine in Springvale, attended Harvard Law School for one term, and was admitted to the York County Bar at Alfred in the fall of 1845. Since then he has been actively and continuously engaged in practice at Springvale — a period of over fifty years. He taught town school in the fall and winter from 1836 to 1843 inclusive, with good success. In the fall of 1845 and winter of 1846 he taught a large school in Alfred Gore, and in 1847 he taught successfully a school in Shapleigh, taking the place of a teacher that the big boys had "driven out." In the summers of 1839–40–1 he worked in the brick yard in Beverly, Massachusetts, making bricks. Mr. Low has held various public offices in Springvale, having served as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen from 1861 to 1867 and again in 1877, as Town Clerk five years, and as a member of the Supervising

School Committee and Supervisor of Schools for about twenty years. In politics he has been a Democrat from his youth up. He was married January 9, 1849, to Mary A. Getchell, of Springvale; they have had nine children, of whom five

ASA LOW.

are living: Asa, Jr., Amos W., Frank, Charles and Arthur Low. Mr. Low is also blessed with six grandchildren.

MOORE, BEVERLY KENNAN, President of the Mercantile Law Company, Boston, was born in Biddeford, Maine, November 25, 1847, son of Jeremiah and Juliet (Kendall) Moore. He is a descendant on his father's side of Captain Samuel Moore, who settled in Kittery, Maine, in 1690, and also a direct descendant of William Blackstone, the first settler of Boston. On the maternal side he is descended from Francis Kendall, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1640, and from Captain George Rogers, one of the early settlers of Georgetown, Maine. He received his early education in the public schools, and after reading law in Boston for about two years, 1869–70, he accepted a responsible position with a leading mercantile agency in New York, to establish and promote a law and collection department. For the next five years he travelled in the interest of this agency through the West and South, and in 1876 established a branch in Boston, of which he was Manager for about two years. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, as Superintendent of Bradstreet's Agency in that city, and continued in that capacity for two years. Returning to Boston again in 1881, he established an independent law and collection business, which speedily expanded to large proportions and developed into the present Mercantile Law Company, incorporated in 1889, with associate offices in all the large cities of the country, of which he is at the head as President. The company has sole charge of the law and collection department of the Boston Merchants' Association, a department established by Mr. Moore in 1883, when he first became Secretary of that organization, an office which he still holds. Mr. Moore is also a member of the law firm of Kendall, Moore & Burbank; President of the Associated Law and Collection Offices,

BEVERLY K. MOORE.

elected to that position in June 1891; Treasurer of the Home Market Club, and officially connected with various other organizations. He is and has long been an earnest worker in behalf of securing the enactment of an equitable national bankruptcy law, and is actively interested in all matters of public concern. Mr. Moore was married January

5, 1876, to Annie T. Hooper, daughter of Colonel E. H. C. Hooper of Biddeford; they have five children.

PIERCE, JOHN GREELY, M. D., Yarmouth, was born in Foxcroft, Piscataquis county, Maine, October 28, 1843, son of Samuel Y. and Rebecca D. (Smith) Pierce. His paternal grandparents were Captain William T. Pierce of North Yarmouth, Maine, and Dorcas York, daughter of Deacon Samuel York, also of North Yarmouth. On the maternal side he is a grandson of William Smith of Buxton, Maine; his Grandmother Smith being a

JOHN G. PIERCE.

daughter of "Post" Tucker, famous as Postman during the Revolution. He received his early education in the town schools and fitted for college at the North Yarmouth (Maine) Academy. Adopting the study of medicine he entered Bowdoin Medical School in February and the Medical School of Harvard in November, 1865, and received his degree of M. D. at Bowdoin in June 1867. During his preliminary and professional studies he taught both common and higher grades of school, in order to defray the expenses of his education; relying wholly upon his own exertions in this direction, although having, as he claims, "the best parents in the world" to encourage him. He commenced practice in the fall of 1867 at Canton, Oxford county, Maine, whence he removed to Freeport in April 1876, thence to Deering in 1884, and came to Yarmouth in 1891, where he has since resided and practiced. Dr. Pierce is an active member of the Maine and the Cumberland County medical associations, is an ex-member of the Oxford County Medical Association, member of the Maine Academy of Science and Medicine, and while residing in Canton was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. In Canton he was also Supervisor of Schools, and served in a similar capacity during his residence in Deering. He was married December 24, 1867, at Portland, to Elizabeth B. Loring, born in North Yarmouth, Maine, September 10, 1844, daughter of Otis and Olive K. Loring, of North Yarmouth. They have a son: Clarence Warren Pierce, born in Canton, January 16, 1871, a graduate of Colby University in the class of 1894, and now Principal of the Norridgewock (Maine) High School.

SIBLEY, A. CUTTER, President of the Belfast Board of Trade, was born in Belfast, September 16, 1847, son of Reuben and Hannah Cushing (Cutter) Sibley. His father was born in Freedom, Waldo county, Maine, in 1807, son of William Sibley, who came from New Hampshire as a pioneer, married Charlotte Buxton, of Yarmouth, Maine, and was one of the largest and most successful farmers of the section in his day. Reuben Sibley settled in Belfast in 1828, as a merchant, and subsequently became a large importer of West India merchandise — molasses and sugar — and also was largely interested in vessel property, generally as managing owner; he died May 6, 1878, aged seventy years. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Yarmouth, Maine, November 2, 1808; her parents died when she was quite young, and she was brought up in the family of her uncle in Portland, the Hon. Eliphalet Greely, for many years President of the Casco Bank, and also Mayor of Portland. A. Cutter Sibley received his early education in the public schools of Belfast. Subsequently he attended A. H. Abbott's private school at "Little Blue," Farmington, Maine, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, from which latter institution he was graduated in June 1868. In the spring of 1869 he joined with the Hon. William B. Swan of Belfast in forming a co-partnership under the firm name of William B. Swan & Company, and organ-

ized the wholesale grain, flour, grocery and coal business now represented by the Swan & Sibley Company in Belfast; the subsequent changes being the admission of his brother Edward in 1876, making the name Swan & Sibley Brothers, and the retirement of A. Cutter Sibley from the firm in 1877. In 1880 the shoe manufacturing business which eight years before had been established in Belfast on a large scale became dormant from lack of capital; and in the fall of that year Mr Sibley joined with O. G. Critchett, who had been the manager of the manufacturing part of the business since

A. CUTTER SIBLEY.

its start, and, forming the co-partnership of Critchett & Sibley, commenced anew the manufacture of shoes in that city. Starting with no business legacy, and on Mr. Sibley's part with no practical knowledge of the business, a large trade was soon built up in the products of their factory, and a manufacturing industry was established which is now and has been for many years the life and sustaining force of the city of Belfast. In 1884 the firm name was changed, on the admission of H. P. Thompson as a partner, to the present style of Critchett, Sibley & Company. Their specialty is boys' shoes. Mr. Sibley has been for many years President of the Belfast Board of Trade, is Vice-President of the Maine State Board of Trade, and is a Director in various business enterprises and corporations. He is President of the Belfast Humane Society, also Treasurer and one of the Board of Managers of the Children's Aid Society of Maine, which has under its especial care the Girls' Home at Belfast, a state-wide institution. In politics Mr. Sibley is a Republican, but has not been inclined to accept political office, although often urged to do so. He has served for three years as a member of the School Committee of Belfast. He married November 7, 1877, Margaret Atherton Ritchie, of Searsport, Maine. They have had two children: Louise Cutter, born October 22, 1880, died September 10, 1881; and A. Cutter Sibley, Jr., born October 7, 1883, a fine, sturdy boy now attending the Belfast public schools.

SWAN, WILLIAM BATCHELDER, Mayor of Belfast 1879–80, was born in Belfast, May 2, 1825, son of Nathan and Annabella (Poor) Swan. His grandfather, Nathan Swan of Methuen, Massachusetts, whose wife was Lydia Tyler Poor of Andover, Massachusetts, was a son of Deacon Francis and Lydia (Frye) Swan of Andover, grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Ingalls) Swan of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and great-grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Asie) Swan of Haverhill. Robert's father was Richard Swan, the first of the name of whom we have record in this country; he was in Boston in 1638, moved thence to Haverhill, and died there in 1678. William B. Swan was educated in the public schools of Belfast, and at the age of fifteen entered upon active life as clerk in a general store, in which capacity he continued for fourteen years. In 1854 he formed a copartnership with Colonel Thomas H. Marshall of Belfast, dealing in groceries, grain and flour. This partnership continued until dissolved in 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Swan in association with A. Cutter Sibley established the firm of William B. Swan & Company, wholesale grocers, and jobbers of grain, feed, salt and coal. This business, soon built up to large proportions, was continued, under a change of name in 1887 to Swan & Sibley Brothers, until 1891, when it was incorporated under the present style of The Swan & Sibley Company, of which Mr. Swan has been the President to the present time. Mr. Swan was President of the Belfast Gas Light Company from 1866 to 1890, has been President of the Belfast Light and Power Company from its establishment in 1895, is President of the Merchants'

Marine Railway and the Real Estate Company of Belfast, Vice-President of the Belfast Loan and Building Association, Treasurer of the Penobscot Bay Steamboat Company and the Crystal Spring Creamery Company, Trustee of the Belfast Savings Bank, and Director of the Belfast National Bank since 1882. He also served as President of the Common Council of the city in 1866, and was Mayor of Belfast in the years 1879–80. Mr. Swan is a Mason, and in politics has been a Republican from the formation of the party. He was married March 18, 1856, to Maria Patten Gammans, of Belfast;

WM. B. SWAN.

they have a daughter: Annabel Swan, now Mrs. Walter B. Kelley of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

STEPHENSON, LUTHER, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Togus, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 25, 1830, son of Luther and Sarah (Hersey) Stephenson. He is descended from John Stephenson, born in England, April 30, 1690, who settled at Cohasset, Massachusetts, about 1715. On the maternal side his American ancestry dates from William Hersey and William Sprague, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, the former in 1635 and the latter in 1636. He was educated in the common schools and at Derby Academy in his native town, and received his training for active life in following the occupations of mechanic and salesman. He was a manufacturer of scales from 1845 until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861, when he enlisted and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company I, Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. On the seventeenth of April 1861, the Governor of Massachusetts telegraphed Lieutenant Stephenson to report to Boston at once. He took the first train for Boston and upon arrival found that the Governor had offered the services of his regiment to President Lincoln, and that the Captain of Company I, not being able to go, had been discharged. The regiment took the train for Fall River that afternoon and Lieutenant Stephenson went with it in command of his company. Arriving at Fall River the regiment embarked on the steamer State of Maine and left that night for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the nineteenth. On the passage out, on the eighteenth, Lieutenant Stephenson was elected Captain of Company I. The steamer arrived at Fortress Monroe April 19, and the Fourth Massachusetts was the first regiment of Union troops to set foot on Secession soil, Captain Stephenson being the second man ashore. Before the battle of Big Bethel, Captain Stephenson was ordered by General Butler to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position, with two companies of his regiment, and did so, thus making the first armed reconnoissance of the Civil War. During his three months' service, Captain Stephenson also was detailed and served upon the first court-martial of volunteer officers. This court-martial was held in the building now used as the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Virginia; it was then, or had been up to the breaking out of the war, the Hampton Female Institute. At the expiration of the three months for which the regiment was called out, Captain Stephenson returned with his regiment to Boston and was mustered out on the twenty-seventh day of July 1861. Not being content with this short service, he immediately recruited the first company (A) of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, and was again mustered in, November 28, 1861, with the rank of Captain. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing in June 1862. As Captain, he commanded the regiment during Pope's campaign, which included the battles of Gainesville and Second Bull Run, and was also present at the battles of Antietam and Shepardstown Ford. On August 18, 1862, he was promoted to Major,

and during the fall campaign took part in the Battle of Fredericksburg. Before the close of the war he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and as such commanded the regiment at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Colonel Stephenson was with his regiment in every battle in which it participated until his discharge, and at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1862, was severely wounded, and was obliged to return home, but rejoined his regiment in time to participate in the battles of Rappahannock Station and Mine Run. His wounds troubled him so much, however, that he was forced to resign, which he did on June 28, 1864. By order of General Grant he was brevetted Colonel and

LUTHER STEPHENSON.

Brigadier-General, March 15, 1865. Among the battles in which General Stephenson was engaged were Malvern Hill, Shepardstown Ford, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Three-Days Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy Swamp, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg on the eighteenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth of June. Following his period of army service General Stephenson held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Massachusetts from November 1864 to March 1866, and for the ten years 1865-75 was engaged in the insurance business. From 1875 to 1878 he was Chief of the State Detective Force of Massachusetts, and from 1879 his time was mainly devoted to lecturing on the War of the Rebellion until 1883, when he was appointed Governor of the Eastern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Togus, Maine, which position he now holds. General Stephenson is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, also of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in 1862–4 was a member and Master of Warren Army Lodge, Number 10, a Masonic organization. In politics he was a Whig and Conservative until 1864, and since then has been a Democrat to the present time. In 1865–6 he was a candidate for the office of Secretary of State in Massachusetts. He was married January 2, 1853, to Mary Dana Gill, of Hingham, Massachusetts; they have had six children: Albert Leavitt, Sarah, Walter (deceased), Harriet Dexter (deceased), Augustus Thayer (deceased) and Susan Gill Stephenson.

WELD, Gawin Gilmore, M. D., Mayor of Oldtown in 1893, was born in Olamon, Penobscot county, Maine, November 10, 1855, son of Moses and Olive (Comstock) Weld. He is a descendant of Joseph Weld, who arrived in New England in 1638. He received his general education in the common schools, and at the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, of which institution he is a graduate. Adopting the profession of medicine, he went to Oldtown in 1880 and matriculated with Dr. Samuel Bradbury, under whose direction he studied for three years. After pursuing medical studies at the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, the School of Anatomy and Surgery at Philadelphia, and Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire — from which two latter schools he holds diplomas — he returned and entered upon the active duties of his profession at Oldtown in December 1883. Dr. Weld has been frequently called upon to be a candidate for public office, but in all instances has refused, excepting only those pertaining to municipal affairs, to which he has devoted much personal time and labor. He was elected and served as Mayor of the city of Oldtown for the municipal year 1893–4. For several years, as a frequent contributor to the newspapers, and as editor of the Oldtown Herald and Herald-News, he

has materially assisted in the promotion of the industrial growth of Oldtown, and the improvement of the general sanitary condition of the city. He is closely identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Star in the East Lodge of Oldtown,

G. GILMORE WELD.

Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter and St. John's Commandery Knights Templar of Bangor, Maine Consistory of Portland and Kora Shrine of Lewiston. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order United Workmen. In politics he is Independent. He was married September 16, 1882, to Fannie E. Comins, of Oldtown; they have two children: Moses Waldo and Edith Claire Weld.

NASH, WILLIAM B., President and General Manager of the Star Publishing Company, Rockland, was born in Cherryfield, Washington county, Maine, April 20, 1872, son of William M. and Caroline J. (Moore) Nash. He is a grandson of James Walker Moore, who was one of the pioneer lumber kings of Eastern Maine, a resident of Cherryfield. His father, William M. Nash, has now very large lumber interests in Washington county, and has taken a prominent part in Maine politics for several years. He was educated in the public schools of Cherryfield, Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine, and Colby University. He had an early inclination towards journalism, and was a newspaper correspondent while in college and afterwards, doing also considerable special literary work, and taking courses of study to fit him for such a career. At the age of twenty-one, in 1893, he moved to Rockland, where he formed and became chief owner in the Star Publishing Company, publishers of the Rockland Daily Star, a straight Republican paper, which in the first year of its existence obtained a large circulation and filled a want long felt by the people of Knox and Lincoln counties. Mr. Nash has been President of the company from its organization, and since October 1895 has also occupied the position of Business Manager. He is

W. B. NASH.

a member of Rockland Masonic Lodge of Rockland, and in college was a member of the D. K. E. fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. Besides his newspaper business, Mr. Nash has quite large lumber interests in Washington county. He was married December 4, 1895, to Maud L. Smith, of Machias, Maine.

PART IV.

BAXTER, JAMES PHINNEY, Mayor of Portland, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831, son of Dr. Elihu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter. His father, who was a physician, moved to Portland and engaged in practice in 1840, where the son, then nine years old, entered the public schools. Subsequently he took a course of instruction at the Lynn (Massachusetts) Academy, then under the management of Principal Bachelder, and afterwards returning to Portland he continued his studies at the old Portland Academy, supplementing his education with a comprehensive course of instruction in ancient and modern languages. For several years following the completion of his educational course he was engaged in study and in literary work for various publications, at the same time having in view the legal profession for a life work. To accomplish this purpose he went to Boston with the intention of entering the law office of Rufus Choate, the then eminent jurist, but owing to delicate health was forced to undertake a more active life. Therefore, in 1859, he established, with a friend, an agency for American and foreign manufactures, which became a large and lucrative enterprise. Two years later, in the early days of the Civil War, there being a considerable demand for hermetically-sealed provisions for use in the army and navy, the Portland Packing Company was formed, which by enterprising and efficient management finally assumed the vast proportions that have made the name of the company famous throughout the world. Mr. Baxter's exceptional ability for handling large business interests has led him into many other enterprises more or less important, in which he has been uniformly successful. His especial skill in finance has made his counsel and services sought after by some of the leading financial institutions of his city, and he is President of the Merchants National Bank, a Trustee of the Portland Savings Bank, and Vice-President of the Portland Trust Company, of which he is one of the original Directors. In 1893 Mr. Baxter was elected Mayor of Portland, to which office he has been successively four times re-elected. Early in his first term he donated his official salary of two thousand dollars to the School Board to establish a

J. P. BAXTER.

Manual Training School for Boys, and his public-spirited generosity has manifested itself by frequent and bountiful gifts to the city, chief among which is the beautiful Public Library Building on Congress street. Mayor Baxter has always been active and prominent in charitable work, has been President of the Portland Provident Association, is a Director of the Maine Industrial School and President of the Portland Benevolent Society, and is also the

founde. of the Portland Associated Charities, an outgrowth of his interest in the Home for Little Wanderers in Boston. In literature, his favorite study and recreation, his especial labor of love is found in historical research, his labors in this field for many years having been active and incessant, and their results most valuable. In 1885–6 he spent the greater part of his time during a prolonged visit to Europe in researches in public and private archives, which resulted in the collection of a large number of rare manuscripts, many of which he has published. The following are among the most important of his publications: —

LAUS LAUREATI. A poem delivered before the Maine Historical Society on the celebration of Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday. Portland, 1882, Stephen Berry, pp. 8.

A GREETING TO THE MENTOR. A Poem delivered on the eighty-fourth birthday of Professor Packard, Longfellow's Tutor. Portland, 1883. Reprinted in the Maine Historical Quarterly, Portland, October 1890.

THE GREAT SEAL OF NEW ENGLAND. Cambridge, 1884. pp. 29, 2 engravings.

IDYLS OF THE YEAR. Poems. Portland, Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, 1884. pp. 75, 3 engravings.

THE TRELAWNY PAPERS. Portland, Hoyt, Fogg & Donham, 1884. pp. 520, 19 engravings.

GEORGE CLEEVE AND HIS TIMES. Portland, Gorges Society, 1885. pp. 240, 5 maps and engravings.

THE BRITISH INVASION FROM THE NORTH. Albany, Munsell (Historical Series), 1887. pp. 512, 4 engravings.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF MAINE, Vol. 4. Portland, Maine Historical Society, 1889. pp. 508.

EARLY VOYAGES TO AMERICA. Providence, R. I., Historical Society, 1889. pp. 49, 4 engravings.

A PERIOD OF PERIL. Portland, 1889. pp. 18.

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES AND HIS PROVINCE OF MAINE. Boston, Prince Society, 1890. pp. 904 (3 vols.), 10 engravings.

THE ABNAKIS. New England Magazine, Boston, September 1890. pp. 30.

REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE. Portland, 1890. pp. 19.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PEQUAKETS. Its causes and its results. Portland, 1890. pp. 35.

THE BEGINNINGS OF MAINE. Portland, 1891. pp. 27.

CHRISTOPHER LEVETT. Portland, 1891. pp. 35.

A LOST MANUSCRIPT. Portland, 1891. pp. 30.

ISAAC JOGUES, A. D. 1636. New York, 1891. pp. 8.

THE ABNAKIS AND THEIR ETHNIC RELATIONS. Portland, 1892. pp. 30.

THREE SUGGESTIVE MAPS. Portland, 1892. pp. 8.

CHRISTOPHER LEVETT OF YORK. The Pioneer Colonist of Casco Bay. Portland, Gorges Society, 1893. pp. 166, 5 engravings.

THE OBSERVATORY. Illustrated Poem. Portland, 1893. pp. 29.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERY. Washington, D. C., 1894. pp. 8.

THE PIONEERS OF NEW FRANCE IN NEW ENGLAND. Albany, Munsell (Historical Series), 1894. pp. 450. 5 engravings.

RALEIGH'S LOST COLONY. New England Magazine. Boston, January 1895. pp. 23. Illustrated.

Mr. Baxter was an early contributor to the New York Home Journal, Shillaber's Carpet Bag, Godey's Ladies' Book and other of the pioneer literary monthlies, has written a number of poems of recognized merit, and has read numerous papers on historical and other subjects before the various societies of which he is an active and valuable member. He is President of the Portland Public Library and the Maine Historical Society; a Vice-President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston; a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts; the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, Massachusetts; the Rhode Island Historical Society; the American Historical Society of Washington, and the Portland Society of Natural History. In politics Mr. Baxter has always been a staunch Republican, broad-minded and liberal, never offensively partisan. His whole career has been eminently honorable, useful and successful, and his record is alike creditable to himself, his city and his state. He has been twice married — namely: to Sarah K. Lewis, September 18, 1854, and to Mehetabel C. Proctor, April 2, 1873. His children, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Florence L., born July 20, 1855; Hartley C., July 19, 1857; Clinton L., June 29, 1859; Eugene R., January 12, 1862; Mabel, May 17, 1865; James P., Jr., February 27, 1867; Alba, May 9, 1869; Rupert H., July 26, 1871; Emily P., July 15, 1874; Percival P., November 22, 1876, and Madeleine C. Baxter, born January 26, 1879.

BARRON, GEORGE, Lawyer, Brunswick, was born in Topsham, Sagadahoc county, Maine, July 4, 1824, son of John and Martha (Crockett) Barron. His paternal grandfather, Jotham Barron, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1750, served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War until honorably discharged at its close, and in 1796 removed to the town of Danville, Androscoggin county, Maine. His grandfather on the maternal side, Samuel Crockett, was born in Danville, Maine, and moved to Stetson, Penobscot county, about the year 1800, before the incorporation of the town.

The section was then a wilderness, and he purchased land from Amasa Stetson of Dorchester, Massachusetts, for whom the town was named, where he created a fine farm on which he lived and died, and reared a family of five sons and one daughter. John Barron, father of George, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1792, removed to Danville, Maine, with his parents in 1796, and at the age of twenty-one came to Topsham, establishing himself there permanently with his family in 1820. He was extensively engaged in lumbering and navigation, and died April 10, 1860. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools and under private in-

GEO. BARRON.

struction. In 1846 he went South, to New Orleans, where he was a clerk in a grocery and commission house until 1847, when he went to Columbus, Kentucky, and engaged in the grocery and commission business. He returned to Maine in 1849, but contracting the California fever of that year, he went to the Pacific Coast, where he was an Inspector in the San Francisco Custom House, and also engaged in mining and other pursuits for several years, again returning to Maine in 1853. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he became a student in the office of the late Judge Barrows of Brunswick, and in 1858 was admitted to the Bar, since which time he has practiced law actively and continuously in Brunswick, having his residence in Topsham. In 1854 he served as Clerk of Courts of Sagadahoc County, appointed by Governor Crosby upon the organization of the county. In the years 1873 and 1875 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, representing the classed towns of Topsham, Bowdoinham and West Bath. Mr. Barron is a member of the Society of California Pioneers of New England. In politics he was originally a Whig, and upon the dissolution of that party went into the Democratic organization, with which he affiliated until 1862, when he joined the Republican party, of which he has since been a member. Among the memories that Mr. Barron cherishes is that of having been at one time a fellow-boarder with Edgar Allan Poe — in New York, in the summer of 1845. He was married December 25, 1856, to Caroline A. Ridley, of Topsham; they have had nine children: John (deceased), Frank, Caroline, Eugenia (deceased), Martha, George (deceased), Harry, Charles and Annie Louise Barron.

BRASTOW, Thomas Edwin, Treasurer of the Rockport Ice Company, Rockport, was born in Brewer, Penobscot county, Maine, August 14, 1835, son of Brazier and Maria (Sampson) Brastow. His ancestry is English on both sides. On the paternal side he is descended from Thomas Brastow (1), who settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, and moved to Wrentham, Massachusetts, about 1700; he died quite early (probably), leaving a widow and several children. From the eldest son Thomas (2), through his grandson Thomas (3) and great-grandson Thomas (4), came Brazier (5), youngest child of the last named, and Thomas E. (6), eldest of Brazier's eight children. His grandfather, the fourth Thomas, removed from Wrentham to Orrington, Maine, where he bought a farm which is now in possession of the family, and died there April 28, 1810; he filled various public offices, both civil and military, and at one time held a commission as Major in the Massachusetts Militia. His father was born in what is now Brewer, adjoining Orrington, April 10, 1805, and lived in that town by far the greater part of his life, and died in Orrington, in the house built by his father, October 26, 1889, at the age of eighty-four years; he was one of the earliest members of the old Liberty party, in the days when it was decidedly unpopular, and was a conductor on the so-called Underground

Railroad. On the mother's side the subject of this sketch is descended from Abraham Sampson, who came over soon after the Mayflower company, of which his brother Henry was a member. Abraham settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, which appears to have been the home of Mrs. Brastow's branch of the family until her father, Constant Sampson, moved to Kingston, Massachusetts, where she was born September 30, 1808. She came to East Machias, Maine, and afterwards to Brewer with a sister, where she was married to Brazier Brastow, October 30, 1833. She lived to rear a family of eight children, all of whom reached mature life, and died in Brewer, April 15, 1893, at eighty-four

THOMAS E. BRASTOW.

years of age. Through her the son is also directly descended from John Alden and Myles Standish of the Mayflower company. Thomas E. Brastow received his early education in the public schools of Brewer, with an occasional term of private school, and about nine months a year of hard labor in the sawmill. Entering Williams College in 1856, he graduated from that institution in the class of 1861, whose thirty-fifth anniversary he recently attended. In 1864 he graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary, and entered the Congregational ministry, preaching in various places in the state of Maine. He was ordained and installed Pastor of the Congregational Church of Jackson and Brooks, Waldo county, October 11, 1865, continuing in that relation until dismissed by Council in 1869. For two years he was Acting Pastor in Orland, Penobscot county, and September 25, 1872, was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church at Sherman Mills, Aroostook county, where he remained until December 1875. At that time the sickness and death of his father-in-law, William Carleton of Rockport, made it necessary for him to leave the ministry, and he succeeded to Mr. Carleton's business — the wholesale ice business, in connection with a general store. Mr. Brastow carried on this business under various firm styles until about 1888, when he became one of the proprietors of the Rockport Ice Company, having a large export trade in ice with Southern ports, in which he still continues. Mr. Brastow is a Republican in politics, but has had little to do with political affairs, and has held public office only for short terms as Supervisor of Schools and member of the Superintending School Committee. He was married September 26, 1865, to Frances Elizabeth Carleton, daughter of Deacon William Carleton of Rockport, who died July 15, 1867, leaving a daughter, Frances Carleton Brastow, born in Brooks, Maine, June 16, 1867. In 1869, January 20, he was again married, to Sarah Loring Carleton, a sister of his first wife; they have a son: William Thomas Brastow, born in Rockport, September 15, 1874.

COUSENS, Lyman M., of Milliken, Cousens & Short, wholesale drygoods, Portland, was born in Poland, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 10, 1840, son of William and Mary J. (Whitman) Cousens. His paternal grandfather, John Cousens, was one of the original settlers of Poland. His father, William Cousens, was a prominent merchant of that town, where he died in 1870. His mother died in 1846, and he was an only child. He was educated in the public schools of Poland and at Gorham (Maine) Academy, and upon leaving school entered upon a clerkship in a store at Minot Corner, near his native town, where he continued for four years. Then establishing a business of his own, he successfully conducted it for four years, when he became a member of the firm of Marr, True & Company, flour dealers in Portland. Subsequently he was for five years a partner in the firm of D. W. True & Company, and then the senior member of Cousens & Tomlinson for ten years, at

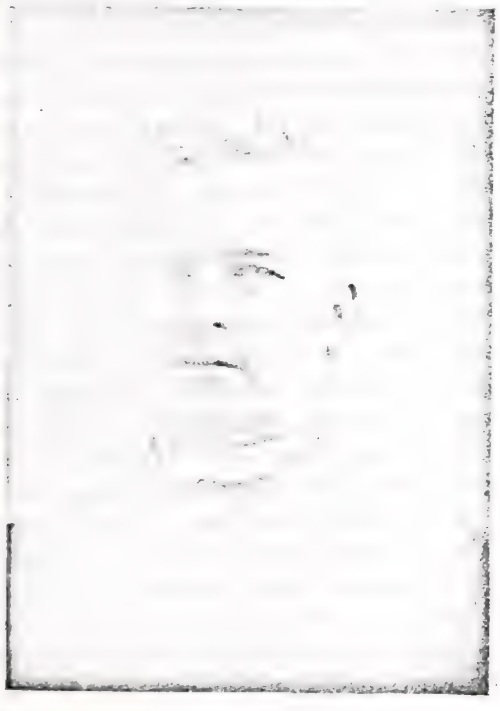
the end of which time he formed his present connection, under the firm name of Milliken, Cousens & Short, carrying on an extensive drygoods jobbing business, handling the products of several mills for which they are agents, and dealing with the leading drygoods firms of the New England and other Eastern states. Mr. Cousens is actively and prominently connected with various financial enterprises and institutions in Portland, being President of the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a Director in the Portland National Bank, member of the Executive Committee of the Union Safety Deposit and Trust Company, President of the Dana Cotton Warp Mills, President of the Board of Trustees of

L. M. COUSENS.

Payson Memorial Church, and a Trustee of Evergreen Cemetery. He is also active and prominent in social circles. In politics Mr. Cousens is a Republican. He was married December 8, 1870, to Mary E. True, daughter of John and Mary (Abbott) True of Portland; they have two children: William T. and Lyman A. Cousens.

CHISHOLM, Hugh J., President and General Manager of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad, and identified with the management of some of the largest and most successful manufacturing industries of Maine, was born at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, May 2, 1847, son of Alexander and Mary Chisholm. His parents were natives of Inverness, Scotland; and his lineage is traced back without a break to the year 1300, when the Chisholm clan flourished at Strathglass, in the Scottish Highlands. Alexander Chisholm came to America in 1827, and located near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. There the son Hugh, the subject of this sketch, lived until he attained the age of thirteen years. In May 1860 he secured a position at Toronto as newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway. Here his inherent business talent at once asserted itself, and he soon saved enough money to buy his own stock in trade, assuming his own risks and taking the profits instead of the percentage usually allowed a newsboy. His first fifty dollars of surplus capital he expended for a course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Toronto, realizing that he needed a better education in commercial matters in order to cope successfully with others in the business world. Still attending to his newspaper route in the daytime, he pursued his studies at night until his course was finished. He continued his newspaper route between Toronto and Detroit for about a year, at the end of which time, in 1861, his business had so increased that he and his brothers went into partnership, establishing the firm of Chisholm Brothers. During his period of active train service he formed the acquaintance of a newsboy contemporary whose route was between Detroit and Port Huron, who has since acquired world-wide fame — Thomas A. Edison. The Chisholm Brothers at once began to employ other boys, and soon had control of the business on nearly the whole system of the Grand Trunk Railway, running east as far as Portland. In 1866, six years after Hugh made his modest start, they had contracted to sell papers on trains from Chicago to Portland and Halifax, and on the steamboats, including the principal lines of travel in Northern New England, Northern New York and Canada, in all covering over five thousand miles. At this time they employed two hundred boys or more, with head office at Montreal and branches in various other cities. They inaugurated the use of uniforms by train employes, for at the time their newsboys adopted the now-familiar trainman's cap and gold buttons, not even the officials of the road had ever worn them. They were also the pioneers in the transportation publishing business, producing railway and tourists' guides, also books and albums descriptive of routes of travel. Becom-

ing pleased with the city of Portland as a business point and place of residence, Mr. Chisholm established a branch office here, and since 1872 has made the city his home. In 1876, selling out his Canadian interests, he purchased the interest of his brothers in the New England States, and established a publishing business in Portland, making a specialty of fine lithograph work, in addition to continuing his routes of traffic on the trains. In this line he has produced over three hundred sets of picture albums, ranging in size from the smallest pamphlet to the beautiful quarto volumes descriptive of Picturesque Maine, and scenery along the principal railroads of the United States, including the



HUGH J CHISHOLM.

Colorado Midland, Denver & Rio Grande, and various scenic representations of localities in the Rocky Mountain section. He has also published many beautiful works descriptive of cities of the United States, including the "White City" of the Chicago Exposition. Much of the engraving was done in Germany. He contracted with the leading railway news companies of the United States to handle his works exclusively, and they were sold by the hundred thousand. In 1880 Mr. Chisholm became interested in the wood-pulp industry. His first venture was in the manufacture of fibre-ware from the new product, by a process of which he was one of the patentees. He invested considerable money in the enterprise, and was obliged to surmount many unlooked-for obstacles before success crowned his efforts; but after two years of hard work and a large moneyed outlay he brought the idea from nothing to a happy and profitable realization, and now fibre-ware tubs, pails, basins and other utensils are common articles of use throughout the country. The experimental plant was located at Portland, and the first permanent manufactory at Waterville. The latter being lost by fire, Mr. Chisholm's company with others established a factory in Windham, near Portland. After the new plant was running successfully and on a paying basis, he sold out his interests in order to devote more time to the manufacture of wood-pulp and paper, in which he had meanwhile become interested with his accustomed energy and earnestness. With others he had organized the Somerset Fibre Company, at Fairfield, Somerset county, on the Kennebec River, incorporated with two hundred thousand dollars capital, and in which he is still a Director. In 1881 he established the Umbagog Pulp Company at Livermore Falls on the Androscoggin River, which has a present capital of over two hundred thousand dollars, and of which he has continuously been President and Manager. He is also the organizer, and from the start has been Treasurer, General Manager and chief owner, of the Otis Falls Pulp Company, whose present invested capital is seven hundred thousand dollars. The paper and pulp mill of this concern, also situated on the Androscoggin, is one of the largest in the United States, having an output of about eighty tons of newspaper daily. In 1882, in company with Charles D. Brown of Boston, Mr. Chisholm began to buy, piece by piece, the property around Rumford Falls on the Androscoggin, and after a time acquired a large extent of territory, together with the river rights for six miles above. The locality was then in the midst of a forest-covered wilderness, where now stands the thriving manufacturing town of Rumford Falls. The evolution of the town was due to the business sagacity and far-seeing enterprise of Mr. Chisholm, who saw what could be done with the immense waterpower then running to waste, and had the courage to undertake its development, through the organization of the Rumford Falls Power Company, of which he became Treasurer and Manager. Purchasing the old and unfinished Rumford Falls & Buckfield Railroad, he organized a new corporation under the name of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad Company, of which he is President, Gen-

eral Manager and principal owner, and built an extension at both ends, from Canton to Rumford Falls on the north, and from Mechanic Falls to Auburn on the south, putting in substantial steel bridges and heavy steel-rails throughout, and equipping the road with rolling stock of the first class. In the meantime, the Rumford Falls waterpower was being developed by the building of dams and the construction of canals at different levels, until forty-two thousand horse-power was made available a power several times greater than that at Holyoke, the greatest paper-manufacturing city in the United States. Mr. Chisholm also interested capitalists to establish the Rumford Falls Paper Company, whose paper mill is one of the largest and most flourishing in the country, with connecting sulphide plant; and the Rumford Falls Sulphide Company, of which he is Treasurer and Director, was likewise established through his instrumentality. He was influential in promoting and incorporating the Rumford Falls Woolen Company, the Rumford Falls Light and Water Company and the Rumford Falls Trust Company, in all of which he is a Director, and is one of the principal stockholders in the last-named institution. In his home city of Portland he is also a financial factor, being a Director in the Casco National Bank. Mr. Chisholm, although a busy man, as may well be imagined from this imperfect record of his business connections and achievements, has found time to travel extensively in this country and abroad. He has recently returned from a European trip, and in the summer of 1894 he visited Scotland and erected a monument to the memory of his grandparents. He was married September 5, 1872, to Henrietta Mason, daughter of Edward Mason, an old and prominent citizen of Portland; they have a son, Hugh, now ten years of age.

DECROW, William Emery, of Boston, General Manager of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company for the New England States, was born in Bangor, Maine, December 26, 1853, son of the late Anson Walter Decrow and of Rachel S. (Davis) Decrow. On his father's side he is a descendant of Valentine Decrow, who came over in Puritan times and settled at Marshfield, Massachusetts, about 1660, and of the Pilgrim Rogers of the Mayflower. On his mother's side he is descended from Edmund Farrington, who settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635, and from Lieutenant Vere Royse, who received a large grant of land from Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire for meritorious service in the French and Indian War. William E. Decrow acquired his early education in the Bangor public schools. Soon after leaving the High School he became (in 1872) connected with the then just established newspaper, the Bangor Daily Commercial, as clerk. He developed into a reporter, and in 1874 succeeded to the City Editorship of the Commercial, and became regular correspondent of the Boston Herald, positions which he continued to hold, together with various city offices, until in 1876 he resigned in order to enter Yale University.

WILLIAM E. DECROW.

During his four years at Yale he was connected with the New Haven dailies in various capacities, was Financial Editor of the Yale Record, and in his Senior year was Treasurer and Manager of the Yale University Base Ball Club, which has become famous as the organization that inaugurated Yale's long series of victories in baseball, football and rowing. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1880. A few months after the completion of his college course he accepted a position on the Boston Globe, and on the election of General Butler to the Governorship of Massachusetts, Mr. Decrow became political editor of the Globe and was given charge of the Globe Bureau at

the State House. Early in the Presidential campaign of 1884 he was advanced to the position of chief editorial writer of the Globe. In the spring of 1887 a business opening appeared with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, and Mr. Decrow in the course of a few years became the company's General Manager for the New England States. More than eight hundred of the principal cities and towns of the United States have been and are equipped with the fire and police signal systems of the corporation which Mr. Decrow represents, and its officers are very busy men; yet he is never too busy to welcome any one from the State of Maine, to which he is ever fondly attached. Mr. Decrow held various city offices before he left Bangor, but has since that time sought no public position and has taken no active part in politics, outside of his editorial writings and in casting his vote at the polls. Very much inclined to independence in political action, he can hardly be classed as a party man. He is a member of various social organizations, including the Psi Upsilon and Wolf's Head at New Haven, the Nayasset Club of Springfield and the Boston Press Club, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston. He is likewise interested in Free Masonry and is a member of Rising Virtue Lodge of Bangor, St. Paul's Chapter, DeMolay Commandery Knights Templar, LaFayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council Princes of Jerusalem, Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix and Massachusetts Consistory Thirty-second degree, Boston, and of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine. Mr. Decrow was married January 7, 1875, to Lottie A. Emery of Lovell, Maine; their children are: John Walter and Mary Wood Decrow.

DRUMMOND, Josiah Hayden, Lawyer, Portland, was born in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, August 30, 1827, son of Clark and Cynthia (Blackwell) Drummond. He is a descendant of Alexander Drummond, one of a colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who emigrated to Maine and settled near the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1729. In Georgetown — then including Bath, at that time a pioneer settlement — his great-grandfather, John Drummond, farmer and mariner, lived and died. His grandfather, the second John Drummond, was born and passed his childhood in Georgetown, but during his mature life was engaged in farming in Winslow, where he married Damaris Hayden, whose father, Colonel Josiah Hayden, became a resident of Winslow in 1785, purchasing the farm adjoining the Drummond homestead. Colonel Hayden, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a man of prominence in business and town affairs, served as Major in the War of the Revolution and was afterwards a Colonel in the State Militia. Clark Drummond, father of our subject, born in Winslow, July 5, 1796, was a prosperous farmer, and an influential and esteemed citizen, holding a commission for many years as Justice of the Peace and serving in various town offices. He died in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-two years and

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

two months. His wife was the daughter of Captain Mordecai Blackwell, who removed to Winslow from Sandwich, Massachusetts, shortly before her birth; she was born in 1799, and died in 1868. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living: Josiah H., David H. and Charles L. Drummond being residents of Portland, and the others making their homes in Kennebec county. Josiah H. Drummond passed his boyhood on the home farm in Winslow, making the most of the limited educational advantages afforded by the district school, and later attending Vassalboro (Maine) Academy, where he distinguished himself in mathematics, mastering Colburn's Algebra when thirteen

years old. Subsequently he was an assistant teacher in mathematics at the Academy. Entering Colby University, he graduated with honor in 1846, and three years later received the degree of A. M. from that institution. Following graduation he taught school for three years, as Principal of Vassalboro and China academies, in the meantime studying law with Boutelle & Noyes at Waterville. In 1850 he was admitted to the Bar at Augusta, and visiting the Pacific Coast in that year — the period of the exodus to the gold country from the Eastern states — he was admitted to the Bar of California. Returning to Waterville in 1851, he succeeded to the law firm of Boutelle & Noyes, his late preceptors, and rapidly rose to prominence in his profession and in public life. He continued to practice in Waterville until 1860, when a wider field induced him to remove to Portland, where he has since resided and practiced. Mr. Drummond has been City Solicitor of Portland for many years, and has served as Attorney-General of the State, also as attorney for a number of important corporations. In 1851 he was connected with the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad, and in 1864 became a Director of the Maine Central Railroad, with which the former was consolidated. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the Maine Central, and upon the consolidation of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad with the Maine Central in 1871, in the effecting of which he took an active part, he resigned his Directorship, retaining his office as Clerk of the Maine Central corporation. This position he still holds by virtue of successive annual re-elections, and as Chief Counsel has engaged in many legal contests before the courts and in the State Legislature. In 1875 he was elected a Director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, was active in its re-organization, and has since served as its General Counsel, shaping the legislation that was instrumental in the company's removal to Maine. He has also been a Director of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company since its organization. In political life Mr. Drummond has been active and conspicuous. Although affiliated with the Democratic party by family tradition and early training, he left its ranks in 1855 on account of his antagonism to slavery, and the following year did efficient work in the interest of the new Republican organization, spending about eight weeks on the stump, and speaking twice and often three times a day. In 1857, while absent from home, he was nominated as Representative to the Legislature, without his consent or knowledge, and was elected. The following year he was re-elected, and chosen Speaker of the House, in which position he made a record of ability that has never been surpassed, and in the opinion of many never equalled, in the history of the state. In 1859 he was elected State Senator, but in March 1860, after serving through the session, resigned his seat to accept the Attorney-Generalship of the State, being sworn into the latter office the day the Legislature adjourned. In this office he served by virtue of three re-elections for four years, declining a re-nomination in 1864 in order to devote himself wholly to the work of his profession. After becoming a resident of Portland he was —in 1868— elected to the Legislature from that city, and as a matter of course was chosen Speaker of the House for his term, but declined re-election the following year. In 1864 he was a member of the National Republican Convention that renominated Lincoln, and he was also an active member of the conventions that nominated Hayes and Blaine. Since 1864 he has uniformly declined to be a candidate for public office, the demands of his profession absorbing the greater part of his time and attention. His name has been prominently mentioned in various conventions as the party candidate for Governor, at times when a nomination was equivalent to an election; but he has declined these honors, as also that of a chair on the Supreme Bench of the State, which might have been his had he cared to take it. Mr. Drummond is also distinguished for his Masonic writings and for the eminent stations he has successfully filled in the Masonic fraternity. After Thomas Smith Webb, who gave form to Masonry in this country, it is probable that no man has done more for the ancient craft than has the subject of this sketch. He joined Waterville Lodge in 1849, and was its Master in 1858–9. From 1860 to 1863 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, was for two years at the head of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of Maine, and for one year was at the head of the Grand Council of Maine. In 1871 he was elected to the chief position of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and in 1880 was Grand Master of the General Grand Council of the United States, holding each office for three years. He was Provincial Deputy Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland under the late Albert Pike, and since Mr. Pike's death has been Provincial Grand Master of that body. In 1859 and 1862 he received the degree of the Scottish Rite, and in the latter year the Thirty-third Degree was conferred

upon him, making him an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. He was immediately elected Lieutenant-Grand Commander, and was re-elected in 1863 and 1866. In 1867, upon the union of the Supreme Councils previously existing, he was elected Grand Commander of the United Supreme Council, the highest office within the gift of the fraternity. He was re-elected in 1870, 1873 and 1876, but in 1879 declined further service. As Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, in the grand bodies of Maine and in the national bodies, Mr. Drummond has done more than any other man to shape the policy of the order in the state and nation. In his own Grand Lodge he has for over thirty years performed the duty of reviewing the proceedings of the other Grand Lodges — over fifty in number — his report often comprising more than two hundred pages. He has also performed similar service for the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery. In these reports various questions of Masonic law, usage, polity and duty are discussed, and the reviewers of other Grand Lodges concede to Mr. Drummond the first position as to ability and influence. He has filled various Masonic offices and performed numerous duties other than those enumerated here, and his name is known and honored, and his acquaintance eagerly sought, by the members of the fraternity throughout Europe and America. Mr. Drummond is deeply interested in historical and genealogical research, and is well versed in general local and state as well as in Masonic history. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Genealogical Society, the Old Colony Society of Massachusetts and the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. He was one of the founders, and is the present Registrar, of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He keeps alive his interest in, and retains connection with, his alma mater, Colby University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1871, twenty-five years after graduation. He was the first President of the D. K. E. Society, at whose fiftieth anniversary he presided in July 1895. For many years he has been Vice-President of the University corporation and Chairman ex-officio of the Board of Trustees, his service as a member of the Board dating from 1857. Mr. Drummond was married December 10, 1850, to Elzada Rollins Bean, daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh and Lucetta (Foster) Bean, born in Montville, Maine, March 2, 1829, but a resident of New York city at the time of her marriage. Her father was a son of Phineas and Hannah (Clifford) Bean; and her grandfather Phineas, son of Jonathan and Mary (Leavitt) Bean, was born in Candia, New Hampshire, in 1763, but removed to Montville, Maine, in 1808, where he died in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond have four children: Myra Lucetta; Josiah Hayden, Jr., associated in the law business with his father, the firm name being Drummond & Drummond; Tinnie Aubigne, wife of Wilford G. Chapman of Portland, and Margelia Bean Drummond.

DENNIS, CHARLES SELAH, Wharfinger of Constitution Wharf, Boston, was born in Rockland, Maine,

CHARLES S. DENNIS.

son of Selah G. and Bethiah (Thorndike) Dennis. He was educated at the Hallowell (Maine) Academy and in the public schools of Boston, and in early life followed the sea for twelve years, being mate of a vessel at the age of twenty. Retiring from the sea on account of a depression in shipping in 1879, he started in the warehouse business on Damon Wharf in Charlestown, Massachusetts. After two years he went to Constitution Wharf in Boston, as Assistant Wharfinger, where he continued for a short time, until his acceptance of an offer to take charge of Boston Wharf. He remained in this position six

years, and in 1889 returned to Constitution Wharf as Wharfinger, which onerous and responsible position he has since held to the present time. Mr. Dennis is a member of the American Warehousemen's Association, and is considered one of the leading warehousemen of the United States. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 7, 1877, to Addie Brown Newhall, of Melrose, Massachusetts; they have two children: Lulie S. and Mildred Dennis.

GARNER, ALLEN, Treasurer and Agent of the Kezar Falls Woolen Manufacturing Company, Kezar Falls, Parsonsfield, was born in Bedford, England, November 9, 1842, son of William and Amelia (Ashton) Garner. He was the fifth of eight children, of whom two besides himself are living: John Garner of Lewiston, Maine, and Mrs. Regina Wright of the same city. The father died in England in 1848, and the mother in Lewiston, Maine, in 1895, having survived her husband forty-seven years. In April 1854, Mrs. Amelia Garner, accompanied by her children — John, a youth of twenty years, and Allen and Regina, aged respectively twelve and eight years — arrived in Middlebury, Vermont, where they were welcomed by relatives who had long made that place their home. Here they resided until the following spring, when John, who had early taken the responsibilities of the family upon his shoulders, decided to move to the town, now the city, of Lewiston. Here they built a house on comparatively wild land, which became the home of the family, and in which, with modern improvements, John Garner still resides. In 1866, Allen Garner, having served in nearly every department of a woolen mill, purchased a carding mill at Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, where he remained two years, returning then to Lewiston, where he was engaged for a few months as overseer of the card-room in the Cowan Woolen Mill. Leaving Lewiston he leased a small woolen mill in Hanover, Oxford county, which was taken down in 1870 and a new one built on the same site, which Mr. Garner purchased, taking as partner Isaac Bagnall of Lewiston. In 1878, selling out his interest in the woolen mill to his partner, Mr. Garner leased a grist-mill at Locke's Mills, in the same county, which was soon after destroyed by fire. Hearing of a small woolen mill situated at Windham Centre, Cumberland county, he entered into business at that place; but in the winter of 1880 that mill was also burned. This was a severe blow, as Mr. Garner had invested all the means at his disposal in the business; and one that left its mark upon him, mentally and physically. In April 1881 Mr. Garner was engaged as Superintendent of the new woolen mill at Kezar Falls, York county, the first yard of cloth being woven the following July. Under a protective tariff the business was highly successful and of great benefit to the town. Mr. Garner is now part owner of the concern, acting as Treasurer and Agent, and has closely identified himself with the interests of the town. He is in a high degree a public-spirited

ALLEN GARNER.

man, always on the alert to advance the interests of the community, and generous to a fault. He is a man of uprightness and integrity, one whose word is as good as his bond. In politics he is a Republican, and represented the towns of Parsonsfield, Cornish and Newfield in the Legislature of 1885–6. He still continues a member of Rebona Lodge of Lewiston; is a charter member of Kezar Falls Odd Fellows Lodge, Parsonsfield; a member of Ossipee Valley Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Porter; and Lodge Deputy of the Pine Tree State Lodge of Good Templars. He was married June 17, 1865, to Mary D. Jordan, daughter of Captain James Jordan of Sumner, Maine. They have four children living:

Alice G., Evangeline M., William S. and Florence R. Garner. Though deprived of educational advantages in his early years, Mr. Garner has made such good use of his spare moments that he is a better read man than many a college graduate, and stands to-day an exponent of the good old maxim, "God helps him who helps himself."

HALL, OLIVER GRAY, Judge of the Superior Court of Kennebec County, was born in South Thomaston, Knox county, Maine, March 8, 1834,

OLIVER G. HALL.

son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Gray) Hall. He is a descendant of Isaac Hall, first son born in this country of an English family of Halls who settled in Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century. His mother was the eldest daughter of Leverett and Rebecca (Sears) Gray, whose ancestors first settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He acquired his early education in the common and at private schools, and later at the Maine seminaries of Kent's Hill and Bucksport. Being obliged to hew his way in early life, he began to teach in the public schools at the age of eighteen, and while teaching studied law in the office of the late Judge Peter Thacher, then of Rockland, Maine. Beginning the practice of law at the Bar of Knox county in 1860, he continued in very active and successful practice until 1886 — from 1871 until the latter date in partnership with Albert S. Rice, son of the late Judge Rice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. In 1886, after a tour of foreign travel for the benefit of his health, he changed his residence to Kennebec county, where he continued his legal practice in Waterville until his appointment by Governor Burleigh to succeed Hon. W. P. Whitehouse as Judge of the Superior Court, the latter having been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1889 Judge Hall was appointed by the Governor as a member of the Special Tax Commission provided for by the Legislature to inquire into the systems of taxation of the several states, with a view to recommending changes in the Maine tax laws. This commission, the other members of which were Hon. John L. Cutler of Bangor and General Samuel J. Anderson of Portland, after a year of diligent research made an exhaustive report to the Governor which was laid before the Legislature of 1891, when several of its leading radical recommendations were adopted — notably its new system of state valuation, and Board of State Assessors, with supervision of local assessment and valuations. In Rockland, Judge Hall served as City Clerk from 1859 to 1865, member of the School Board 1860–4, City Solicitor for several years, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen; also as Register of Probate for Knox county 1863–7, Judge of Police Court of Rockland 1870–7, and represented Rockland in the State Legislatures of 1881–2 and 1883–4, in the latter session being House Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member of the Commission on Revision of the Statutes. Judge Hall has resided in Augusta since 1891. He is a member of Aurora Masonic Lodge, King Solomon Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Claremont Commandery Knights Templar of Rockland; and in Augusta holds membership in the Abnaki Club, Kennebec Historical Society, and the Unity Club, one of the oldest literary societies in the state, of which he has for several years been President. He is also a member of the Maine Historical Society. In politics Judge Hall has always been a Republican. He was married in 1858 to S. Frances White, of Rockland, Maine. They have four children: Edith Frances, now the wife of Jarvis C. Perry of Rockland; Arthur White, Hattie Vose and Oliver Leigh Hall.

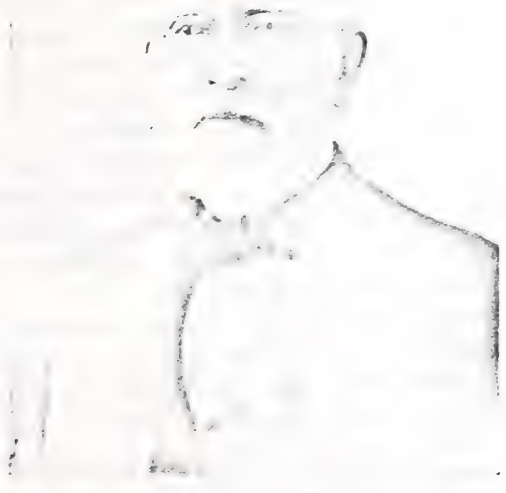
HERRICK, HORATIO GATES, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, was born in Alfred, York county, Maine, October 28, 1824, son of Benjamin Jones and Mary (Conant) Herrick. Benjamin J. Herrick was a native of Beverly, Essex county, Massachusetts, and a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, of Henry Herrick, son of Sir William Herrick of Beau Manor Park, Loughboro', County of Leicester, England. Henry Herrick, the ancestor of the family in this country, came first to Virginia and thence to Salem, probably in 1629. On the maternal side, the immediate ancestors of the subject of this sketch were also from Essex county, Massachusetts,

H. G. HERRICK.

and were descendants of Roger Conant. Horatio G. Herrick received his early education in the common schools and academy of his native town, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Readfield. Graduating from Bowdoin College in the class of 1844, he read law with Hon. Nathan D. Appleton of Alfred and John T. Paine of Sanford, Maine, was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and was thereafter in the active practice of his profession at North Berwick, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts, until 1862. In 1862–3 he served as Commissioner of Drafts for Essex county, Massachusetts, appointed by Governor John A. Andrew, under an order of the United States War Department. In 1863–5 he was Captain and Provost Marshal of the Sixth Massachusetts District, appointed by the Secretary of War. From this office he was mustered out in October 1865, and in the following November he was elected Sheriff of Essex County, which office he held until January 1893, having had nine successive re-elections. He was a member of the Board of Prison Commissioners of Massachusetts for three years, 1871–4, served as a member of the School Committee of Lawrence for eight years, and has been a member and President of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrence Industrial School from the establishment of that institution in 1874. Mr. Herrick is a charter member of Phœnician Masonic Lodge, member of Mount Sinai Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Bethany Commandery Knights Templar, and has been a member of the Monday Night Club of Lawrence since its organization in 1872. In politics Mr. Herrick is a Republican. He was married August 23, 1848, to Isabella Sewell Paine, daughter of Hon. John T. and Mary E. R. Paine of Sanford, Maine. Of three children, two died in infancy; the third, Frederick St. Clair Herrick, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1871, died January 19, 1894.

HINMAN, GEORGE, Retired Merchant, of Boston, was born in Sullivan, Hancock county, Maine, November 6, 1818, son of George and Flora (Burritt) Hinman. He received his early education in the district schools of Sullivan. When quite young he was sent to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, where he remained for three years, graduating from that institution in 1835. From that time until his marriage he assisted in his father's business. Soon after his marriage, November 6, 1839, to Maria Curtis Moseley, only daughter of Wm. G. Moseley, merchant of Sullivan, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law under the firm name of Moseley & Hinman, and remained in trade with him for about a year, when Mr. Moseley having received the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Sullivan under President William Henry Harrison, Mr. Hinman bought his interest in the business, which was continued quite successfully up to the year 1846. He then sold his stock in trade, his lumber, logs, sawmills, timberlands, etc., to his father together with Ambrose Simpson and John S. Emery, who formed a partnership under the firm name of Hinman & Com-

pany, for the purpose of continuing the trade and the lumber business. In March of the next year, 1847, Mr. Hinman removed to Boston and bought out the old-established ship-chandlery and ship-store business at 43 India street, which had been conducted for many years by Daggett & Company, who were succeeded by J. H. Cheney & Company, and then by Edward Adams, of whom Mr. Hinman purchased the business. He continued the same quite successfully for about ten years, then sold out, and formed a new copartnership with Calvin M. Winch and Otis Hinman, his brother, under the firm name of Hinman, Winch & Company, for the



GEO. HINMAN.

purpose of conducting a wholesale flour, grain and produce commission business at 78–80 Commercial street, where he continued for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Winch retiring after five years, the business was continued by Mr. Hinman and brother under the firm name of Hinman & Company, another partner however, Harry Hinman, a cousin, being admitted to the firm. In the meantime, as a side issue, Mr. Hinman had bought the controlling interest in a large fancy-goods store in St. Louis, Missouri, which continued business under the name of Hinman & Fowle. Mr. Hinman also opened a similar store in Cincinnati, Ohio, a third in Hartford, Connecticut, a fourth in Springfield, Massachusetts, and a fifth in Worcester, Massachusetts, all conducted under the firm name of George Hinman & Company. After two years he sold to other parties the St. Louis and Cincinnati business, but retained the Hartford, Springfield and Worcester stores for about ten years, when having relinquished his interest in the firm of Hinman & Company he decided to sell the other stores, which purpose he easily accomplished and then retired from active business. Mr. Hinman was a member of the City Council of Boston for two years, 1862–3, first with Wightman as Mayor, and then under Mayor Frederic W. Lincoln, serving on the Water Board, the Committee on Streets and the Finance Committee during that time. He has been for upwards of ten years a member of the corporation of the Franklin Savings Bank, and also of the Five Cents Savings Bank. He has been largely interested in the rubber business, is at present a Director of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, which position he has held since the organization of the company in 1873, and is a member of the Finance Committee of this company. He is also a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. In politics Mr. Hinman has always been a Republican; in religion, a Unitarian. His first vote was cast for William Henry Harrison. The children of George and Maria C. Hinman are three in number: Georgia Maria, born July 24, 1842, married Hon. Halsey J. Boardman, lawyer, of Boston, November 6, 1862; Charles Graham, born October 28, 1844, married Anna S. Gerrish, November 6, 1869; and William Moseley, born July 25, 1850, married Georgia W. Nichols, daughter of Curtis C. Nichols, late Treasurer of the Five Cents Savings Bank, Boston, November 6, 1880. William M. Hinman died January 18, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have two children: Flora Maria, born July 29, 1864, married November 6, 1890, to Rev. T. J. Horner, Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church of Battle Creek, Michigan; and Emily Isabelle Boardman, born May 30, 1868, unmarried. Mr. and Mrs Horner have two children: Halsey Boardman, born September 17, 1891, and Agnes Hinman Horner, born August 22, 1895. Mr. Hinman has resided in Boston for half a century, the latter half of this time his home having been in the Roxbury District. Mr. Hinman's father, George Hinman senior, was a native of Southbury, Connecticut, a grandson of Colonel Benjamin Hinman of the Revolution, who in 1775 with one thousand men under his command, was ordered to garrison Forts

Ticonderoga and Crown Point. On the tenth day of August 1776, Colonel Benjamin received a letter from General Washington to march a regiment under his direction immediately to New York, armed and equipped, etc., which service he faithfully performed, and was stationed at Horse Neck and other places on Long Island Sound. Colonel Hinman was one of thirteen military officers by the name of Hinman, all of Southbury, who were in active service in the Revolutionary War, grading from Generals to Lieutenants. A large number of the same name were also conspicuous in the defence of the Stars and Stripes in the late War of the Rebellion. The first start in life made by George Hinman senior was as a member of the firm of Dunning & Hinman, lumber merchants of New Haven, Connecticut. In 1806, when Mr. Hinman was twenty-four years of age, he was sent by the firm to Maine to procure lumber for their yard in New Haven. He decided to locate in Sullivan, where he made his home for the better part of his life, and soon became extensively engaged in trade, also in the lumber business and in shipbuilding. He was for more than twenty years Postmaster of Sullivan. While serving in that office he was one of the first, if not the very first, to suggest to the Post Office Department that the postage on all letters weighing not over one ounce should be two cents to any distance, in all cases to be prepaid by stamps. He also made several important suggestions in regard to postage on other mailable matter, and the franking privilege, which were subsequently adopted by the Department. His correspondence on these subjects with the Postmaster-General was published in full at the time in the Ellsworth (Maine) Herald. Mr. Hinman was a member of the First Legislature of Maine, in 1820, after the state was set off from Massachusetts. In 1812 he visited Southbury once more, and soon after, on January 3, 1813, was married to Flora Burritt, daughter of Dr. Anthony Burritt of that town. Dr. Burritt was a cousin of Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith." Mr. and Mrs. Hinman raised a family of seven children: Henrietta, born March 2, 1814, married Dr. Jared Fuller of East Corinth, Maine, January 19, 1837; Harriet Burritt, born December 24, 1815, married Ambrose Simpson of Sullivan, February 17, 1842; George, Jr., born November 6, 1818, married Maria Curtis Moseley of Sullivan, November 6, 1839; Mary Ann, born December 13, 1820, married Captain William Franklin, shipmaster, January 30, 1851; Truman, born May 22, 1823, married Anna Maria Garrett, in Baltimore, Maryland, September 2, 1847; Joel, born November 7, 1825, married Jemima C. Dunn in Baltimore, Maryland, November 8, 1849; Otis, born September 4, 1827, married first Mary Richmond of Derby, Vermont, October 23, 1860, second Marianetta Sibley of Chelsea, Massachusetts, June 10, 1873. Mr. Hinman was a man of marked ability, strict integrity, and very much esteemed and respected by every one in Sullivan and vicinity and wherever known. He died at Sullivan, September 29, 1853, aged seventy-one years. George and his wife Maria C. celebrated their golden wedding seven years ago, at which occasion the aged parents of Mrs. Hinman were present; in fact Mr. and Mrs. Moseley have made their home with their daughter and son-in-law for more than twenty years. Mr. Moseley and his wife were also natives of Southbury, Connecticut, but resided in Sullivan, Maine, for upwards of thirty years, where he was a country merchant and dealer in lumber, granite, etc.; he shipped the first cargo of granite ever sent from Sullivan, which town now does an immense traffic in this business. Mr. Moseley removed to Boston in 1854 and entered actively into business as a lumber commission merchant. In 1860 he took his son John G. Moseley with him as a partner, and this partnership continued until 1864, when his son retired to enter the firm of A. B. Perry & Company. For two years subsequently Mr. Moseley had for partner Sewall Lord, from Ellsworth, Maine, at the end of which time he retired from the firm, but for a number of years thereafter continued to supply railroads and others with lumber piles, sleepers, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Moseley attained the remarkable ages of ninety-five and ninety-seven years respectively, in perfect health and with all their faculties unimpaired. Mrs. Moseley died October 30, 1895, and Mr. Moseley August 15, 1896, quickly following her who had been his constant companion for seventy-four years. His age was ninety-seven years and nine days; Mrs. Moseley lacked twelve days of being ninety-five years. This remarkable couple were venerable in a larger sense than is expressed by the mere number of their years; they were an example of the ideal marriage, always thoughtful of each other, patient, affectionate; no strife or discord or bitter words ever passed between them; in their case marriage was not a failure. Mr. Moseley's father attained the age of one hundred years and four months, and his whole life was passed on the farm where he was born. He was a man of eminent

worth, of sterling integrity, and was held in great estimation by all who knew him.

HEATH, CHARLES, of Malden, Massachusetts, Lumber Manufacturer and General Merchant, retired, was born in Lisbon, Androscoggin county, Maine, November 14, 1817, son of Samuel and Eunice (Berry) Heath. His father, born in Boston in 1771, died in Litchfield, Maine, July 8, 1841, was the son of Major Nathaniel Heath, who was one of the early commanders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and took an

CHARLES HEATH.

active part in the American Revolution. He was a mason by trade, and was a prominent master builder. He died at the age of eighty, and his remains rest in the Copp's Hill Burying Ground, Boston, by the side of his wife Mary. Samuel Heath first settled in Brunswick, Maine, about 1797, where he established a tanyard, and soon after was married to Lydia Elliot, by whom he had two daughters. He subsequently moved to Lisbon, and his wife Lydia having died, he was again married in 1802, to Eunice Berry, daughter of Josiah Berry of Lisbon, a farmer by occupation, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He held the office of Postmaster of Lisbon for twenty-one years. By his second marriage he had twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the tenth. In 1832 he moved to Litchfield, a farming town adjoining Gardiner on the Kennebec River, where he died at the age of seventy years, his wife and seven children surviving him. Charles Heath enjoyed the ordinary common school advantages of the time, but his early education was more particularly acquired by home instruction due to the faithful efforts of his father. At the early age of seventeen he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Damariscotta Mills, Lincoln county, Maine, where he continued for two years. Then returning to Gardiner, he and his brother Edward rented a mill privilege of Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner and carried on lumber manufacturing until about 1841, when Edward went to New Orleans, and Charles sold out his lumber business and moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Casting about for employment or business of some kind, he finally decided to charter a schooner to take supplies to Machias, Maine, for the purpose of cutting out spruce piling and wood for the Boston market. He sent a nephew to superintend the work of cutting the timber and getting it to tidewater, and for the cutting and hauling employed the inhabitants of that vicinity. The work was attended with much labor; as there were no wharves in the vicinity, the timber and wood had to be floated in a boom, built for the purpose, to the vessel, which lay off upon the flats at low tide, where at high tide there would be a sufficient depth of water to float a full cargo. After a winter's work he found it necessary to hire a wharf for the landing of his lumber and wood. He finally found a vacant wharf at Prison Point, Charlestown, which he hired at a nominal price for the landing of his wood and the dockage of his piling timber. After disposing of his piling to the Boston & Maine Railroad corporation, he commenced again in the lumber business, in a limited way. The Whitneyville Lumber Company, then in liquidation, were looking for someone to handle and dispose of their lumber, and Mr. Heath, having a wharf of sufficient capacity, was appointed the agent of that company. His first cargo of lumber sold for this company, consisting of eight hundred thousand feet, was shipped on the ship Albatross to California, consigned to MacCondrey & Company, and is believed to be the first cargo of lumber ever shipped around Cape Horn. Mr. Heath has for many years resided in Malden, and is a member of the First Congregational Church of that city. He is a Freemason, and a

member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican. He was married November 26, 1849, to Harriet Wilson, of Malden, who died September 9, 1886; they had no children.

HEATH, EDWARD, Ex-Mayor of New Orleans, was born in Lisbon, Maine, January 18, 1819, son of Samuel and Eunice (Berry) Heath, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, January 13, 1892. He came of old New England ancestry on both sides, his grandfather, Nathaniel Heath, being Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston for a period from May 1, 1765, and an active participant in the Revolution; and his maternal grandfather, Josiah Berry, serving in the War of 1812. He was educated in the common schools, and when under twenty years of age engaged in lumber manufacturing at Gardiner, Maine, in partnership with his brother Charles. In 1841 he went to New Orleans, where upon his arrival he was appointed Inspector of Customs by his brother-in-law Seth W. Nye, then Surveyor of the Port, and served in that position during the latter's term of office. Subsequently he bought out the old New Orleans firm of Miller, Harris & Waldo, house-furnishings and upholstery goods, in Camp street, and with the assistance of his brother Charles carried on this business until the breaking out of the Civil War. The two brothers had no sympathy with the cause of the Rebellion, and Charles returned North to his home in Malden, Massachusetts, while Edward remained to look after their interests and face the business troubles and personal dangers that were inevitable. His Union sympathies, which he was obliged to conceal as best he could, nevertheless placed him in a most uncomfortable position, and in a business way greatly to his disadvantage. He was forced to join a company of Home Guards, stationed at Annunciation Square, and was only allowed an occasional opportunity to visit his store, which was left in the hands of an unscrupulous clerk. When the announcement came that the Union fleet had passed the forts on its way to the city, General Lovell, in command of the Confederate forces in New Orleans, ordered all the troops to present themselves at the Jackson Railroad preparatory to vacating the city. But as the Stars and Stripes were in sight once more, Mr. Heath decided to remain under the protection of his flag, while most of the citizen soldiers obeyed the order of the General. On the evacuation of the city by General Lovell and his troops, General Butler took command. The events that followed are well known to all readers of the various histories of the war period. When subsequently General Sheridan was placed in command of the Department of the Gulf, he cast about for some man of energy and probity, not engaged in politics, whom he could appoint Mayor of the city, and who would administer the affairs of the office in a wise and judicious manner. Edward Heath was proposed to him by Rev. J. P. Newman of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, as the man eminently

EDWARD HEATH.

suited to fill the office. Accordingly, after a limited interview, General Sheridan appointed Mr. Heath Mayor of New Orleans, which position he held until the appointment of General Hancock. The obstacles and difficulties which he was obliged to meet and overcome during his term of office were many and great. But General Sheridan stood firmly by him, and his administration proved eminently successful. In January 1891 he closed out his business affairs in New Orleans, by the sale of his stock in trade to the new firm of Heath, Schwartz & Company, who took a lease of his store for a term of years, and returned North with his family, making his home with his brother Charles

to the time of his death, which occurred January 13, 1892. Mr. Heath was married July 18, 1855, to Harriet A. Heath, of Bath, Maine; they had one child, Mamie A., born October 16, 1861, married in 1887 to Clarence E. Hinton of Faribault, Minnesota, and died April 23, 1889.

HURD, NATHANIEL N., Sheriff of York County 1895–6, was born in North Berwick, Maine, June 17, 1838, son of Thomas and Mary (Nason) Hurd. He is a grandson of John Hurd, and great-grandson of Thomas Hurd, both of whom were farmers of

N. N. HURD.

Somersworth, New Hampshire. His father, Thomas Hurd, was a farmer in North Berwick, Maine, and subsequently removed to South Berwick, where he established himself in business as a butcher. He then moved to Berwick and engaged in market gardening; became prominent in municipal affairs and was a Deacon of the First Freewill Baptist Church for many years. His children numbered ten, of whom six are now living: Thomas S. of Berwick; Nathaniel N., subject of this sketch; Mary E., wife of Joseph M. Floyd of Chelsea, Massachusetts; Hiram, George W., and Olive, who married George E. Libby of Lynn, Massachusetts. The father died January 30, 1884, aged seventy-six years; the mother, at the age of eighty-six, is living with her son Thomas in Berwick. Nathaniel N. Hurd received his early education in the common schools of Berwick and South Berwick. After leaving school he went to Salem, Massachusetts, where at the age of twenty he started life as a butcher. A year later he returned and established himself in the butchering business in Berwick. In 1861 he enlisted for three months' service in Company H of the First New Hampshire Regiment. Returning home upon the expiration of his term of enlistment he resumed his former business, also purchased and began the cultivation of a farm of about thirty acres. He soon re-enlisted, however, in Company D, Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment, and served in Virginia until again mustered out, in July 1863, returning once more to Maine. After working in Kittery for about a year, he established a meat market in Somersworth, New Hampshire, in partnership with Charles Hough. Selling out his interest in this business after four years, he moved to Great Falls, New Hampshire, where he bought a grocery store, and with Moses Merrill as a partner continued for about a year, and then selling out, again resumed his trade of butcher. In company with William F. Libby, under the firm name of Hurd & Libby, he carried on a general meat and provision business for four years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Libby taking the cart route and Mr. Hurd retaining the store, which he conducted for five years thereafter. At the end of this time he returned to Berwick and engaged in farming until 1895, when he was elected Sheriff of York County, and removed to Alfred, the county seat. Prior to his election to this office, Mr. Hurd served as Deputy Sheriff for eight years, and for many years as Constable and on the police force in Great Falls and Berwick, his previous experience as a disciplinary officer having covered altogether a period of over twenty-one years. In politics Sheriff Hurd is a Republican. He is a member of Prospect Lodge Knights of Pythias, and of Littlefield Post Grand Army of the Republic, both of Great Falls, New Hampshire. He was married April 26, 1860, to Clara W. Tasker, daughter of Nahum Tasker of Milton, New Hampshire, by whom he had eleven children: Carrie B., born October 1, 1861; Mamie A., now the wife of D. G. McNair of New Haven, Connecticut, and mother of one child, Clara A. McNair; Charles N., born May 29, 1867, married Lucy Flagg of Berwick, and father of two children, Clara and Marshall Hurd; William A., born September 9, 1868, mar-

ried Tressie Gould of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Harry S., born November 26, 1871; Aziel L., born October 13, 1873; Lula J., born December 27, 1874, wife of A. J. Frank of Auburn, Maine; and Albert A. Hurd, born November 19, 1879. His first wife died July 27, 1891, and in 1895, April 2, he was a second time married, to Miss Cena Neal, of South Berwick.

HUTCHINSON, Stephen Drew, Merchant, Paris Hill, was born in Hebron, Oxford county, Maine, September 25, 1812, son of Stephen and Asenath D. (Gilbert) Hutchinson. He is a direct descendant of Barnard Hutchinson, who was living at Cowlam, County of York, England, in 1282, in the reign of Edward I. Richard Hutchinson, a descendant of Barnard in the ninth generation, born in England in 1602, came to America in 1634 and settled in Salem village, now Danvers, Massachusetts. Reverend Joseph Hutchinson, descendant of Richard in the fifth generation (fourteenth from Barnard), the grandfather of Stephen D., born in 1755, was a Revolutionary soldier, was present at the defeat and capture of Burgoyne, afterwards became distinguished as a travelling preacher, and died in Hebron, Maine. His son Stephen, father of Stephen D., was a yeoman, and lived in Windham, Hebron and Buckfield, Maine. His mother's family, the Gilberts, came from Sutton, Massachusetts. His grandmother on the paternal side was Rebecca Legro, of German descent; at the church which the British troops passed on their way to capture the stores at Concord, she was one who ran across the field to notify the Americans of the approach of the enemy. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the common schools and in study by himself at home. He became a teacher in the public schools at the age of eighteen, and followed the teaching profession for fourteen years. The Hon. John D. Long of Massachusetts was among his pupils. Subsequently he was a farmer for three years, and a trader in Buckfield, Maine, for a season. In 1847 he was elected Register of Deeds for Oxford County, and moved to Paris, the county seat, where he has resided, at Paris Hill, ever since. In 1860 he again entered into trade, establishing a grocery, drygoods and general store at Paris Hill, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Hutchinson held the office of Register of Deeds for Oxford County for eleven years up to 1858, and prior to that time was Town Clerk of Buckfield for six years, and Superintendent of Schools of Buckfield. He also served as President of the Board of Trustees of Paris Hill Academy, and was one of the pioneers in building and organizing that institution. For many years Mr. Hutchinson's advice in business and in semi-legal matters, more particularly those pertaining to the law of real estate, has been much sought by neighbors and customers. He has always been noted for an inexhaustible fund of good stories which he tells with much skill and effect. Although having reached the age of eighty-four, he is still

STEPHEN D. HUTCHINSON.

mentally and physically vigorous, and his cheerfulness, activity and intelligence, for one of his years, are remarkable. Mr. Hutchinson has been always a Democrat in politics, but voted for "sound money" in the Presidential election of 1896. He was married June 11, 1837, to Mary Atkinson, daughter of John and Lucy (Chipman) Atkinson of Minot, Maine; they have five children: Mary Annette, John R., Winfield S. (whose sketch follows this biography), George W. and Katy Worth Hutchinson. His wife died in 1874, July 18; John R. and Katy W. died in the year 1896, the former March second, and the latter May tenth.

HUTCHINSON, WINFIELD SCOTT, one of the Attorneys for the American Bell Telephone Company, Boston, was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, May 27, 1845, son of Stephen Drew and Mary (Atkinson) Hutchinson. The record of his paternal ancestry is given in the preceding sketch of Stephen D. Hutchinson, his father. His mother, Mary Atkinson, was a direct descendant of John Atkinson of Newbury, Massachusetts, who was born about 1640 and came to Newbury in 1663. She was the granddaughter of John Atkinson of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier; and was the daughter of John Atkinson of Minot,

W. S. HUTCHINSON.

Maine, and Lucy (Chipman) Atkinson, who came from Plymouth, Massachusetts. W. S. Hutchinson received his rudimentary education in the village schools of Paris, Maine, to which place his family moved when he was two years old. Subsequently he attended Paris Hill Academy, and for two terms at Hebron (Maine) Academy. In 1864 he entered Bowdoin College, a year in advance, and graduated from that institution in the first rank in 1867. Beginning at the age of thirteen he worked at daily or monthly wages as a farm hand, in the intervals between the summer and winter terms of the village school. At sixteen he began to teach in district schools, having charge of a school at North Norway, Maine, in the winter of 1861–2. Thereafter until graduation from college he taught every winter, always with success, and for two winters, 1865–6 and 1866–7, was Principal of the High School at Brewer, Maine. For three and a half years after graduation he was connected with the Little Blue Family School for boys at Farmington, Maine. In the fall of 1871 he entered the law office of Chandler, Thayer & Hudson in Boston, and after pursuing the study of law there and at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Bar, in Boston, June 10, 1873. While a law student, and also during the early years of his practice, he taught in the Boston Evening Schools, at first as Principal of the East Boston Evening Grammar School, whence he was promoted in a few weeks to a position in the Evening High School, which he held for ten years, until his resignation in 1882. From the time of his admission to the Bar, Mr. Hutchinson became intimately associated with the Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, the head of the firm with which he had studied, and this association was only terminated by the death of Mr. Chandler in 1889, after which he continued the practice of law by himself in Boston, his services being for the most part taken up by New York and Massachusetts corporations. In the fall of 1892 he accepted an invitation from the American Bell Telephone Company to enter its service in a professional capacity, and withdrew from general practice. Mr. Hutchinson was the first President of the Unitarian Club of Newton, of which city he is a resident, and served in that office for two years, 1891–2 and 1892–3. He has also been since 1887 a member of the Tuesday Club of Newton, a literary club made up of professional and business men, with clergymen predominating. In politics he is an Independent. He was married January 1, 1870, to Adelaide L. Berry, of Brunswick, Maine. They have a son: Harold Hutchinson, born May 30, 1871, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1893, and now a member of the Harvard Law School.

LARRABEE, GEORGE HOWARD, A. M., Principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, was born in Bridgton, Maine, July 16, 1866, son of William H. and Francina (Bradstreet) Larrabee. Acquiring his early education in the public schools of Bridgton, he graduated from the High School of that place in 1884 as valedictorian of his class, and entered Bowdoin College, where he attained high rank in his

class and graduated in 1888. Soon after graduation he was elected Principal of the Buxton (Maine) High School, where he remained for three years, and was then successively Principal for two years of Pennell Institute at Gray, Maine, and Principal of

GEORGE H. LARRABEE.

Bridgton Academy at North Bridgton two years. In the summer of 1895 he was elected Principal of Lincoln Academy at Newcastle, which position he still holds. As an educator Mr. Larrabee has been eminently popular and successful. The Buxton High School was exceedingly prosperous under his charge, his dignity of manner in school, and his geniality and sociability outside, gaining for him the esteem and kindly regard of the scholars and the community. During his two-years' Principalship of Bridgton Academy, the school had an increase in attendance of over fifty per cent, and Professor Larrabee was conceded to be one of the best teachers that the institution ever had, possessing an especially happy faculty of imparting knowledge to the students, and with them being very popular. Since coming to Lincoln Academy the school has continued to prosper under Mr. Larrabee's management, while his resolute yet pleasant deportment has won the confidence of pupils and parents, and of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Larrabee served as Chairman of the School Committee of Gray in 1893, and was President of the Cumberland County Teachers' Association in 1892. He is a member of Cumberland Lodge of Odd Fellows, also of the college society of the Theta Delta Chi, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa on graduation. In 1891 he received from Bowdoin the degree of Master of Arts. In college he acquired prominence in athletic sports, and was a member of the college baseball team throughout his course. In politics Mr. Larrabee has always been a Republican. He was married August 24, 1889, to Miss Grace D. Evans, of Denmark, Maine, who died March 30, 1894, leaving one child: Philip Henry Larrabee. In 1895, August 15, he was again married, to Miss Myrta C. Skillings, of Gray, Maine.

LEAVITT, ALONZO, a prominent merchant in western Maine, was born in Alfred, the famous old shire town of York county, son of James and

ALONZO LEAVITT.

Nancy (Stevens) Leavitt. His grandfather, William Leavitt, a resident of Exeter, New Hampshire, served with credit during the entire seven years' Revolutionary War, and long survived that memorable struggle for independence. His grandmother was Betsey (Harding) Leavitt of Milton Mills, New Hampshire. Alonzo Leavitt was educated in that

pride of New England, her public schools, in the town of Waterboro. Early evincing an aptitude for business, he entered his father's store when a boy, and there remained till 1858, when he formed a partnership with his brother Benjamin, establishing a firm that had more than local repute. In 1861 he removed to the city of Saco, and in 1865 came back to his native town, where he established a large business and remained in trade until 1891, when he removed to Sanford; the great Goodall Mills there established furnishing an opening for enterprising business men. Into his firm he took his son, Frank C., in 1885, and another son, J. W., in 1897. The business house is one of the most notable in York county. In politics Mr. Leavitt has always been a Republican. He has taken a deep and intelligent interest in secret-society work, becoming a Mason in 1866, and serving as Master of Fraternal Lodge in Alfred for six years. He is a charter member of White Rose Chapter, Royal Arch, of Sanford, and a member of the Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Leavitt has been twice married, his first wife being Eunice H. Swett, by whom he had a son, Fred A., now residing in Boston. His second wife was Susan C. Nason, by whom he has had these children: Frank C., M. Nellie (deceased), Ida S. (wife of Fred J. Allen, Esq.,) and J. Will Leavitt.

ALLEN, Fred John, Lawyer, Sanford, was born in Alfred, York county, Maine, July 27, 1865, son of John and Caroline P. (Hill) Allen. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland, probably more than a hundred and fifty years ago; and his grandfather, Jotham Allen, was a pioneer settler of Alfred. His father was a native and lifelong resident of that town, where he followed the pursuits of farming and lumbering. He received his early education in the district schools and the Alfred High School, fitted for college at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, Maine, in the class of 1886, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1890. During his college course he taught school and clerked in summer hotels to defray expenses, being almost wholly dependent upon his own resources for his advanced education. Following graduation he studied law in the office of S. M. Came at Alfred, in the meantime teaching for two years, a part of that time as Principal of West Lebanon (Maine) Academy. He was admitted to the Bar at Alfred in May 1893, and in the following August opened an office in Sanford, where he has since practiced and resided. Having a good practice from the start, his business has steadily increased, and his spacious and handsomely-fitted office in the Sanford National Bank Building is one of the finest professional and business offices in the county. Mr. Allen is the official Attorney of the Sanford National Bank, of which he is a member of the Board of Directors, and is also a Director in the Sanford Loan and Building Association. He is a member of Fraternal Masonic Lodge of Alfred, White Rose Royal Arch Chapter

F. J. ALLEN.

of Sanford and Bradford Commandery Knights Templar of Biddeford, also of the Sanford Lodge of Red Men and the Sanford Cycle Club. In politics Mr. Allen is a Democrat, but has held no public office and is not an aspirant for political honors. He was married June 8, 1892, to Ida S. Leavitt, daughter of Alonzo Leavitt of Sanford.

MORRISON, Charles Carr, M. D., Bar Harbor, was born in Mariaville, Hancock county, Maine, July 12, 1856, son of John T. and Lucy J. (Carr) Morrison. His grandfather came from Canaan, Somerset county, to Ellsworth, Hancock

county, Maine, about a century ago, and settled at the mouth of the Union River. In 1810 he moved to Mariaville, then an unbroken wilderness, and settled on the lot where the subject of this sketch was born, and where his father lived until his death at the age of eighty-two years. His mother's father came from York, Maine, and settled in Mariaville soon after 1810, where he died leaving a large family of children. Charles C. Morrison received his early education in the common schools, where he took high rank as a scholar, and then taught school and attended the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, working his way through that institution. Ambitious of attaining a higher position than that of teacher, at the age of twenty-five he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Haines of Ellsworth, and soon after took a regular course at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated with honors March 13, 1883. He entered immediately upon the practice of medicine, locating at Bar Harbor on May 2, 1883, where he received a call to visit a patient the first day. Dr. Morrison introduced the practice of homœopathy on Mount Desert Island, and his services being early called in demand by some of the leading families among the summer residents of Bar Harbor, through the influence of Dr. William Tod Helmuth, the celebrated New York physician, a graduate of the same college as Dr. Morrison, he built up in a very short time one of the largest medical practices in Hancock county. Dr. Morrison was reared on a farm, and in the lumber woods for most of the time, studying at such intervals as were available to him. In youth and early manhood he employed men and teams in lumbering, and drove logs on the river by the thousand, giving only a limited time in the year to school attendance, and that usually in the autumn season. He worked on the river at log-driving one spring after coming from medical college, as he could earn more money just then at that calling than at any other. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one he was chosen Second Selectman and Supervisor of Schools in the town where he was born and raised, which positions he held by re-election each year until he came to Bar Harbor to take up his life-work at the age of twenty-seven. In the first year of his school supervisorship he succeeded in locating a schoolhouse in his own district to the general satisfaction and approbation of the people, a matter which had been a subject of dissension and dispute since the year previous to his birth. This speaks for his tact, diplomacy and personal popularity, attributes which have clung to him ever since, and greatly to his advantage. In 1886–7 came the noted "land boom" in Bar Harbor and its vicinity. Dr. Morrison made a few very profitable purchases and sales during 1886, and the following year, in common with many others elated by successful ventures and golden visions of the future, ran wild over the prospects and "went in for all he was worth"—using his own expression—looking for countless wealth to speedily follow. He made heavy purchases of land, paying just enough cash to enable him to control the property, and giving mortgages

CHARLES C. MORRISON.

and notes for the remainder. To his surprise and sorrow the boom soon broke, and when in 1888 he sat down in his office one day to study the thing over, he saw that it meant ten thousand dollars worse than nothing, with impending failure. But he knew no such word as fail. He resolved that he would work every day in the year, denying himself a vacation, for a lifetime if necessary, until he paid every cent of his indebtedness. He held to this resolution for four years, toiling incessantly and paying thousands of dollars which he never expects to see again, but in the meantime working out and disposing of some of the property to good advantage, so that now he can pursue his way under fairly easy

circumstances, assured of an income if even he should not work at all. Dr. Morrison is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of Mount Kebo Chapter of Bar Harbor, and St. John's Commandery of Bangor; also a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Patriotic Sons of America, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Village Improvement Association, all of Bar Harbor, and member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a staunch Republican in politics, never missing an opportunity to cast a Republican vote and never cutting a ticket, and was Chairman of Delegates at the State Convention of April 1896 at Portland. He was married October 20, 1890, to Miss Ida Conners, of Bar Harbor, the public wedding at St. Savior's Church being followed by a reception at the St. Sauveur Hotel, at which about six hundred people were in attendance. They have two children: Charles C., Jr., and Mildred C. Morrison.

MOTLEY, William Harrison, Lawyer, Deering, was born in Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, December 1, 1840, son of Nathaniel and Rachael (Horton) Motley. His father was a grandson of John Motley, who settled at Fort Hill in Gorham, Maine, and was the first ancestor of the family in this country; John Lothrop Motley, the distinguished historian, being one of his descendants. His son William, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an influential citizen of Windham for many years. Nathaniel Motley received a liberal education, and after his marriage resided for some time in Vermont, at one time representing his town in the State Legislature. His wife was a daughter of Rufus Horton, a leading member of the Society of Friends in Portland. William H. Motley, the eighth of eleven children, assisted his father in mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the Civil War. In August 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was sent at once to Virginia to join the Army of the Potomac, where he took part in many severe engagements, receiving two wounds in the Seven-Days Battles in the Peninsula, and being again twice wounded at Antietam. After this battle the regiment, being practically annihilated, was sent home to recruit its ranks, and on its reorganization Mr. Motley was made Lieutenant of Company I in the Thirtieth Maine Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was sent to join the Red River expedition in Louisiana, where it participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Grand Ecore and Cane River Crossing, and in the action at Mansura Plains. Lieutenant Motley was made Acting Adjutant of his regiment, and at Alexandria, Louisiana, just before the last battle, he was severely wounded by a bullet that tore the flesh from the spine and caused paralysis. Notwithstanding his numerous injuries, however, the plucky soldier was in the hospital but twenty days during his entire term of service. The regiment was ordered from Louisiana to join Grant's command in Virginia, where it was in active service at Deep Bottom and in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the Battle of Cedar Creek, where Sheridan saved the day after the surprise and stampede of the Union forces by Early. After the cessation of hostilities Lieutenant Motley remained in the service for several months, being stationed at Savannah, Georgia, until August 20, 1865, when he received his discharge. On his return home he pursued his studies at Hebron (Maine) Academy and Norway (Maine) Literary Institute. Subsequently he studied law in the office of H. M. Bearce, Norway, was admitted to the Bar in 1872, afterwards read law for a year with the Hon. Thomas B. Reed in Portland, and then began practice in that city. For a time he practiced alone, meeting with excellent success.

WILLIAM H. MOTLEY.

Later he was associated in partnership with H. A. Bletheim, and afterwards as senior member of the firm of Motley & Sylvester. For the past twenty years Mr. Motley has resided in Deering, but had his law office in Portland until his appointment in 1891 as Postmaster at Woodfords in Deering for a term of four years, since which time his office has been in the latter city. He also has a summer home on Long Island, Casco Bay. He is a member of Bosworth Grand Army Post and the Union Veteran Legion, also of the Deering Club. In politics Mr. Motley is an ardent Republican, and while resident in Portland always took an active interest in political affairs, although steadily refusing official honors. He was married in October 1872 to Elizabeth E. Whitney, daughter of George P. Whitney of Oxford, Maine. They have two children: Ada Whitney Horton, wife of Charles F. Sawyer of Bangor; and William H. Motley, Jr., a student in Hebron Academy.

NOYES, EDWARD ALLING, Treasurer of the Portland Savings Bank, and President of the Associated Savings Banks of Maine, was born in Eastport, Maine, October 6, 1839, son of Joseph Cobham and Helen M. (Alling) Noyes. He is descended from the Reverend William Noyes, whose son Nicholas settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. Cutting Noyes, son of Nicholas, was the father of Joseph, whose grandson of the same name, born at Portland in 1740, was a member of the Provincial Congress during the War of the Revolution. Jacob, eldest son of the second Joseph, married Ann Jones, in 1797, and their son Joseph Cobham was the father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Cobham Noyes, who moved from Portland to Eastport in 1819, at the age of twenty-one, was the first Free-soil Representative to Congress elected from the Eastern District, serving in the Twenty-fifth Congress, and later was Collector of Customs at Eastport under the first President Harrison. His wife, Helen M. Alling, was a native of Connecticut, and was a granddaughter of Major John Webb, a Revolutionary soldier of note. Edward A. Noyes received his early education in the public schools of Portland, and at the age of nineteen entered the counting-room of the Portland Savings Bank, of which his father was at that time Treasurer, and where he continued as clerk from 1859 to 1864. From 1864 to 1868 he was connected with the Traders' National Bank of Portland. In the latter year, soon after the death of his father, he returned to the Portland Savings Bank and assumed the position of Assistant Treasurer, which he held until 1878, and since then has been Treasurer to the present time. Mr. Noyes is President of the Associated Savings Banks of Maine, Vice-President of the Portland Safe Deposit Company, and is one of the oldest and best-known bank officials in the state. But while devoting his time mainly to banking, he is also prominently identified with other enterprises and institutions. He is a Director of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company,

EDWARD A. NOYES.

Director and member of the Finance Committee of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, also Trustee and Treasurer of the Portland Public Library, of which he was Librarian for the first eleven years of its existence. He has also served in the City Government of Portland, as a member of the Common Council 1881–3 and of the Board of Aldermen 1883–5, and as Chairman of the Committee on Street Lighting, in which capacity he was in charge of introducing electric lights into the streets of Portland. In politics Mr. Noyes is an active Republican. He was married November 5, 1863, to Julia Augusta Edwards, daughter of John Edwards of Portland, and granddaughter of Thomas

Edwards, first Judge Advocate-General of the Revolutionary army, and at the time of his death Grand Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati. They have had seven children, of whom five are living: Helen Alling, Charles Edwards, Julia, Joseph C. and Sidney W. Noyes. Charles E. Noyes, the eldest son, fills the position of Teller in the Portland Savings Bank

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RICHARDS, CHARLES FRANCIS, Treasurer of the Camden Savings Bank, Rockport, was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, January 6, 1826, son of Charles Richards of Sharon and Elizabeth Pierce

C. F. RICHARDS.

(Smith) Richards of Canton, Massachusetts. He is of the eighth generation in descent from Edward Richards (1), who came from Dorchester, England, in the ship Lyon, in 1632, and settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, afterwards moving to Dedham, that state, where he died. His son Nathaniel (2) inherited the homestead in Dedham. Jeremiah (3), son of Nathaniel, settled in West Roxbury; William (4), son of Jeremiah, settled in North Sharon; Benjamin (5), son of William, settled in East Sharon, where his son, Benjamin, Jr. (6), also lived and died; and Charles (7), son of the last-named, and father of the subject of this sketch, came to Lincolnville, Maine, whence subsequently he moved to Rockport. A more detailed account of the family history is given in the sketch of Hon. Fred E. Richards, brother of Charles F., which appears elsewhere in this volume. The men in their line were "men of affairs," and the women were noted for their intelligence and beauty. Nathaniel Richards of Dedham and Captain Jeremiah of West Roxbury were the wealthiest men of the time in their respective towns, and were the leading spirits in all public enterprises. Benjamin, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a shrewd, pushing farmer, as was also Benjamin, Jr., the grandfather. The latter was distinctively a man of parts, whose early opportunities were limited, but who made excellent use of such as he had; he was passionately fond of music, which he read and sung readily, and possessed a magnificent bass voice which, had he lived in the present day, would have made his fortune. His sisters were beautiful women. Mr. Richards's great-aunt Lothrop, whom he met on several occasions in her old age, was even then a beauty, and he was always impressed most forcibly with her personal appearance, refined manners and sound common-sense. Mrs. Capen of Boston, another of his great-aunts, whom he never saw, is spoken of as a woman remarkable not only for her beauty, but for her amiable disposition, winning ways and excellent life. The late Postmaster of Boston, Nahum Capen, was her son. Charles F. Richards fitted for college at what is now the Coburn Classical Institute in Waterville, Maine, and graduated from Colby University in the class of 1855. Paying his way through college by money earned in teaching, never receiving a penny of outside aid from any source, he paid all bills as they became due, and had fifty dollars left in his pocket after the graduation exercises were over. From 1856 to 1862 he was Principal of the High School at Rockport, and for the three years following taught in Napa City and San Rafael, California. Returning to Maine in 1865, he was engaged in business as a merchant and lime manufacturer in Rockport until November 1870, when he became Treasurer of the Camden Savings Bank of Rockport, the duties of which office he still continues to discharge. Mr. Richards has served three years on the Board of Selectmen of Camden, and twelve years on the School Board of that town. At the present time he is a member of the Board of Trustees of Colby University. In politics he is a Republican. He was married May 11, 1857, to Lucinda Morse, of Sharon, Massachusetts; they have one child: Annie

Morse Richards, born December 17, 1867, now the wife of H. H. Magune of Rockport.

RICHARDSON, ALBERT FRANCIS, Principal of the State Normal School, Castine, was born in Sebago, Cumberland county, Maine, July 2, 1841, son of Mark and Mary (Poor) Richardson. He is a great-grandson of Joseph Richardson, who came from Scotland and settled in Lyndesboro, New Hampshire, where was born his grandfather Joseph Richardson in 1761. His father, Mark Richardson, was born in Gorham, Maine, in 1810. The latter died in 1872. On the maternal side he is descended from (1) Daniel Poor, born in England in 1638, the line being through (2) Daniel, born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1656; (3) Daniel, of Andover, born 1689; (4) Jonathan, of Andover, 1724; (5) Jonathan, Andover, 1748; (6) Jonathan, Andover, 1772, and (7) Mary Porter Poor, born in Sebago, Maine, in 1810. Albert F. Richardson received his early education in the common schools of Sebago and at the Maine academies of Bridgton and Fryeburg, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1873. Following graduation he taught as Principal of the Bridgton High School for five years, and from 1883 to 1888 as Principal of Fryeburg Academy. In 1888 he became Principal of the State Normal School at Castine, in which position he has continued to the present time. While resident in Sebago Mr. Richardson served five years on the School Committee and for two years as a member of the Board of Selectmen, also as Fourth Lieutenant of a company of Sebago militia organized in 1862 by authority of the state. During his college course at Bowdoin he was elected in 1869 President of the Class of 1873, in 1872 President of the Athenean Society, and in the same year President of the D. K. E. Society. From 1879 to 1884 he was a member of the School Committee of Bridgton, and in 1883 he was appointed by Governor Robie as a member of the Board of Trustees of State Normal Schools, to which office he was reappointed in 1886. He has served in the Masonic order as Worshipful Master of Oriental Lodge of Bridgton, and as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth Masonic District in 1884–5; in the Odd Fellows as Noble Grand of Cumberland Lodge in 1876, Chief Patriarch of Mount Pleasant Encampment of Bridgton in 1880, Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment of Maine in 1882–3 and Grand Patriarch in 1886, and Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1887; and in the Good Templars as Worthy Chief Templar of Round Pond Lodge, of Bristol, Maine. In politics Mr. Richardson in youth was a Democrat, but since then has been a Republican. He was married November 27, 1873, to Emma F. Tolman, daughter of Hon. Philander Tolman of Harrison, Maine; they have four children: Anna Mabel, Mary Cleaves, Augusta Hortense and Amy Kelton Richardson.

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON.

RUST, NATHANIEL JOHNSON, of the Rust & Richardson Drug Company, Boston, is a native of Gorham, Maine, and son of Meshach and Martha (Frost) Rust. Henry Rust, the founder of the Rust family in America, was among the early Puritan settlers of New England, having come from England and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. Two centuries after this immigration, on November 28, 1833, the subject of this sketch was born. He received his education in the public schools and Academy of his native town, and at the age of sixteen began his business life as an assistant in an apothecary store in South Paris, Maine. Two years afterwards, in 1851, he removed to Boston, in which city he engaged in the same business, and

in 353 entered the employ of Weeks & Potter, wholesale druggists of that city, in whose service he continued until 1859. Failure in health caused him to pay a brief visit to Europe in the latter year. On his return from abroad Mr. Rust removed to New York city, where he engaged in the drug business with Demas Barnes & Company. During the spring of the following year, however, he was in Charleston, South Carolina, where he had the fortune to witness the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, the opening event of the great American Civil War. The year 1862 found him again in Boston, where he engaged in business for

NATHANIEL J. RUST.

himself, as a member of the wholesale drug house of Carter, Rust & Company, a firm which after four years of successful business was re-organized under the title of Rust Brothers & Bird. Under this form it continued until January 1890, when the present Rust & Richardson Drug Company was established, in which company Mr. Rust is a Director. Mr. Rust, while devoting his time and attention closely to business, has been drawn into political life without particular desire on his part. He has always been an earnest member of the Republican party, and as such has been elected to several important political positions. In 1874 he was elected by a district of the city of Boston to the Massachusetts Legislature, and re-elected in 1875 and 1876. During the succeeding two years he filled the post of President of the Republican City Committee of Boston. He served also as a member of the Boston Common Council in 1878–9. His more recent public service has been as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1891–2, and for the past eight years as a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. He has ever been a consistent friend to good government, steadfastly opposed to political dishonesty of all kinds, and has never permitted political affiliation, religion or color to influence his action where a question of integrity and honest public service arose. Mr. Rust's true forte, however, is not politics, but business, in which latter he has played a very active part, being connected with many prominent Boston financial institutions. For three years he served as President of the North End Savings Bank, which position he resigned in 1885 to accept the Presidency of the Lincoln National Bank, of which institution he was one of the original founders. He resigned its Presidency in 1894 to make an extended tour of Europe with his family. He is now a Director in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Boston Gas Light Company, Dorchester Gas Light Company, Manchester Mills, Davol Mills of Fall River, the Wakefield Rattan Company, Boston Storage Warehouse Company, Lincoln National Bank, Mercantile Loan and Trust Company and Atlas Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with various other corporations, and for many years was a Director in the street-railways of Boston. Mr. Rust's prominent connection with these many substantial corporations will suffice to show that he is an active and sagacious business man. While very retiring in disposition, he is a man of sound judgment and quick action, and his fairness of dealing has given him the full confidence of all his associates alike in finance and politics. He is at all times approachable by those who wish his advice, and is as unassuming and as regardful of the rights of others as when he began life. He believes in the necessity of recreation, is a member of prominent clubs of Boston, and has travelled quite extensively in Europe and North America.

STAPLES, HENRY GENET, President of the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Augusta, was born in Portland, Maine, November 30, 1835, son

of Ai and Ann C. (Merrill) Staples. On the paternal side he is descended from the McLellans, who first settled in Gorham, Maine, at an early period. His maternal ancestry is English, but is traced only as far back as his grandfather, Joseph Merrill, who lived in Portland, Maine, and his grandmother, Abigail M. Pope of Sandwich, Massachusetts, sister of Commodore John Pope, late of the United States Navy. He was educated in the public schools of Augusta, the Augusta High School, and at Yarmouth (Maine) Institute. Entering upon mercantile life, he was in trade in Iowa, Boston and Augusta prior to 1861, when he enlisted in the War for the Union, recruiting Company B, Third Maine Regiment, of

HENRY G. STAPLES.

which he was elected Captain and received his commission in May 1861. Subsequently he was promoted to Major and later in 1861 to Colonel of the regiment, in which capacity he served in the Army of the Potomac during the memorable Peninsular Campaign of General McClellan. He has long been a sufferer from malarial disease contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy. Since the war Colonel Staples has been engaged in a variety of business enterprises, many of them of a public or semi-public nature, and has always been known as a driving business man, successful in private affairs and active in the promotion of matters for the general good of the community. He is one of the founders and has been for many years one of the Board of Managers of the Augusta Board of Trade, is one of the founders and promoters of the Augusta Loan and Building Association, and is a Director and Secretary of the Augusta, Hallowell & Gardiner Electric Railroad, of which he is also one of the promotors and organizers. For many years he has been President of the Augusta Park Association, and has held the Presidency of the Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its organization. He is also a heavy real estate owner, and both on his own account and in assisting others has done much toward building up the city. Actively and largely interested in the welfare of the city and in public enterprises, he is the founder of "Stapleton," a large and thriving residential district, and of "Capitol Square," another district near the State House grounds. He is also a part owner of Oakwood Park and the Augusta Driving Park. Colonel Staples has served for years in the City Council of Augusta, a part of the time as President of that body, and two years on the Board of Aldermen. He is Past-President of the Third Maine Regiment Association, Past-Commander of Seth Williams Post Grand Army of the Republic, and a Companion of the First Class, Maine Commandery, Loyal Legion; also a member of Bethlehem Lodge of Masons, and the Abnaki Club, the leading social organization of Augusta. In politics Colonel Staples is a thoroughgoing Republican. He was first married in 1862, and by this marriage had one child, Alice Blanche, now Mrs. Frank Curtis Twiss, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1872 he was a second time married, to Rose E. Staples, of Springfield, Maine, a bright, vivacious lady of sterling personal qualities, the light of their interesting home. Colonel Staples believes in a busy life, if possible, to the close.

TOPLIFF, ALBION P., M. D., Woodfords, was born in Freedom, Carroll county, New Hampshire, March 14, 1843, son of Dr. Calvin and Ann (Andrews) Topliff. The Topliff family is of English origin, the ancestral home being in Lincolnshire, England. Dr. Calvin Topliff was born and reared in Hanover, New Hampshire, the seat of Dartmouth College, was graduated from the medical department of that institution, and for forty years was in active practice in Freedom, ranking among the foremost physicians of that section. He was Town Clerk of Freedom for many years, was

also a leading man on the School Board, and was prominent in the councils of the Masonic fraternity; was Master of the Lodge at Freedom for a long period, and the new Calvin Topliff Chapter at that place is named in his honor. He died in

A. P. TOPLIFF.

1867, having married a daughter of Deacon John A. Andrews of Freedom, who bore him six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Albion P. Topliff attended the common schools of his native town, fitted for college at the Masonic Charitable Institute in Effingham, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1867. He studied medicine with his father, and after supplementing his home instruction by a course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, commenced practice in Freedom. In 1871 he removed to Gorham, Maine, where he practiced for several years, in the meantime taking a post-graduate course in medicine; and in 1878 he settled at Woodfords, in Deering, where he has since resided, actively engaged in successful and lucrative practice. Dr. Topliff is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Association, the Maine Medical Society and the Maine Academy of Medicine, and keeps well in touch with modern progress in medical and surgical methods. He has served as a member of the School Board of the city of Deering, of which Woodfords is a part, and while a resident of Freedom was Supervisor of Schools for several years. He is identified with the Masonic Order, being a member of Woodfords Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter and Portland Commandery Knights Templar. In politics Dr. Topliff is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political preferment. He was married December 9, 1875, to Caroline B. Adams, daughter of James Adams, a prominent attorney of Norridgewock, Maine; of four children born to them, three are living: Annie T., Florence A. and Philip Topliff.

WALKER, Augustus Hall, President of the Bridgton Savings Bank, and senior member of the law firm of A. H. & E. C. Walker, Bridgton, was born in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, December 22, 1833, son of Isaac and Eliza (Colby)

AUGUSTUS H. WALKER.

Walker. His father, Captain Isaac Walker, was a native of Stow, Maine, where his grandfather, James Walker, was a prosperous farmer until his death from an accident while yet in the prime of manhood. His mother was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Evans) Colby, of Fryeburg. He received his early education in the district schools

until the age of fourteen, and for the next four years attended Bridgton Academy at North Bridgton, meanwhile engaged in farm work summers, and by this means defraying the expenses of his academic course. Entering Bowdoin College in the fall of 1852, he remained at that institution for two years and then transferred to Yale, where he was graduated in 1856. Among his classmates at Yale were many men who have since become distinguished in public life, among them being Associate Justices Brown and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, and Chauncey M. Depew. Returning home after graduation he studied law with Hon. D. R. Hastings in Lovell and with Fessenden & Butler in Portland, and was admitted to the Bar in 1858. Striking out into the West, he commenced practice in Anoka, Minnesota, where he remained for a year, when at the earnest solicitation of his only brother, Simeon Colby Walker, he returned home and shortly after established a law office in Fryeburg. In 1861 he succeeded to the practice of his former preceptor, Mr. Hastings, at Lovell, where he carried on a successful business for about twenty years. In 1881 he removed to Bridgton, where he has since made his home, continuing in the active practice of his profession, with a large and always increasing clientage. In 1891 his nephew, Edwin Colby Walker, was admitted to partnership, and the business of the office has since been conducted under the firm name of A. H. & E. C. Walker. Mr. Walker served as Judge of Probate of Oxford County, by appointment and election, from 1868 to 1881, and was a member of the Maine Senate from that county during the biennial session of 1881–2, being Chairman of the Gubernatorial Committee and the Committee on Legal Affairs. In 1894 he was elected President of the Bridgton Savings Bank, which position he at present holds. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the several bodies from Pythagoras Lodge of Fryeburg to St. Albans Commandery Knights Templar of Portland. In politics Mr. Walker has always been a Republican, since casting his first Presidential vote for Fremont. He was first married October 1, 1863, to Mary E. Thurston, of Bangor, Maine, who died March 28, 1873, leaving one child, Alice Thurston Walker, born October 12, 1865, died August 28, 1876. In 1881, November 25, he was a second time married, to Mrs. Emma Thurston Wood, widow of Charles Wood, and a sister of his first wife; there are no children.

WHEELER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, M. D., Castine, was born in Standish, Cumberland county, Maine, July 26, 1837, son of Amos Dean and Louisa A. (Warren) Wheeler. He is a descendant in the fifth generation from John and Priscilla Alden. His American ancestral line on the paternal side is derived from (1) George Wheeler, through (2) Thomas, (3) Thomas, (4) Thomas, (5) Amos, (6) Amos and (7) Amos Dean Wheeler; and on the maternal side, from (1) Ebenezer Warren, through (2) Elijah and (3) Louisa A. Warren. His great-grandfather, Amos Wheeler, married Mary Belcher Henshaw, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bass) Henshaw; Elizabeth Bass was daughter of Samuel

GEORGE A. WHEELER.

and Mary (Alden) Bass; and Mary Alden was daughter of the historic John and Priscilla. George A. Wheeler acquired his early education in the town schools of Topsham, Maine, and at Topsham Academy, and graduated at Bowdoin College as B. A. in 1856. Following graduation he attended two courses of lectures at Harvard Medical School, and received his degree of M. D. at the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, in 1859; also receiving in the same year the degree of A. M. from that institution. At once commencing practice at Falmouth, Cumberland county, Maine, he soon removed to Orland, Hancock county, where he practiced until September 1861. He then went

to Presque Isle, Aroostook county, where he practiced until July 1862, when he enlisted in the War for the Union and was mustered into the Eighteenth Maine Regiment as Sergeant in Company G. Proceeding to Washington, in October following he was mustered out of the regiment and commissioned Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and a few weeks later was appointed to take charge of the United States General Hospital at Annapolis Junction, Maryland. In March 1864, as Surgeon, he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac and placed in charge of the Depot Field Hospitals of the Ninth Army Corps. In the course of the following summer he was ordered to the front, and at different times thereafter served in the Ninth Army Corps as Medical Director of a Division, Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Surgeon in Charge of Flying Hospitals, and temporarily as Medical Director of the Corps. When the army entered Petersburg he was put in charge of all the Confederate hospitals there, but owing to a change in the military command of the place was relieved and ordered to Burksville Junction, Virginia, and put in charge of the transportation of the wounded to City Point. After Lee's surrender he was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he remained until mustered out in July 1865. After leaving the army Dr. Wheeler practiced his profession for a short time at Alberton, Maryland, then went to Washington, where he was employed as a Surgeon by the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, and had charge of the hospital at Arlington for a year, at the expiration of which he was transferred to Washington city. A year later he was stationed at Campbell Hospital in Washington as Assistant Surgeon. In 1868 he came to Topsham, Sagadahoc county, Maine, to practice, but remained there only a short time, removing to Oldtown, Penobscot county, where he was in practice until 1870, when he moved to Castine, where he has since resided and practiced. Dr. Wheeler was appointed Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers on October 4, 1862; Surgeon, March 30, 1864; and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, June 1, 1865. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association and the Maine Historical Society, and has filled the chair of President of the Hancock County Medical Association. He is also a member of Hancock Masonic Lodge and Hancock Chapter Royal Arch Masons, was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District 1882–4 and 1890–1, and holds membership in Massasoit Lodge of Odd Fellows, Hancock Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and Charles H. Stevens Post Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican, but has never had any political aspirations. He was Chairman of the School Committee of Castine from 1875 to 1887 and again in 1890, and has served as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen from 1892 to the present time. Besides occasional articles contributed to various medical and historical journals and societies, Dr. Wheeler in 1874 compiled the "History of Castine, Brooksville and Penobscot"; and in 1876, in conjunction with his brother Henry, now deceased, the "History of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell, Maine." He has also recently issued from the press a book entitled "Castine — Past and Present." Dr. Wheeler was married February 17, 1864, to Mrs. Margaret Lavinia Dorsey, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Havercötter of Maryland. They have had seven children: Louise, married to Boyd Bartlett of Ellsworth, Maine; Mary Charlotte, deceased; Katherine Irene, deceased; George Dean; Harvey Haskell, deceased; and Clarence Albion Wheeler; also his wife's adopted daughter, Elizabeth Dorsey, who took the name of Wheeler, and married Frederic L. Smith of Waterboro, Maine.

ABBOTT, Stephen Irish, Agent of the Lockwood Cotton Mills, Waterville, was born in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, March 31, 1822, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Irish) Abbott. His ancestors came from England and located at Andover, Massachusetts, whence his paternal grandfather moved to Fryeburg, Maine, where with two brothers he had received a large grant of land. His grandfather Isaac Abbott fought through the War of 1812, entering the army when only sixteen years old, taking the place of an uncle who had been drafted. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Fryeburg Academy, and after completing his academic course learned the trade of blacksmith. Subsequently he learned the machinist trade, and in 1843 entered the employ of the York Manufacturing Company, in their cotton mills at Saco. Shortly afterwards, upon the completion of the Androscoggin Cotton Mill at Lewiston, he assumed full charge of the mechanical department of that mill, where he continued until appointed Agent of the Continental Mills at Lewiston in 1866. Thence, in 1872, he

·:ent to Riverpoint, Rhode Island, as Agent of the Riverpoint Manufacturing Company, where he remained until May 1875, when he was appointed Agent of the Lockwood Company at Waterville. This position, as the local head and Resident Manager of the company's mills, which are among the largest and best equipped cotton manufacturing plants of New England, he still holds. Mr. Abbott's business abilities and personal qualities have been recognized and called into service in public as well as in private affairs, and he has served as Councilman in the second City Government of Biddeford, as Alderman in the first City

S. I. ABBOTT.

Government of Lewiston, and as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in Waterville for the three years 1879–81. Politically, he was born a Democrat, but since casting his Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1853 has been a Republican. Mr. Abbott was married in March 1848 to Ruth L. Knight; they have four children: Amos F., Martha A., Mary E., and William H. K. Abbott, the latter now Superintendent of the Lockwood Mills, under his father.

BEANE, FRED EMERY, Mayor of Hallowell in 1891, was born in Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, May 14, 1853, son of Emery Oliver and Elizabeth Hunton (Craig) Beane. His parents were natives and life-long residents of Readfield, and his immediate ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of that town, his paternal progenitors being of Scotch and the maternal of English descent. His great-great-grandfather, Joshua Beane, was of the fourth generation in America from his Scotch ancestor; he was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1741, and came to Readfield in 1784, where he died in 1814. Elisha Beane, eldest son of Joshua, was born in Brentwood, September 10, 1764; his fifth child was Oliver Beane, born in Readfield, November 15, 1797, father of Emery Oliver Beane, born in that place September 10, 1819, whose second son is the subject of this sketch. Fred Emery Beane received his early education in the common schools, fitted for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in his native town and at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, and entered Tufts College in the class of 1875. Immediately after leaving college he studied law for two years in the office of his father, who was a lawyer of Readfield, and was admitted to the Bar of Kennebec county at the August term of the Supreme Judicial Court at Augusta in 1876. Upon admission to the Bar he entered into a law copartnership with his father, under the firm name of Beane & Beane, which has continued to the present time. In 1879 he removed to Hallowell, since which time the firm has continued its law business in that city and Readfield, and also for the past two years in a third office in the city of Gardiner in the same county. The business of the firm has been quite large and successful, and for several years has been actively conducted in the courts by the junior member, who is known as an industrious, careful and painstaking lawyer. His reliance for success in the trial of cases has always been more upon the facts of the case, drawn from witnesses by candid and searching examination, and upon brief and terse statements of the law, than upon long and labored arguments. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts in 1886. Mr. Beane has been locally prominent in public life, and has served in various important offices. He was Town Clerk of Readfield in 1876, was City Solicitor of Hallowell for the seven years 1879–85, was a member of the Common Council in 1882 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1883, and Mayor of the city in 1891. Since 1888 he has been a member and Secretary of the State Democratic Committee. In politics he was an earnest and active Democrat before his connection with the State Committee, and he has since

been especially zealous and persistent in upholding and promoting the principles and interests of that party. Aggressive and independent, strong in his beliefs, whether in politics, religion or morals, he has the courage of his convictions, and never fails to independently avow them when occasion requires. Although an active political worker, his efforts have been more for the official promotion and preferment of others than for himself. His taste for society and club associations is indicated by his membership in the Theta Delta Chi, commencing with his first college year, and by his affiliations and official connections with various fraternal orders. He is Past Master of Kennebec Masonic Lodge, Past Noble Grand of Sanborn Lodge of Odd Fellows, Past Chancellor of Granite Lodge Knights of Pythias, Past Master Workman of Crescent Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, Past Sachem of Cobbosseecontee Tribe Improved Order of Red Men, and Court Deputy of Annabessacook Court Independent Order of Foresters, all of Hallowell; is also Past Chief Patriarch of Jephtha Encampment, member of Canton Augusta, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also member of King Company Knights of Pythias, of Augusta; was Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias in 1891, and was unanimously elected Supreme Representative by the Grand Lodge for the term 1895–6. Mr. Beane's home attachments are strong. He was united in marriage September 14, 1876, with Orella Griffin McGilvery, daughter of Captain Henry McGilvery of Belfast, Maine. This union has been blessed with four children: Charles Eugene Hill, Bessie Craig, Eleanore McGilvery and Emery Oliver Beane.

FRED EMERY BEANE.

BOLSTER, Solomon Alonzo, Justice of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District of Boston, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, December 10, 1835, son of Gideon and Charlotte (Hall) Bolster. He is a descendant of Isaac Bolster, who came from England and settled in Uxbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and whose son Isaac was an officer in the Revolutionary War. The latter, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the minute men who marched to Concord, April 19, 1775, serving as Lieutenant in Captain Putnam's company. At the close of the war he moved to Paris, Maine, of which town he was one of the first settlers. Solomon A. Bolster acquired his general education in the public schools and at the Oxford Normal Institute in his native town. He graduated at Harvard Law School in the class of 1859, was admitted to the Maine Bar at Paris in 1858, to the Missouri Bar in Palmyra in 1860, and to the Suffolk Bar at Boston in April 1862. Since entering upon active life he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession as lawyer, for the last thirty-three years in Boston. In April 1885 he was appointed Justice of the Municipal Court for the Roxbury District of the City of Boston, in which office he has continued to the present time. Judge Bolster served in the Civil War, as a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Maine Regiment of Volunteers. In June 1867 he was appointed Judge-Advocate, with rank of Captain, in the First Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; was commissioned in March 1870 as Assistant Inspector-General with rank of Major in the same brigade; and in August 1876 was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in that brigade. He is a member and Past Commander of Thomas G. Stevenson Post in the Grand Army of the Republic, and member of the Massachusetts Commandery in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is promi-

nently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master of Washington Lodge, Past High Priest of Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Past Master of Roxbury Council Royal and Select Masters, and Past Commander of Joseph Warren Commandery Knights Templar; is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, in the Scottish Rite; has been District Deputy of the Fourth Masonic District and District Deputy High Priest of the First District, and is a member of the Grand Chapter. He is also a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. Mr. Bolster is a strong Republican in politics, but has never accepted any political office. He was married

S. A. BOLSTER.

October 30, 1864, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Sarah Jane Gardner, then of Cambridge, formerly of Dixfield, Maine. They have five children: Percy Gardner, born August 20, 1865; Wilfred, born September 13, 1866; May Morrill, born July 20, 1872; Stanley Marshall, born March 21, 1874, and Roy Hale Bolster, born April 6, 1877.

BOLSTER, WILLIAM WHEELER, Mayor of Auburn in 1893, was born in Rumford, Oxford county, Maine, July 6, 1823, son of Alvan and Cynthia (Wheeler) Bolster. He is a great-grandson of Isaac Bolster, who came to this country from England, soon after he attained his legal majority, and settled in Sutton, Massachusetts, thence removing to Hebron, Oxford county, Maine. He served as Captain in the Revolutionary army, and with the same rank in the War of 1812. Two of his sons, Isaac and David, settled in Paris, Maine, where the former married Hannah Cushman, a descendant of Robert Cushman of the Mayflower. General Alvan Bolster, father of the subject of our sketch, was the eldest son of this marriage. He was born in Paris, Maine, December 7, 1895, was a resident of Rumford during most of his life, and was often in town office. He served as Representative to the Legislature three years, and was twice elected State Senator, was interested in military affairs, and was an active Free Mason. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and when the Southern States seceded, in 1861, he advocated the War for the restoration of the Union at whatever cost. But he did not live to see the glorious result, his death occurring December 8, 1862. General Bolster was married January 4, 1821, to Cynthia Wheeler, daughter of Colonel William Wheeler, a leading business man of Rumford. Mrs. Bolster was an excellent wife and mother, performing faithfully her duties to her family, to the Christian church, and to the community in which she lived; she died in Poland, Maine, September 26, 1879. William W. Bolster, the eldest son in their family of three sons and five daughters, received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and the Bethel (Maine) and Peacham (Vermont) academies, where he fitted for college, teaching in various towns in Maine and Vermont during his academic vacations. In February 1845 he commenced the study of law with Isaac Randall, Esq., and Hon. C. W. Walton (subsequently Judge Walton of the Supreme Judicial Court), at Dixfield, Maine. In March 1846 he entered the middle class of Harvard Law School, from which he graduated as LL. B. in August 1847. He was admitted to the Bar in 1846, at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Portland, and soon after graduation from the law school he entered upon active professional duties in East Rumford, continuing there until October 1852, when he moved to Dixfield, where he practiced his profession for the next twenty years, as senior member respectively of the law firms of Bolster & Ludden, Bolster & Richardson and Bolster & Wright. From 1861 to 1867 he was County Attorney for Oxford County. While living in Rumford and Dixfield he served several terms in each town as a member of the Superintend

ing School Committee. In 1871 he compiled the "Tax Collector and Form Book," and in 1880 the "Tax Collector's Book," both now in general use throughout the state. In connection with these works he compiled an "Invoice and Valuation Book," a "Tax Collector's Book" and a "Highway Surveyor's Book," for the use of town officials. Since the adoption of the Revised Statutes of 1883, these books have been revised by the author. In May 1848 Mr. Bolster received an appointment as clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta, which position he held by annual reappointment until 1858, with the exception of a single year. During two sessions of the Legislature he discharged

W. W. BOLSTER.

the duties of Miscellaneous Clerk, and throughout six other sessions he had charge as Engrossing Clerk of the engrossing department; when the Statutes of Maine were revised in 1857, the engrossment of the revised code was under his supervision. For a year and a half he served as Commission Clerk, which office he resigned in May 1858 on account of ill health. In September 1868 he was elected State Senator from Oxford county, was re-elected in 1869, and in 1870 was chosen President of the Senate. In the first of these Senatorial terms he served on the committees upon Judiciary, Claims, Governor's Message, Appropriations and Engrossed Bills. In October 1872 Mr. Bolster removed to Auburn, where he formed a partnership with A. M. Pulsifer, with their law office in Lewiston. In January 1873 he was appointed State Bank Examiner by Governor Perham, and was reappointed in February 1876 by Governor Connor, holding the office for six years. In January 1883 he was elected to the Executive Council under Governor Robie, for two years, serving on the standing committees on Warrants, Taxation, Expenditures, the Reform School, Insane Hospital, Indian Affairs and the Library. In February 1885 he was appointed by Governor Robie a Trustee of the Maine Reform School, and was re-appointed by Governor Burleigh in February 1889, holding the office for eight years. Mr. Bolster was an Alderman in the City Government of Auburn in 1877–8, and for three years following was City Solicitor. In 1893 he served as Mayor of Auburn, having been elected on the Citizens' ticket by a very large majority. The issue was the municipal ownership of the water system of the city, the Legislature having empowered the city to purchase it of the corporation owning it. Since August 1878 Mr. Bolster has been President of the Little Androscoggin Waterpower Company, which owns and operates the Barker Cotton Mill in that city; and at the organization of the American Banking and Trust Company of Auburn — which was organized under the name of the Maine Mortgage Loan Company — he was made President of that institution, which office he now holds. Mr. Bolster has always taken an active interest in military affairs. In 1849 he was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant in Company A of the Riflemen of Rumford, of the Second Brigade in the Sixth Division of Maine Militia. In 1861 he was promoted to the Captaincy of the company, and served in that capacity until he resigned and was honorably discharged in April 1862. In October 1864 he was appointed to the office of Division Advocate on the staff of Major-General William Wirt Virgin (the late Judge Virgin), commanding the Third Division of the State Militia. This post he held during General Virgin's term of office, and up to the re-organization of the citizen soldiery of Maine. He was admitted to the Third Degree in Free Masonry in 1856, in Oriental Star Lodge of Rumford, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine. He has been active in the interests of temperance reform, ever since he became identified with the Sons of Temperance in 1846. In religion he is a Universalist, and in politics a Republican. He was a member and took an active part in the

memorable (Oxford) county convention of August 1852, composed of Anti-slavery Democrats, Free-soilers and Whigs, which met at Norway and formed the organization that adopted the title of Republican Party, and nominated a full set of county officers. Mr. Bolster was married October 15, 1848, to Martha Hall Adams, daughter of Dr. Joseph Adams of Rumford, who bore him six children: Clara M., Bion A., Mary J., Alvan J., William H. and George F. Bolster. His wife died August 20, 1866, and in 1868, August 17, he was a second time married, to Florence Josephine Reed, daughter of Colonel Lewis Reed of Mexico, Maine, by whom he had two children: Martha F. and William W. Bolster, Jr. The second Mrs. Bolster died November 21, 1894. Both wives were most worthy women, greatly lamented by their relatives and a wide circle of friends.

BLACK, RICHARD WIGGIN, of Augusta, United States Pension Agent for the District of Maine, was born in Palermo, Waldo county, Maine, March 31, 1838, son of Edmund and Comfort (Wiggin) Black. His ancestors, Scotch on the paternal and English on the maternal side, came to this country at a very early period of its settlement, and settled in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His father, Edmund Black, came with his parents to Palermo from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about the year 1800, when a mere boy; served in the War of 1812 from November 1812 to December 1813, was a stage-driver for some years from Augusta to Belfast and Bangor, then settled on a farm in Palermo, where he resided until his death at the age of eighty-five years. His mother, Comfort Wiggin, came from New Hampshire to the town of Fairfax, now Albion, Maine, with her brother, Bradstreet Wiggin, who was a civil engineer, when fifteen years of age; was married to Edmund Black when eighteen, and died at Meredith, New Hampshire, about two years after she lost her husband, at the age of nearly eighty-four years. His early education was acquired in the town schools of Palermo and the Liberty (Maine) High School, supplemented by studies at home while at work on the farm, and a course at Waterville (Maine) Academy. Entering Waterville College (now Colby University) he pursued his studies at that institution for two years, and then went to Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with honors in the class of 1860. His youth was spent in working on the homestead farm and attending the district school, a mile and a half distant, until the spring of 1853, when he went to Waterville to learn the trade of sash, blind and door manufacturing. He followed that occupation until the succeeding fall, attended the fall term of Waterville Academy, and taught school the following winter. During the spring and summer of 1854 he was teamster in a shipyard at Thomaston. In the fall of that year he attended the High School at Liberty, taught school during the next winter, and completed his preparatory course for college at Waterville Academy, defraying the expenses of his academic course, as also his subsequent collegiate course by teaching. After graduating from college

R. W. BLACK.

he taught the High School at Meredith Village, New Hampshire, in the fall of 1860, and was Preceptor of Guilford (New Hampshire) Academy the winter, spring and summer following, during which time he commenced the study of law with Judge Hibbard of Laconia. He was thus engaged when President Lincoln issued his call for troops, and he at once raised a company of which he was elected Captain, but was unable to accompany his command to the front by reason of his school engagements. Upon the close of the summer term, however, he went to Boston and enlisted in the regular army. He served in the United States Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, for three years, from August 1861 to

August 1864, most of the time on special service and detached duty, never asking or receiving leave of absence during his term of service. At the close of his army service he came to Augusta, and after completing his legal studies in the office of Sewall Lancaster, was admitted to the Bar in September 1866, and entered upon the practice of his profession in the Capital City, in which he has since been successfully engaged until within about two years. In connection with his practice as an attorney, Captain Black, as he is familiarly known, has been largely engaged in the prosecution of claims before the Government Departments at Washington. In March 1894 he received from President Cleveland the appointment of United States Pension Agent for the District of Maine, in which position he has served to the present time. This is one of the most important federal offices in the state, involving an annual distribution of more than three million dollars, and requiring keen executive ability. In this position, as in his professional practice in their behalf, Captain Black has been an indefatigable worker in the interest of the veterans of the late war, by whom he is universally esteemed and honored. In the discharge of his official duties he has practiced the same methods of transacting business that have characterized him through life, and it is said, without any disparagement to his predecessors, that he has devoted more hours to the work, and acquired a greater and more thorough knowledge and mastery of its details, than any previous incumbent of the office. Believing that a "public office is a public trust," he has since his appointment given up his professional practice and devoted his entire time to the duties of his office. In politics, Captain Black was a Republican until 1877, since which time he has been an active Democrat. He was the Democratic candidate for County Attorney of Kennebec County in 1880 and again in 1886, and although both times defeated, the opposing party having a very strong majority in the county, yet he ran largely ahead of his party vote. In 1888 he was a District Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. From 1872 to 1876 he held the office of City Clerk of Augusta, under successive Republican administrations. Captain Black is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the present time is Commander of Seth Williams Post of Augusta. He is also a Templar Mason, was Commander of Trinity Commandery of Augusta for the years 1874–6, and in 1895–6 was Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Maine. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity while in college, and delivered the oration before his chapter at its anniversary in the summer of 1860. Captain Black is unmarried.

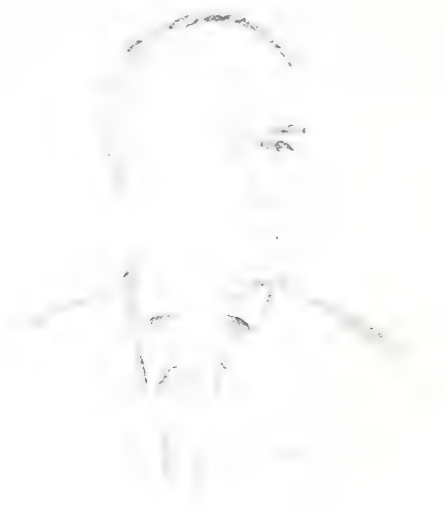
BRIDGHAM, CHARLES BURR, M. D., Cohasset, Massachusetts, was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, May 1, 1841, son of Sydenham and Lucretia Bell (Shepard) Bridgham. He comes of medical ancestry, being a great-grandson of Dr. William Bridgham, a surgeon in the Revolutionary

C. B. BRIDGHAM.

Army, who afterwards settled in New Gloucester, Maine; and grandson of Dr. William Bridgham, Jr., who practiced medicine in Buckfield for over sixty years. Dr. William Pinkney Bridgham, son of Dr. William Bridgham, Jr., and uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of the Bowdoin Medical School at Brunswick, Maine, in 1844, and is still practicing medicine in Buckfield at the age of eighty years. Charles B. Bridgham acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, and after studying medicine under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. William P. Bridgham, in Buckfield, pursued his professional training at the Medical School of Harvard University. Before

completing his medical course, November 9, 1861, he entered the United States service as Hospital Steward in the Second Regiment of Berdan's United States Sharpshooters. Subsequently he became Acting Assistant-Surgeon of that regiment, and while serving in that capacity at the Second Battle of Bull Run was taken prisoner. He was paroled, and returning home, resumed his studies in medicine and graduated at Bowdoin Medical College in the class of 1863. About that time he was exchanged, and consequently released from his parole; and at once receiving a commission as Assistant-Surgeon in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, he resumed active army duty and remained in the service until July 1864, when he returned to Maine and entered upon practice in his native town. In the spring of 1887 he removed to Cohasset, Massachusetts, where he has since resided, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Bridgham is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and is Surgeon of Henry Bryant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Golden Cross fraternities. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married March 22, 1864, to Miss Addie Williams, of Buckfield, Maine. They have three children: May Frances, wife of H. T. P. Bates of the Boston Herald; Addie Ellen, wife of H. H. Withington of the Boston Journal; and Paul C. Bridgham, a student in the Osgood High School, Cohasset.

BROWN, SIMON STRATTON, Lawyer, Waterville, was born in Clinton, Kennebec county, Maine, July 6, 1833, son of Luke and Polly (Gilman) Brown. He fitted for college at Waterville (Maine) Academy under Principal J. H. Hanson, and in 1854 entered Waterville College (now Colby University), from which institution he graduated in 1858, among the first in his class. Studying for the legal profession with Judge Willis B. Snell, he was admitted to the Bar in Kennebec county in 1859. In 1864 he commenced the practice of law in Fairfield, Maine, and continued there until his removal to Waterville in 1881, where he has since practiced and resided. Mr. Brown served as a member of the Board of Education for several years, both in Fairfield and Waterville, and upon the organization of the City of Waterville, in 1888, he was elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, in which capacity he served for five consecutive years. In 1892 he was elected and served as Representative to the Legislature. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1879. For seven years he was a member of the Democratic State Committee, being four years its Chairman, and in 1880 and 1884 he was a member of the Democratic National Conventions. In college Mr. Brown was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He was married June 30, 1861, to Miss Hepsie B. Wiggin, of Freedom, Maine; they have four children: Frank E., William Wirt, Jennie Irving and Caddie Hall Brown. The first-named daughter is the wife of Alpheus W. Flood of Waterville, and the last-named



S. S. BROWN.

is the wife of Lewis A. Burleigh of Augusta, son of Ex-Governor Edwin C. Burleigh.

CLARKE, AUGUSTUS TUPPER, M. D., Calais, was born in Canning, Nova Scotia, June 16, 1849, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Tupper) Clarke. He is descended from an English family that came to Rhode Island at an early period. His immediate ancestors were residents of Kings county, Nova Scotia. His general education was received mainly at Acacia Villa Seminary, in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, and at Mount Allison in Sackville, New Brunswick. Graduating at Harvard Medical School

in 1870, he practiced his profession in Nova Scotia from 1870 to 1889, coming in 1890 to Calais, where he has since resided in active practice. Dr. Clarke is a member of the Canadian, the New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia medical associations. He was

AUGUSTUS T. CLARKE.

married in 1875 to Hattie F. Ryerson, daughter of the late Sir on Ryerson of Lubec, Maine.

CARY, GEORGE, M. D., Houlton, was born in Houlton, August 29, 1837, son of Shepard and Susannah (Whitaker) Cary. He is a descendant of John Cary, who came from Somersetshire, near the city of Bristol, England, about 1634, and joined the Plymouth Colony, settling in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Additional facts relating to his family history are given in the sketch of Theodore Cary, his brother, on a preceding page of this work. He acquired his early education in the common schools and academy of his native town, fitted for college at North Yarmouth (Maine) Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in 1856, graduating from that institution in the class of 1860. In October 1861 he enlisted in the Civil War, as a private in the First Cavalry Regiment of Maine Volunteers; was promoted November 2 following to First Lieutenant of Company K in the same regiment, and was commissioned Captain of that company in December 1862. As First Lieutenant, he commanded his company during the greater part of his time of service. He was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and other engagements in which his regiment participated. Resigning his commission on account of shattered health, in January 1863 Captain Cary returned to his home, and soon after entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Frank B. Merrill in Alfred, Maine. The year following he attended a course of lectures at the Georgetown Medical College in Washington, District of Columbia, and subsequently pursued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March 1866. Returning to his native town, Houlton, in August of that year, he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he has continuously and actively followed to the present time. Dr. Cary has long

GEORGE CARY.

enjoyed an established reputation as one of the leading and most skillful physicians and surgeons of Aroostook county and Eastern Maine. In 1879 he was appointed and served as Assistant Surgeon-General on the staff of Governor Garcelon. He has been a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine for many years, and is also a fellow of the

American Academy of Political and Social Science, a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Bowdoin College. In 1867–8 he represented Aroostook county in the Maine Senate. In politics Dr. Cary is an Independent. He cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, but voted the Republican ticket during the war and afterwards up to and including the election of President Hayes. Since then he has usually acted with the Democratic party, but voted for McKinley and Hobart in the late Presidential election. He is a believer in the gold standard as the measure of value, in civil service reform, and in a tariff for revenue only. He is unmarried.

DASCOMB, James B., President of the First National Bank of Skowhegan, and of the Skowhegan Savings Bank, was born in Bloomfield (now Skowhegan), January 4, 1813, son of Brooks and Sarah (Brown) Dascomb. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town, and at Bloomfield Academy. Shortly after graduation from the latter institution he won an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but because of his parents' objection to his adopting a military career, he reluctantly abandoned this opportunity, and learned the trade of blacksmith. From this vocation, which he followed with success for many years, he retired about twenty-five years ago, since which time he has been chiefly occupied with discharging the multifarious duties of various public and quasi-public offices. Between the years of 1846 and 1884 Mr. Dascomb served as a Selectman of his town for twenty-six years — a longer period of service than that of any other man in Skowhegan — and at one time and another he has held all the town offices. In 1849 and 1851–2 he was a member of the House of Representatives in the Maine Legislature, and in 1855 represented his county in the Senate. He was County Commissioner of Somerset County in 1854, County Treasurer four years, 1865–8, and Judge of Probate from 1868 to 1872. In December 1884 he was elected President of the First National Bank of Skowhegan and President of the Skowhegan Savings Bank, which positions he has since held to the present time. He has been a Director of the Skowhegan Bank (now the First National) continuously since 1848, and has also served as President of the Board of Trustees of Bloomfield Academy for the last eighteen years. In politics Mr. Dascomb has always been a Republican. He was married January 16, 1840, to Eunice Bigelow, of Skowhegan; they have a daughter: Emma F., married

JAMES B. DASCOMB.

in 1874 to Joseph P. Partridge of Fort Fairfield, Maine.

DREW, Franklin Mellen, of Lewiston, Judge of Probate of Androscoggin County, was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 19, 1837, son of Jesse and Hannah Gorham (Phillips) Drew. His father, who was a prominent citizen of the state for many years, was the son of Stephen and Anna (Bisbee) Drew. He is a descendant of John Drew, the emigrant, of Plymouth 1660, who was the son of William and grandson of Sir Edward Drew of England. The Drew family of England descended from an early noble Norman, and the line is traced back through centuries. He received his early education in the common schools and at Hebron (Maine) Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the notable class of 1858. Among his classmates were General J. P. Cilley, Judge Nathan Cleaves, General Francis Fessenden, Judge Lysander Hill, General Ellis Spear and others of equal prominence in public and professional life. Adopting the

profession of law, he was admitted to the Kennebec Bar, April 3, 1861, and in the following June commenced practice at Presque Isle, Aroostook county, Maine. In August 1861 he was nominated for County Attorney, but declined the nomination. In the succeeding October he enlisted in the War for the Union, as a private in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, Maine Infantry Volunteers. Upon the organization of the company he was commissioned Captain, and in September 1862 was promoted to Major of the Regiment, in which capacity he served until mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, January 25, 1865. He served in Louisiana, Florida and Virginia, and was brevetted by the President as Colonel of Volunteers, for "faithful and meritorious services" during the war. At the close of the war he settled at Brunswick, Maine, and practiced there until January 1868, at which time he was elected Secretary of State, and removed to the State Capital to assume the duties of that office. He remained in Augusta until October 1878, when he came to Lewiston and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Drew's first experience in public life was as Assistant Clerk of the Maine House of Representatives, to which office he was elected in 1860 and re-elected in 1861. Subsequently, 1866–7, he served two terms as Clerk of the House of Representatives. He served as Secretary of State four terms, 1868–71, and in 1872 he was appointed by the President United States Pension Agent at Augusta, which office he held, by re-appointment in 1876, until it was consolidated with the office at Concord, New Hampshire, in July 1877. In 1888 he was elected judge of Probate for Androscoggin County, was re-elected in 1892 and 1896, and still holds that office. He was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Bowdoin College in 1865, and held the office continuously until Commencement in 1894, when having been elected Treasurer of Bates College and Secretary of the Board of Fellows of that institution, he resigned the former connection, having served continuously for twenty-nine years, and never missed a Commencement during that time. Judge Drew is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served (1889) as Department Commander for Maine. He is also a member of the Maine Historical Society, and of the Congregational Church. He was married January 3, 1861, to Araminta B. Woodman, youngest daughter of General Merrill Woodman of Naples, Maine; they have had one child: Frank Newman Drew, born November 24, 1862, died September 29, 1864.

FRANKLIN M. DREW.

FORD, RADCLIFFE HALL, of Biddeford, Ex-Consul of the United States at Leghorn, Italy, was born in Biddeford, June 27, 1852, son of Horace and Maria L. (Davis) Ford. His father was a well-known citizen, and at the time of his recent death was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, of Biddeford. The son attended the public schools of his native city, and after completing the regular course of study at the Biddeford High School in 1869, entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Readfield, where he was graduated in 1872. It was his intention to pursue a collegiate course, but changing his mind he accepted the appointment of Assistant Postmaster of Biddeford under President Grant's administration, and served with ability until the spring of 1875. For the next two years he was a member of the firm of Leighton & Ford, in the drygoods business, selling out his interest in 1877. During the year 1878 he served as a member of the Board of Assessors, and in 1879 was appointed Assistant Bond Clerk in the Boston Custom House under Collector Beard, but resigned

that position a few months later. In 1880 he was bookkeeper for Emery, Newbert & Holmes, boot and shoe manufacturers of Biddeford, and a year later he accepted the position of travelling salesman for Lord, Haskell & Company, boot and shoe jobbers of Portland, with whom he remained for two years. In 1883 he established himself in the retail boot and shoe business in Biddeford, continuing the same until 1889, at which time he was appointed by President Harrison to the important post of United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy. Mr. Ford conducted the duties of that Consulate during his term with marked ability and credit to himself. He was instrumental, after a long contest with the

RADCLIFFE H. FORD.

State and Treasury Departments, in causing a radical change in the manner of enforcing the quarantine laws of the United States at foreign ports, and has every reason to be proud of his record in the consular service. He continued in charge of the Consulate at Leghorn until July 1893, when he returned to Biddeford and accepted the position of head bookkeeper for Deering Brothers, wholesale dealers of dressed beef and provisions, Biddeford, with whom he has since remained. Mr. Ford is Chairman of the Board of Registration of the City of Biddeford, having been appointed to that position by Governor Cleaves in 1895. Since attaining his majority he has been a member of the Republican party, which he supports with activity, having been for many years a member of the Republican City Committee of Biddeford, and serving as Chairman of that body for the years 1878, 1894, 1895 and 1896. He served upon the County Committee in 1878, 1879 and 1880, being its Treasurer during the last years of his membership, and served by proxy upon the Republican State Committee in the latter year. For several years he was Secretary of the York Republican Club and a member of the Executive Committee. He is connected with Dunlap Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and Mavoshen Lodge Knights of Pythias, being a Past Chancellor in the latter organization and also a member of the Grand Lodge. In the latter part of 1886, the class of 1869 of the Biddeford High School organized an Alumni Association of the School, of which Mr. Ford served as a member of the Executive Committee for three years, and in 1894 was elected President. Mr. Ford was married November 17, 1874, to Constance H. Littlefield, youngest daughter of Elijah Littlefield of Biddeford; their only child, Mabelle C., is now attending the Biddeford High School.

GOODWIN, FORREST, Lawyer, Skowhegan, was born in Skowhegan, June 14, 1862, son of George E. and Hannah S. (Pollard) Goodwin. He acquired his early education at Bloomfield Academy in his native town, and prepared for college in the Skowhegan High School, from which he graduated, with the distinction of Class Orator, in June 1881. Entering Colby University in 1883, he graduated from that institution with honors, again as Class Orator, July 4, 1887. Engaging in the study of law, he pursued his legal training at the Boston University Law School, where he took a three-years course in one year, and graduated with honors June 4, 1890. In the meantime, October 14, 1889, he was admitted to the Bar of Somerset County, Maine, at Skowhegan. For a year and a half following graduation from law school he was engaged in Washington as Parliamentary Clerk to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in the Fifty-first Congress. Returning to Skowhegan in December 1891, he at once entered upon active professional practice, in which he has continued to the present time. In 1892 Mr. Goodwin was appointed Postmaster of Skowhegan, the duties of which office he discharged from April of that year to February 8, 1896. He served for three

years as a member of the School Board of Skowhegan, and in 1888–9 was a Representative from that town to the State Legislature. In politics Mr. Goodwin has always been an active Republican, and has frequently done effective campaign work in the interest of his party on the stump. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity to and including the Knights Templar degree, is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the order of

FORREST GOODWIN.

Foresters. He was married June 3, 1893, to Matie E. Smith, of Cornville, Maine; they have no children.

HAMLIN, CHARLES, of Bangor, United States Commissioner, and Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, September 13, 1837, son of Hannibal and Sarah Jane (Emery) Hamlin. He comes of Revolutionary ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather, Eleazer Hamlin, serving as a Major in the War for Independence, and enlisting three of his sons in the same company. The family is of Norman descent, and the American progenitors came from England and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts. Hannibal Hamlin, father of the subject of this sketch, Vice-President of the United States during the first administration of President Lincoln, and one of the most eminent politicians and statesmen that the State of Maine has produced, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, August 27, 1809. He acquired his early education in the district school and at Hebron (Maine) Academy, in the meantime working on the farm and in the printing office of The Jeffersonian at Paris. After a course of legal study in the office of Judge Cole of Paris and Fessenden & Deblois of Portland, he commenced in 1833 the practice of law at Hampden, at that time the most important town in Penobscot county, where he continued until his removal to Bangor in 1861, shortly after his election to the Vice-Presidency. In the early years of his professional life he was almost continuously in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House in 1837 and again in 1839–40. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress, and from 1848 to 1857 was a member of the United States Senate. Thus far in his public life he had been allied with the Democratic party; but being unable to accept the policy and attitude of that organization toward the slavery question, he severed his connection with the party, and resigned his place as Chairman of the Committee of Commerce in the United States Senate, to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine. Two months after assuming the office of Governor in 1857, he resigned to again resume his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected as a Republican member. In 1860 he was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and served during Mr. Lincoln's first term. He again entered the Senate in 1869, and continued to represent Maine in that body until 1881, when he voluntarily retired at the expiration of his term, having served on the floor and in the chair for an almost uninterrupted period of thirty years. During the year 1866 he was Collector of Customs of the Port of Boston, but resigned, being unwilling to support Andrew Johnson. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield United States Minister to Spain, which was the last public office he held, and resigned at the close of the year. He died at his home in Bangor, the Fourth of July, 1891, at the age of nearly eighty-two years. Hannibal Hamlin's first wife, to whom he was married in 1833, was Sarah Jane Emery, daughter of Stephen Emery of Paris, Maine, District Judge, and Attorney-General in 1839–40; she died in 1855, leaving five children,

of whom only one, General Charles Hamlin, survives. In 1856 he was a second time married, to Ellen V. Emery, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children: Hannibal Emery Hamlin, of Ellsworth, Maine, and Frank Hamlin, of Chicago, both being lawyers. Charles Hamlin received his early education in Hampden, Bridgton and Bethel academies, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857, and after reading law with his father was admitted to the Bar in October 1858, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Orland, Hancock county. In the early period of the Civil War, before he entered the military service, he figured actively in recruiting for various regiments in Hancock county, obtaining commissions for officers in the First Maine Cavalry and as acting masters in the navy. In the summer of 1862 he assisted in raising the Eighteenth Maine Infantry, afterwards reorganized into the First Maine Heavy Artillery (second on the list of "Fox's Regimental Losses"), in which he was mustered as Major in August 1862. He served with this regiment in the defences of Washington until May 1863, when he resigned to enter the field for a more active service, having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of Major-General Hiram G. Berry. General Berry was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, on the third of May, while commanding the Second Division (formerly Hooker's) of the Third Corps; but Major Hamlin remained with this celebrated division until February 1864, when it was consolidated with the Second Corps, and participated in the Battle of Gettysburg and its subsequent campaigns, including Kelley's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run and other engagements. For his services on the field of Gettysburg he received the official thanks of Major-General Humphreys, commanding the division. In February 1864 he was assigned to duty with General A. P. Howe, Inspector of Artillery, and served at Harper's Ferry with that General during Early's raid in the following summer, relieving General Siegel. After the war closed he tendered his resignation, in September 1865, having been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and resumed the practice of law at Bangor, where he has since resided. General Hamlin has served as City Solicitor of Bangor, as Register in Bankruptcy, and is at present a United States Commissioner, and Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine. He has compiled and published a work upon the "Insolvent Laws of Maine," and is also the author of a series of articles in the "Green Bag," on "The Supreme Court of Maine," with biographical sketches of the justices. He represented Bangor in the Maine Legislature in 1883 and 1885, and in the latter term was Speaker of the House of Representatives of that body. General Hamlin has been prominent and active in the promotion and formation of loan and building associations in Maine, and is the President of the Penobscot Loan and Building Association of Bangor, organized in July 1895. In 1887 he prepared and procured the passage of a bill by the Maine Legislature regulating these institutions, which is now the law in force. He was one of the founders and organizers

CHARLES HAMLIN.

of the Bangor Loan and Building Association, of which he has been its attorney, and which has been in successful operation for a dozen years, and has aided in promoting and organizing many other associations in the state. General Hamlin is a member of the Loyal Legion of the Maine Commandery, is President of the Eastern Maine General Hospital at Bangor, and has been a Trustee of the Penobscot Savings Bank since its foundation. He has taken an active interest in the Waverly Woolen Company of Pittsfield, and the Old Town Woolen Company at Old Town, Maine. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maine Gettysburg Commission, having presented to the

Legislature the first memorial asking for funds from the state, with which Maine has already erected sixteen monuments on that memorable field. In politics General Hamlin has always been a Republican. He was married November 28, 1860, to Sarah P. Thompson of Topsham, Maine. Their children are: Charles Eugene, journalist, of Brooklyn, New York; Addison, chemist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Cyrus, physician, of Brooklyn, New York; and Edwin Thompson Hamlin, student, of Bangor.

HAMLIN, HANNIBAL EMERY, of the law firm of Hale & Hamlin, Ellsworth, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, August 22, 1858. He is

HANNIBAL E. HAMLIN.

a son of the late Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor, Vice-President of the United States during the Civil War period of 1861–5, and of Ellen V. (Emery) Hamlin, a daughter of Hon. Stephen Emery of Paris, Maine, prominent as a District Judge and as Attorney-General. Additional facts relating to his ancestry and family history are given in the preceding sketch of his elder brother, General Charles Hamlin of Bangor. He received his early education in the public schools of Bangor, prepared for college at Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, and graduated from Colby University, Waterville, in 1879. Pursuing his professional studies at Columbia Law School in Washington and at the Boston University Law School, he graduated from the latter in 1882, and was admitted to the Bar in Waldo county, Maine, in January 1883. He at once commenced the practice of law in Ellsworth, entering the law firm of Hale & Emery, which then became Hale, Emery & Hamlin. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Emery retired from the firm and from the practice of law, having been appointed a Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, since which time the firm business has been conducted under the name of Hale & Hamlin, with offices at Ellsworth and Bar Harbor. Mr. Hamlin's partner is the Hon. Eugene Hale, United States Senator from Maine. In politics Mr. Hamlin has always been a Republican. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Maine Legislature in 1893 and 1895, and in the latter year served on the part of that body as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is serving as Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Powers at the present time. He is a member and officer of various social clubs in Ellsworth, and is unmarried.

HANSON, EDGAR F., Mayor of Belfast 1895–6, was born in Lincoln, Penobscot county, Maine, March 11, 1853, son of Clark and Nancy J. (Hatch) Hanson. He received his early education in the common schools, and from early boyhood showed the energetic and pushing spirit that has marked his subsequent career. At the age of seventeen he left the home farm on which he was reared, and went to sea; and for the next three years he followed the sea in summer and worked at pressing hay winters. At twenty-one he "married a wife," and with this inspiration to economy and thrift, added to his native industry and inborn ambition to get ahead in the world, by 1882 he had saved up two thousand dollars. With this capital he moved to Belfast and started a carriage-making business in a small way, in a shop which some of his rivals in trade designated as "Hanson's Barn." The young manufacturer fully comprehended thus early the secret of success in business, and possessed the genius of advertising to a degree that in those pioneer days in the development of the art was quite remarkable. In six years he built up a business of from thirty to forty thousand dollars yearly, an achievement accomplished by an intelligent and liberal use of

printer's ink, backed by a reputation for good work and square dealing. In 1889 Mr. Hanson bought an interest in a proprietary medicine which under the name of Dana's Sarsaparilla, with a local reputation established, was struggling to profitably extend its sales in the general market. In 1890 he assumed the management of the business, which he built up to large proportions. He resigned from the management of the company after two years, and soon after organized the Nutriola Company, of which he became President and General Manager. He is also President of the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad Company, a Director of the People's National Bank of Belfast, a member of the Board of

E. F. HANSON.

Trustees of the Belfast Public Trust Funds, and member of the Board of Trustees of Findlay College in Ohio, which last-named position he has filled by successive elections since 1892. Mr. Hanson was a member of the Belfast City Council in 1886–7, served on the Board of Aldermen in 1892–3, was in 1895 elected Mayor of the city by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office in a hotly contested election, and in 1896 was renominated by acclamation and unanimously re-elected. Politically Mr. Hanson is a Democrat. He is a member of Timothy Chase Lodge of Masons and Silver Cross Lodge Knights of Pythias, also of Waldo Lodge and Penobscot Encampment of Odd Fellows, of Canton Pallas in the Patriarchs Militant of that order, and has served on the staff of Brigadier-General Small, Commander of the Patriarchs Militant of Maine, with the rank of Major. Mr. Hanson has been twice married, first to Miss Flora E. Nickerson, January 10, 1874; and second, October 16, 1895, to Miss Georgia G. Lord. By his first wife he had four children: Lillian E., Elvin E., Herbert F. and Mabel J. Hanson.

HARRIS, William Hugh, M. D., Augusta was born in Appalachicola, Florida, August 7, 1861, son of Charles Miller and Isabella (Jewett) Harris. His father, Charles Miller Harris, was the son of James Moore and Margaret (Miller) Harris of York county, South Carolina, where he was born July 7, 1821. In 1828 his parents moved to Florida, which then was a territory, where he grew up and in early life held various offices under the territorial government. At the commencement of the Civil War he was commissioned a Captain in the Confederate army, and served throughout the war. After the war he still retained his business and social connections in Florida, and died there in 1875. His wife, Isabella Jewett, was the daughter of Albert Gallatin and Hannah (Wilson) Jewett of Bangor, Maine, in which city she was born September 24, 1835. Albert G. Jewett, her father, was one of Maine's noted lawyers. In early life he was County Attorney of Penobscot County, and in 1845 he was appointed Chargé d' Affaires to Peru by President Polk. At the close of his term of office he sailed for Europe, where he remained for several years, educating his daughter, who is an accomplished linguist. Upon his return to America and to Maine, he established himself in the practice of his profession at Belfast, the early home of his wife, who was a daughter of Congressman John Wilson of that city. Mr. Jewett was several times elected Mayor of Belfast, and was always a leading and honored citizen. His death occurred in April 1885. William H. Harris, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and at the High School in Belfast, Maine, where his mother at that time resided. In 1885, after several years spent in business in California, he decided to take up the study of medicine. Entering Dartmouth

Medical College, he studied there for a while and then went to the University of Vermont, from the Medical Department of which institution he graduated in July 1888. In November of that year he established himself in the practice of medicine in

W. H. HARRIS.

the town of Dixfield, Oxford county, Maine. Here he built up a large practice, but left it in February 1891 to settle in the Capital of the State, where he has since practiced and resided. During the second year of his residence in Augusta, in October 1892, Dr. Harris was elected Superintendent of Public Schools, which position he held until a change occurred in the municipal administration. He is a member of the Medical Club of Augusta, the Kennebec County Medical Association, Maine Medical Association, Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, Kennebec Historical Society and the Abnaki (social) Club of Augusta, also of Bethlehem Masonic Lodge, the Knights Templar and several fraternal orders. In politics Dr. Harris has always been a Republican, although brought up under the teachings and influence of Democratic forefathers. He was married in September 1887 to Martha Jewett North, daughter of Dr. James W. North of Augusta, who is the son of the late James W. North, author of the "History of Augusta." The fruit of this union is one son: James North Harris, born July 20, 1895.

HARRIS, NATHAN WILLARD, Ph. D., Mayor of Auburn, was born in Minot, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 8, 1853, son of Dr. Nathan Coy and Harriet Ann Harris. He attended the public schools of Auburn, to which place his parents removed during his infancy, fitted for college at the old Lewiston Falls Academy in Auburn and the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, and graduated from Bates College in the class of 1873. Subsequently he took a two-years post-graduate course at Yale, receiving the decree of Ph. D. from that institution in 1875. He read law with Frye, Cotton & White in Lewiston, was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar in January 1878, and after practicing his profession in Lewiston for about a year, moved to Auburn, where he has since practiced and resided. After his admission to the Bar he was for a time a student at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in March 1886. Mr. Harris has

NATHAN W. HARRIS.

served as Register of Probate for Androscoggin County, for two terms of four years each, and as City Solicitor of Auburn in 1890 and again in 1895. He was in the City Government of Auburn four years, 1880–3, serving as President of the Common Council in 1881 and as Chairman of the Board of Aldermen in 1883, and in 1896 he was the Repub-

lican candidate for Mayor, which office he now holds. Mr. Harris is actively interested in various local enterprises, and is officially connected with several business and educational institutions. He is a Director and has for many years been Secretary and Treasurer of the Maine Benefit Life Association, is a member of the Board of Overseers and also of the Executive Board of Bates College, and is Treasurer and a Trustee of the Auburn Public Library. He is also President of the Associated Charities of Auburn, and has been President of the Maine Universalist Convention. Mr. Harris has been twice married; his first wife, Manilla E. Smith of Ashland, New Hampshire, died in 1880, leaving one child, a daughter: Manilla E. Harris. In 1888 he married Edith S. Conant of Auburn, Maine, and by this marriage has one son: Nathan Conant Harris.

HILL, HIRAM HOVEY, M. D., one of the most distinguished and eminent physicians and surgeons ever produced by the state of Maine, was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, April 30, 1810, and died at Augusta, December 2, 1890, in the fifty-fourth year of his continuous professional practice in that city. Doctor Hill was the seventh in the line of descent from Ralph Hill, who came to America from Billericay, England, in the year 1634 or 1635, was a Selectman of Woburn in 1649, and later one of the original settlers of Billerica, Massachusetts. From Ralph Hill were descended Nathaniel (2), born . England; Joseph (3), born 1672 or 1673; John (4), born 1716; Paul (5), born 1742; Nathaniel (6), born 17—, married Susanna Hovey; and Hiram Hovey Hill (7), the subject of this sketch. As one scans the line of the Hill ancestry, he finds men and women of strong personality, integrity and common sense predominating as characters. Dr. Hill was born to the common heritage of the typical New England boy of two and a half generations ago. He attended the district school and worked on the farm as soon as he was old enough, and received from the influence and environments of the small rural community the early preparatory training for his successful lifework. At the age of fifteen he went to live with Dr. Baldwin, the village doctor of Mount Vernon, and there he was animated by a strong desire to become a doctor himself. But the goal of his ambition seemed hard to attain and the outlook might well have dismayed any heart less resolute than his own. Endowed with a mind peculiarly active, inquiring and assimilative, he soon became familiar with the nature of all the medicines in the pharmacopœia of his respected patron, Dr. Baldwin, whose saddle-bags it was his daily duty to fill. He lived with Dr. Baldwin about two years, and these were the pivotal years of his life, as his passion for the sciences of medicine and surgery which was then awakened never afterwards left him. For three or four years he lived with his grandfather John Hovey, and assisted him in the capacity of clerk in the Registry of Deeds for Kennebec county, writing a fair and excellent hand. While in this employment his mind, like his hands,

H. H. HILL.

was never idle and never drifted to frivolous subjects; his spare time was occupied with reading the school books for the advanced grades of those days, including Latin, and in experimenting in chemistry and natural philosophy. Possessing as a natural gift great originality and mechanical ingenuity, he often busied himself in designing, and constructing with his own hands, machines and apparatus for various experiments in chemistry and electric science, and astronomical study. Some of the mechanical inventions given to the world by him in early and later life have now become the valuable property of mankind. At about the age of twenty-one he succeeded in beginning systematically the

study of medicine, which it had long been his desire to do. He studied for one year with Dr. Gage, then of Augusta; the next year with Dr. Nourse of Hallowell, and the third with Dr. Hubbard of the same town, and then took two full courses of lectures at the Maine Medical School in Brunswick. In 1835 he went to Philadelphia and attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, returning to Maine and graduating at Brunswick, June 15, 1836. He immediately opened an office as a practicing physician and surgeon at Augusta, the Capital of Maine, and there he passed the remainder of his life in the exercise of his skill and devotion in alleviating suffering and unselfishly striving to do good to his fellow-creatures. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Waterville College in 1855. Dr. Hill was one of nature's masterpieces — an honest man; he lived universally esteemed, and died as widely lamented. His renown as a skilful physician and surgeon was wider than the bounds of his native state, and his treatment was sought by patients from far as well as from near. He was the most familiarly known, of course, in his home city, which was proud to own him as her eminent citizen. At the completion of a half-century of his professional practice in Augusta, his medical associates in the county and state celebrated the event by a reception and banquet in his honor, on the fifteenth of June 1886. On this occasion Dr. Hill briefly responded to the sentiment of the evening — "Our Honored Guest" — in a characteristic and delightful autobiographical manner, bubbling with wit and humor, but so modestly withholding from publicity a vast multitude of facts in his fruitful and beneficent career that deserve permanent record. Dr. Hill never accepted public office; his loyalty to his patients would not tolerate such interruption in his profession, however loud the call of his fellow-citizens might be. Politically he voted uniformly with the Democratic party. His only diversion outside of his profession was in the line of mechanics, in which he was sometimes personally interested as an inventor, but never at any pecuniary profit to himself; others always reaped the harvest of his sowing in this direction. He was singularly indifferent to money-making; his fees as a physician, if carefully collected, would have made him wealthy. His habits and tastes and manners were of great simplicity. In the sick room he was as gentle and sympathetic as a child. He was intolerant of quacks and shams to the utmost degree, and never lacked language to express himself regarding them. After fifty years of professional practice he said to his friends: "I have always done the best I could, never turning my back upon anybody, or anything that should be done; have treated all classes of people alike, professionally, never doing by a patient as I would not be done by myself. I have always admired the advice of Polonius to Laertes, and when strictly followed, we shall not be likely to err in wrong doing:

> "'This above all, — to thine own self be true;
> And it shall follow as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man.'"

These favorite lines of Dr. Hill — often repeated in his later years in the presence of his intimate friends — may be considered as expressing the substance of his religious creed. Though he was not what is conventionally termed pious, yet like all great natures, he was in fact intensely religious in the highest sense. To him the Author of the Universe was too august and sacred to be measured by finite men and ecclesiastical instruments. To his Maker and to all human things that are noble, good and pure, his reverence was boundless. The golden rule was his unconscious practice. Dr. Hill was twice married: first, about the year 1837, to Miss Sarah Ann Carpenter, who died about the year 1864. His second marriage was June 5, 1870, to Miss Clara L. Dalton, who is now (1896) living; she was the daughter of P. A. Dalton of Unity, Maine, afterwards of Norridgewock, and later of Exeter, where he died.

HILL, Melvin Joseph, Master in the English High School, Boston, was born in Biddeford, Maine, July 7, 1843, son of Joseph S. Hill, a native of Chatham, New Hampshire, and Nancy (Hill) Hill, whose birthplace was Limerick, Maine. His parents, before marriage, were both teachers. After marriage they made their home in Biddeford, where, on Spring's Island, Mr. Hill, with a brother, carried on a successful business in the manufacture of woolen goods. Mr. Hill died at the age of thirty-six, leaving three children: Frank A., now Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, a sketch of whose life may be found elsewhere in this work; Melvin Joseph, the subject of this biography; and Harriet Jane, who died at the age of twenty-five, a young woman of rare beauty of mind and brilliancy of promise. The paternal ancestry is traced back

to Peter Hill, planter, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1633, with Captain John Winter, an agent of Trelawney, who was at that time Mayor of Plymouth. Peter Hill settled on Richmond Island, belonging to Cape Elizabeth; in 1644, he leased land at Winter Harbor (Biddeford Pool), and in 1648 he was a member of the Court of Lygonia; he died in 1697. The descendants of Peter Hill are now widely scattered; many of them became prominent in the annals of Saco and Biddeford. Melvin Joseph Hill graduated from the Biddeford High School in 1860, entered Bowdoin College in 1861, and graduated in 1865, ranking number three in his class. He took part in two prize declamations during his Freshman and Sophomore years, was awarded the second prize for English composition during his Junior year, gave an oration at Commencement, and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. In the exercises for the degree of A. M. at the Commencement of 1868, he gave the Latin valedictory. To earn money for his college expenses, he taught school during the long winter vacations then in vogue. During his Sophomore year he taught two terms in district number one in Biddeford, boarding at home and walking the distance of four miles twice a day, often breaking out the winter roads, but never losing a day or a minute. During his Junior vacation he taught in Yarmouthport, and during his Senior vacation in Limington Academy. After graduation he was for a short time bookkeeper and salesman for a business house in Lewiston, Maine. Then he became Principal of the Alfred (Maine) High School, where he served one year; of the Blackstone (Massachusetts) High School, where he served two years; and of the Wakefield (Massachusetts) High School, where he continued in service for ten years, from 1869 to 1879, and in which town he still has his residence. In 1880 he took charge of the mathematical department of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial School in Boston, resigning in 1884 to become a Junior Master of the English High School in the same city. In 1896 he became a Master in this school, in accordance with the Boston rules for advancement. Mr. Hill was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Wakefield Town Library four years, 1870–4, and has served as an assessor of the Wakefield Congregational Parish for three years, as acting Treasurer of the Wakefield Congregational Church for seven years, and as Secretary and Treasurer of the Wakefield School Committee for six years. He is still a member of the School Committee (elected in 1882), on his fourteenth year of continuous service. He was Treasurer of the Quanapowitt Rifle Company for two years and of the Wakefield Hook and Ladder (fire) Company for three years. He belongs to the Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Society, the Boston Mercantile Library Association, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and the Boston High and Latin Masters' Club. From boyhood he has been interested in all kinds of sports, games and physical exercises. In college he was conceded to be the best athlete that had ever graduated up to his time. For two years he was Captain of the College Baseball Team, and he was also a member

MELVIN J. HILL.

of the four-oared crew. While in business at Lewiston, he was Captain of the Androscoggin Baseball Team, then champions of the state. He counts among his trophies three prizes in rowing regattas, several in tennis tournaments, and two in New England chess tournaments. He is an expert at golf and with the bicycle. His gymnasium practice he kept up until after fifty, and has not wholly abandoned it yet. Mr. Hill is of a quiet, retiring disposition, notwithstanding a certain prominence which his business capacity and physical skill have given him. He is regular, methodical and painstaking in whatever he undertakes. Though a quick and able student, his tastes have inclined him to

active, out-of-door recreations rather than to the sedentary ways of the study. In politics he has always voted with the Republican party. He was married July 6, 1868, to Louise Elizabeth Mowry, a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. They have had two children, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Ernest F., was a young man of much promise, and entered Harvard College in 1890, but died during his Junior year, at the age of twenty-one.

HYDE, CHARLES EDWARD, Designing and Constructing Engineer for the Bath Iron Works, Bath.

CHAS. E. HYDE.

was born in Bath, November 26, 1855, son of Edward C. and Rebecca (Tebbetts) Hyde. He is a grandson of Jonathan Hyde, merchant, who came to Bath from Connecticut in 1799. His first American ancestor was William Hyde, who came from England in 1633, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. His father, Edward C. Hyde, whose death occurred December 26, 1896, was born in Bath, and was prominently identified with Maine transportation interests in the early days. More than half a century ago, while resident in Bangor, he was a leading promoter in the establishment of a steamship line for freight and passenger service between Bangor and Boston. For this line he had constructed on the Delaware, under his personal supervision, by Betts, Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, the first seagoing iron steamer built in America. This pioneer example of iron shipbuilding, the Bangor, as she was called, made her maiden trip on the line, but on her second trip from Boston to Bangor, August 31, 1845, she caught fire off Castine, in Penobscot Bay, and was burned to the water's edge. Mr. Hyde later returned to Bath, where he served as City Treasurer for many years, was one of the organizers of the Marine Bank, and was President of that institution at the time of his death. Charles E. Hyde attended the public schools of his native city, after which he took special courses, of two years and one year respectively, at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Polytechnic Institute and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. He then entered upon a period of mechanical training in practical work, successively in the machine shops of the Portland Company, Portland; Ward, Stanton & Company, Newburgh, New York; the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; and the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1884 he returned to Bath as Superintendent of the Goss Marine Iron Works of that city, and has remained with that establishment and its successors — the New England Shipbuilding Company and later the Bath Iron Works — as Designing and Constructing Engineer, to the present time. Soon after assuming the Superintendency of the Goss Works, Mr. Hyde designed and built the engines for the steamship Meteor, since famous as the first triple-expansion engine ever constructed in America. Although engines of that type were first conceived and built in England, they were not at that time generally accepted, and were looked upon as doubtful experiments. Hence it was an exhibit of remarkable enterprise and pluck on the part of the young engineer, who then had not seen thirty years, to foresee the inevitable future of triple-expansion engines and start the crusade in this country. How well his faith has been sustained by subsequent developments is a matter of general knowledge, for now the triple-expansion engine is indispensable to the modern swift ocean steamer, and even examples of the quadruple-expansion type are not uncommon. As illustrating the prejudice of old-fashioned steamboat men against which he has had to work, Mr. Hyde takes pleasure in telling of the old engineer, whose boat carried probably about thirty pounds steam

pressure, whom he invited to take a trip on the steamer Sappho, designed by him and built by his company for the Maine Central ferry service between the railroad terminus and Bar Harbor. The visitor wandered over the boat, inspecting things with a critical eye, and apparently approving of all, until just as the wharf was reached, he happened to cast his eye on the steam-gauge, which registered a hundred and sixty pounds. Instantly he scrambled up the fire-room ladder and on to the wharf, and only stopped running when he was a block away. When the Bath Iron Works were awarded the Government contracts for the gunboats Machias and Castine, the general plans were supplied by the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering; but Mr. Hyde at once saw a chance for improvement in their boilers, and his design for a substitute was readily accepted by the Government designers. This change involved a gain of twenty square feet of grate surface and proportionate heating surface in each ship, with no increased weight, resulting in a large increase in the speed of these vessels over contract requirements. Mr. Hyde is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and an associate of the American Society of Naval Engineers. He is a Director in the Marine National Bank, has served two terms as Alderman of the city of Bath, and is now a member of the School Board and a Trustee of the Patten Library. He is also a member of the Portland and Boothbay Harbor yacht clubs, and the Sagadahoc (social) Club of Bath. He was married June 10, 1885, to Georgiana Miller, of Newburgh, New York; they have six children: Margaret Clarendon, Emily Miller, Dorothy, Annie, Mary Neely, and an infant son, James Patten Hyde.

INGALLS, HENRY, late President of the First National Bank of Wiscasset, was born in Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, March 14, 1819, and died in Wiscasset, December 10, 1896. His parents were Asa and Phebe (Berry) Ingalls, of English descent. His grandfather, Phineas Ingalls, was one of the first settlers of Bridgton, where his father, Asa, was born. Asa Ingalls was a farmer and lumberman, held various town offices and was a member of the Maine Legislature for one or more sessions, and was Captain of one of the military companies stationed at Portland in the War of 1812. Both his father and grandfather were prominent citizens of their town and section. He acquired his early education chiefly in the common schools of Bridgton and at Bridgton Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1841. After pursuing a course of legal studies with Howard S. Osgood in Portland, he was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland county in 1843, and in October of that year commenced the practice of law in Wiscasset, Lincoln county, where he resided till his death. At that time the county of Lincoln comprised, in addition to its present territory, the important towns of Bath, Lewiston and Rockland; and for fifteen years

HENRY INGALLS.

Mr. Ingalls had an extensive, increasing and successful practice, leading an active, laborious and busy life, until impaired health compelled him to relinquish the court business of his life profession, and confine himself to office business and other pursuits. He was President of the First National Bank of Wiscasset from its organization in 1865 until his death; was a Director in the Knox & Lincoln Railroad for twenty years and thereafter held a nominal position on the Board; was a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College; was for many years a Trustee of the Maine State Reform School, in which he took great interest, and for which his influence did much; was one of the standing com-

mittee for the Diocese of Maine, and for years was Delegate to the General Episcopal Convention; and served in various other offices of trust and responsibility. He was also President of the Lincoln Bar Association, President of the Maine State Pomological Society, member of the Maine Historical Society, and served as Vice-President of the Board of Managers of the Maine Commission to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, to which he was also Alternate Delegate-at-Large. Mr. Ingalls was a lifelong Democrat, and was for many years an active and prominent member of that party, but the only political office he held was that of Representative to the Legislature from Wiscasset in 1880; he was a candidate for Congress in 1856, but was not elected. He was a staunch churchman, giving of his best in every way to advance the interests of the church which he revered and loved. Mr. Ingalls was a man whose character and opinions were looked up to and respected by all, not only in the community and section where he lived, but throughout the state, where he was widely known. He was consulted by people for miles around, in public and private matters, and was frequently chosen and his services sought as adjuster in affairs requiring comprehensive knowledge, keen judgment, strict honor and delicacy of management. His calm wisdom and forethought brought Wiscasset — the town for which he did so much — out of its peril (financially) at a time when a skilfull hand was most needed, and his loss to the town can hardly be estimated. He was a man of exceptional courtesy, and great refinement of nature. His influence was always for good. He took great interest in fruit culture, and was uncommonly fond of nature in all her forms and moods — every season bringing to him its own particular pleasures. Mr. Ingalls was twice married, his first wife being Susan Johnston, second daughter of Captain Alexander Johnston of Wiscasset, by whom he had one daughter: Mary Johnston Ingalls, who died April 23, 1890. He was again married December 17, 1855, to Miss Mary Farley, of Newcastle, Maine, who died November 6, 1890. Four children were born of this marriage, three of whom died in infancy; the other, a daughter, Grace Ingalls, survives him.

JAMESON, JOHN FULTON, of Jameson & Marr, country merchants, Cornish, was born in Cornish, July 28, 1836, son of John Jameson, a distinguished Maine lawyer, and Paymaster with the rank of Major in the Union army during the Civil War, and Nancy (Barker) Jameson, widow of Philip Hubbard. The senior Jameson came from Dunbarton, New Hampshire, of a name which has contributed many men of letters and of affairs to the Republic. Mrs. Jameson was the daughter of a long-settled New England family of Puritan descent. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the schools of his native town and in the famous academies at Standish, Maine, and Gilmanton, New Hampshire, the New England academy system being then in the very bloom of its beneficent growth. After finishing his studies he turned longing eyes toward

JOHN F. JAMESON.

the fertile lands of the West, as Maine boys so often did in those days, and made a venture in Wisconsin not unprofitable in experience if it failed to fill his purse. But his heart turned to his New England home and back he came after a brief stay. Wisely concluding that he was better fitted for the mercantile than the agricultural life, he soon went into trade in his native town, where he has built up a business that places his firm in the foremost ranks of the country merchants of Maine. Originally O'Brion & Jameson, the house has been for nearly thirty years Jameson & Marr. Mr. Jameson has been a Republican since the foundation of the party, and in 1892 was delegate to the National

Convention at Minneapolis. Early in manhood he took an active interest in Masonry, and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch. October 11, 1859, he married Eliza O'Brion, daughter of William O'Brion, notable among the early merchants of Cornish, and granddaughter of John O'Brion, the Revolutionary soldier. Of this marriage have come five children, two of whom are living: Alice Marcia, born July 12, 1860, died March 22, 1875; Fanny O'Brion, born September 13, 1863, died March 26, 1889; Harry Preston, born March 19, 1865; Margaret, born October 4, 1876, and John Malcolm Jameson, born April 10, 1879, died May 16, 1880.

MARBLE, SEBASTIAN STREETER, of Waldoboro, Governor of Maine 1887–9, was born in Dixfield, Oxford county, Maine, March 1, 1817, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Packard) Marble. He is descended from Samuel Marble, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in early Colonial times. The family is of English origin, and has produced many able men who have made their mark in various walks of life, among them being the inventor of calico-printing. Freegrace Marble, son of Samuel and his wife Rebecca Andrew, was one of the first settlers of Sutton, Massachusetts, where he married Mary L. Sibley and reared three sons: Samuel, Malachi, and Enoch, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Enoch Marble was a native of Sutton, spent most of his life there, following the farming pursuit, and died in 1815 at the age of eighty-nine, having reared, besides three daughters, eight sons: John, Alpheus, Thaddeus, Aaron, Daniel, Antipos, Enoch and Rufus. John Marble, the eldest son, born in 1751, was also a farmer of Sutton at the time of the Revolution, in which he served with credit and fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in 1794 removed to Dixfield, Maine; he was one of the pioneers of Dixfield, transporting his family and household goods there by ox teams, built a saw and grist mill, was an important factor in the industrial life of the little settlement, and died there in 1830 at the age of seventy-nine. Ephraim Marble, son of the foregoing — born in Princeton, Massachusetts, September 13, 1787, died April 5, 1871 — was a harness-maker and farmer of Dixfield, where he served as Assessor, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and as Deputy Sheriff for a number of years. His wife was a daughter of Israel Packard, who also fought at Bunker Hill. Of their eight children, but two are living: Sebastian S. and Horace D. Marble, the latter a resident of Wilton, Franklin county, Maine. Sebastian S. Marble acquired his early education in the common schools and under private tuition, and prepared for college at Waterville (Maine) Academy. Instead of pursuing a college course, however, he entered at once upon the study of law, which he prosecuted in the office of Isaac Randall, Esq., of Dixfield, and John E. Stacey of Wilton, Maine. He was admitted to the Bar at Farmington, in 1843, after which he spent a year and a half in the West and South, teaching school. Returning to Maine

S. S. MARBLE.

in 1845, he took up the law practice of his former preceptor, Mr. Stacey, in Wilton, where he continued for a year and then removed to his native town, Dixfield. In 1851 he came to Waldoboro, where he has since resided, and where he continued in the active practice of law for ten years, becoming in the meantime gradually drawn more and more into public life, until the responsibilities of his official positions made it necessary to close up his practice for a time. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs for the Waldoboro District, and after serving in that capacity for two years was appointed Collector, in which office he continued for three years and a half, his term extending into

President Johnson's administration. In 1867 he was appointed Registrar of Bankruptcy for the Third Congressional District, and in February 1870 was appointed United States Marshal of Maine, which office he held for a period of eight years. Upon retiring from the Marshalship in April 1878, Mr. Marble resumed his law practice, but four years later was once more called to take part in the administration of public affairs, and unwillingly accepted the nomination for State Senator from Lincoln county on the Republican ticket. In 1880 the Democrats carried the county by a majority of over five hundred; but at the 1882 election Mr. Marble and the whole Republican ticket were elected by about the same majority. He served in the Senate for three successive terms, and was President of that body when the death of Governor Bodwell occurred, in December 1887. The President of the Senate was required, as is provided by the Constitution, to exercise the office of Governor during the remainder of the term, and accordingly Mr. Marble was installed as the late Governor's successor. As Chief Executive of the State he served until 1889, upholding with credit the dignity of the office and looking well after the interests of the people. At the end of his term he returned to his home in Waldoboro and retired from public and active political life. While connected with the state government Mr. Marble was also actively interested in the local affairs of his residential town, serving on the School Committee of Waldoboro and as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which resulted in the renomination of Lincoln, and also to the Chicago Convention of 1880, which nominated the second martyr President, Garfield. Mr. Marble is a member of King Solomon's Masonic Lodge of Waldoboro, and is a regular attendant of the Universalist Church. He was married October 17, 1846, to Mary S. Ellis, daughter of Ebenezer Ellis of Jay, Franklin county, Maine. They have had three children: Ella A., wife of Lowell P. Haskell of Waldoboro; Mary A., who died in 1856, aged nine years; and an infant son, Sebastian S. Marble, who lived but two days.

LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES EDGAR, of Rockland, Attorney-General of Maine 1889–93, was born in Lebanon, York county, Maine, June 21, 1851, son of William H. and Mary (Stevens) Littlefield. His grandparents were Theodore and Martha Littlefield of Wells, Maine, and on the maternal side Paul and Dorothy Stevens of Kennebunk, Maine. He received his early education in the common schools and at Foxcroft (Maine) Academy, studied law with Rice & Hall of Rockland, and was admitted to the Bar April 5, 1876, at Rockland, where he has since practiced and resided. Mr. Littlefield was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, from Rockland, in 1885 and 1887, and in the latter

C. E. LITTLEFIELD

term served as Speaker of that body. In 1889 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, in which office he served two terms, until 1893. In politics Mr. Littlefield is a Republican. He was Chairman of the Maine delegation at the National Republican Conventions held at Minneapolis and St. Louis, and seconded Hon. Thomas B. Reed's nomination at St. Louis. He was married February 18, 1878, to Clara N. Ayer, of Montville, Maine; they have had three children: Harry L., who died at the age of nineteen months, Charles W. and Caroline A. Littlefield.

McCLINTOCK, WILLIAM EDWARD, Civil Engineer, Boston, was born in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine, July 29, 1848, son of Captain John and Mary Bailey (Shaw) McClintock. On the

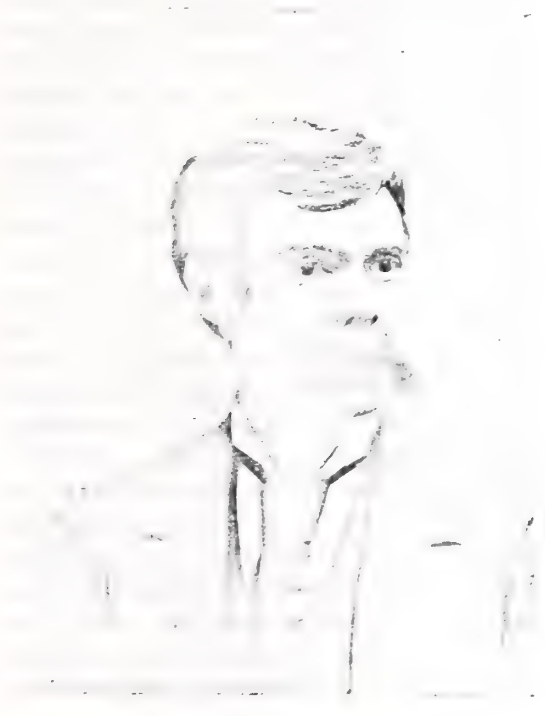
paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his American ancestor being William McClintock, one of the defenders in the memorable siege of Londonderry (1689), who came to this country from that place in 1730 and settled in Medford, Massachusetts. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Reverend John Bailey, the early Puritan divine. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by a four-years course at Hallowell Academy and one year at Kent's Hill Seminary in Readfield, Maine. His early-manifested taste and talent for engineering were a heritage from his parental families on both sides. His grandfather Captain William McClintock was an expert land surveyor after his retirement from the sea, and some fine examples of his work are on file in the archives of the state. His father, Captain John McClintock, was a well-known navigator familiar with every sea, and crossed the Pacific with an ordinary watch for a chronometer and a school atlas for a chart. Following the completion of his school course, he entered upon a period of training for his profession in office and field work, and received instruction from a private tutor. While a student, he taught a district school for one term. His first field work as civil engineer was in connection with the United States Coast Survey, with which department he was engaged from 1867 to 1876, on work in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1876–9 he was employed in the survey of the city of Portland; in 1877–9 in the survey of Boston Harbor, and a relocation survey of the Boston & Maine Railroad and all its branches in Massachusetts; and from 1880 to 1890 he was City Engineer of Chelsea, Massachusetts, as such having charge of the streets and sewers. Mr. McClintock's special engineering works have included surveys for the South Pass jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River; surveys for the improvement of the harbors of New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine; for improvement of the Saco River, Maine; the Savannah River, Georgia; Pamlico River, North Carolina; St. Mary's, Nassau and St. John's rivers, Florida; and municipal sewerage systems for the cities and towns of Chelsea, Revere, Gardner, Westfield, Easthampton, Andover, Lenox, Lexington and Natick in Massachusetts, Exeter in New Hampshire, Bennington in Vermont, Bath and Calais in Maine, and St. Stephen and Milltown in New Brunswick. He has also served as Consulting Engineer on sewer and water-works construction in Holyoke, Spencer, North Brookfield, North Attleboro and several smaller towns of Massachusetts and other states. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission since 1892, having been appointed by Governor Russell and reappointed by Governors Russell and Greenhalge. He has been thoroughly identified with the good-roads movement in Massachusetts, and in its advocacy has written various articles and delivered addresses on modern road construction in nearly every city and most of the larger towns of the commonwealth. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Highway Asso-

W. E. McCLINTOCK.

ciation. In 1893 he was appointed Instructor of Highway Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, which position he still fills. Mr. McClintock is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and was at one time its President; the League of American Wheelmen and the Chelsea Review Club; of Robert Lash Lodge of Masons and Royal Arch Chapter of the Shekinah. He is prominently associated with the Church of the Redeemer in Chelsea, where he resides, and in 1888–93 was Treasurer of that organization. In politics he is a Republican on national questions, and in state and local issues an Independent. He was married June

17, 1873, to Miss Mary Estelle Currier, of Portland, Maine; they have five children: William James, Francis Blake, Samuel, Paul and Dorothy McClintock.

M'INTYRE, PHILIP WILLIS, Journalist, Portland, was born in Cornish, York county, Maine, February 21, 1847, son of James Otis and Sarah (Hubbard) M'Intyre. He is sixth in lineal descent from Malcolm M'Intyre, a Highland Scot exiled by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar for loyalty to the Stuarts, who settled in York, Maine, on land



PHILIP W. M'INTYRE.

still held by his descendants, and to this day locally known as Scotland. Mr. M'Intyre's grandfather on the maternal side was Philip Hibbard, a well-known Cornish merchant, and descendant of the immigrant of the same name. On the paternal side his grandsire was Rufus M'Intyre, graduate of Dartmouth College in 1809, Captain in the Third United States Artillery in the War of 1812, Representative in Congress from the First District of Maine from 1826 to 1834, Land Agent during the northeastern boundary dispute in 1839, United States Marshal under Polk, and Surveyor of Customs under Pierce. His father, James Otis M'Intyre, was educated at West Point, held a Captain's Commission in the Mexican War, was Clerk of Courts for York County from 1848 to 1858, and was subsequently President of the Alfred Bank. The subject of this sketch was educated almost entirely under private tutors. He entered upon the study of medicine, but abandoned that profession in 1872 for journalism, an occupation he has steadily followed, with varying success, ever since. He began his newspaper career as Editor of the Biddeford Times. In October 1872 he joined the staff of the Portland Press as City Editor, becoming Associate Editor in 1876, and Editor-in-Chief in 1883. The next year he attached himself to the Eastern Argus as Associate Editor in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign, holding that post until 1888. In 1890 he became Editor of the Biddeford Standard, remaining connected with that paper until 1894. In 1895 he rejoined the Argus, retaining his position with that journal until the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, when he resigned and espoused the cause of Palmer and Buckner. Since then he has done more or less work for the Portland Advertiser. Outside of routine newspaper work he has written extensively under the pen-names "Yorick" and "Alfred York," by which he is perhaps more widely known to readers than by his own. In furnishing the genealogical data for this sketch Mr. M'Intire likens himself to "a potato, the best part of which is underground." This opinion, it should be said, is one of the very few that he shares with himself alone. It is only upon the subject of his own worth and the merit of his services to the public, that his insight is often at fault, his correctness of view questioned, and his statements of fact disputed. In all else, over the broad field of human life and effort covered by the modern newspaper and editorial writer, his keen perceptions, accurate estimates, just conclusions and charitable judgments are recognized and almost universally approved wherever he is known. In this single particular, as many of the readers of this sketch will bear witness, his judgment is marred by an excessive modesty, and his mental vision distorted by the closeness of the subject to his point of view. Mr. M'Intyre has been a conscientious, faithful, industrious and prolific worker in the field of journalism, and his clean, forceful and often brilliant writings have for many years been the subject of admiring comment among the newspaper fraternity, and of healthful interest and keen enjoyment to the general public. Especially upon political subjects, and more particularly in the periods of exciting political campaigns and during

Legislative sessions, has his work as reporter, correspondent and editor commended itself to the rank and file as well as to the leaders among the citizens of Maine, irrespective of party affiliations and prejudices. Probably no other man has so extended an acquaintance with leading men of Maine, and he is honored by the warm personal friendship and cordial goodwill of hundreds of citizens throughout the state whom he has never seen. The exacting duties of Mr. M'Intyre's long journalistic service have been performed with a continuity and intensity of application that few constitutions could withstand. Never robust, his health has several times given way under the strain, necessitating a temporary abandonment of routine labors; but even at such times his active mind and restless spirit will not let his hands be idle, and many of his best and most interesting writings have been given to the public while seeking recuperation for his physical powers among the hills of his native county. From the semi-seclusion of these periods of retirement he invariably emerges after a short time with renewed health and vigor, to take up again the more active labors of the profession which he has so long and faithfully served. The associate editor of this work, who pens this unworthy sketch, feels assured of voicing the sentiment of the "Men of Progress of Maine," in expressing the wish that Mr. M'Intyre's ready and trenchant but kindly pen may long be wielded in the cause of justice, the right, and good government in the state of Maine, and that he may long be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors well won, and partake of the common weal which the influence of his heart and hand has materially helped to secure.

MELCHER, HOLMAN STAPLES, Mayor of Portland 1889–90, was born in Topsham, Sagadahoc county, Maine, June 30, 1841, son of James H. and Nancy (Curtis) Melcher. His father was a native of Brunswick, Maine; his mother was a daughter of Captain Nehemiah Curtis of Harpswell, Maine. Reared on the home farm, about three miles from Topsham village, he attended the district schools, and at the age of fifteen entered the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College) at Lewiston. In the meantime teaching school at Harpswell winters, he had nearly completed his seminary course, when he enlisted, August 19, 1862, as private in Company B, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service as Corporal ten days later, and from that time was in active service for nearly three years, participating in many of the severest battles of the war, including Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburg,

H. S. MELCHER.

Aldie, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, Quaker Road, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. At Fredericksburg, "for meritorious conduct," he was promoted on the field to Sergeant-Major of his regiment, by Colonel Ames, who subsequently, April 2, 1863, appointed him First Lieutenant of Company F. At Gettysburg, where his company and regiment did brilliant service in saving Little Roundtop to the Federal army, his Captain being wounded early in the battle, Lieutenant Melcher took command of the company; and when the orders came from Colonel Chamberlain for the Twentieth Maine to charge, Company F, carrying the regimental colors, led the way. Inspired by the bravery of their youthful commander, who went in advance of his company, his men with the regiment pushed forward with an impetuosity that nothing could withstand; the Confederates, although far outnumbering the Unionists in the attack, were put to flight, driven back, and Little Roundtop was saved. The part taken by Lieutenant Melcher in

saving this strong and critical point from the enemy was recognized and evidently appreciated by his commanding officer, Colonel Chamberlain, who promptly appointed him Adjutant of the regiment, in which capacity he served until the reorganization of the army under General Grant in March 1864, when he was assigned to the command of F, the left company of the regiment, and went into the Wilderness campaign. In the first day's fighting at Spottsylvania, May 8, he was wounded in the right thigh, and was taken to the hospital in the Mary Washington house at Fredericksburg, where he remained until that hospital was broken up, when he was removed to the Armory Square Hospital in Washington. His wounds having been neglected, and gangrene setting in, making them very troublesome, he was sent home to recuperate. Returning to the front in October, having in the meantime been promoted in July to the Captaincy of his company, he found himself unable to undergo duty on foot with his regiment, on account of his wounds. Accordingly he was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Warren, Commander of the Fifth Army Corps. General Warren being subsequently relieved of his command, at the Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, Captain Melcher remained on duty on the Corps Staff under Major-General Charles Griffin until the consolidation of the army in June following, when he was appointed Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General Chamberlain, who was in command of a division of the provisional corps, in which capacity he served until the army was mustered out in July 1865. On April 9, 1865, he was brevetted Major, for "brave and meritorious services at Five Forks and Appomattox." At the close of the war Major Melcher returned to Portland, and engaged in business as a member of the firm of Churchill, Hunt & Melcher, wholesale grocers. This partnership was dissolved in 1869, and he has since conducted the business under the firm name of H. S. Melcher & Co., until January 1, 1896, when the H. S. Melcher Co. was organized, with Mr. Melcher as its President. As a business man Mr. Melcher has few superiors. Enterprising, liberal and progressive, yet careful and conservative in all his operations, always avoiding speculative ventures, his mercantile career has been highly successful. Under his personal direction and close supervision his business has grown to immense proportions, covering the state of Maine and portions of New Hampshire and Vermont, and employing a force of seven travelling salesmen throughout the year. Notwithstanding the demands of his extensive trade interests, Major Melcher is officially connected with various other business enterprises and institutions, is deeply interested in public affairs, and is ever ready to take a hand in any worthy movement for the enhancement of Portland's prosperity. He is President of the Mechanics' Loan and Building Association, Director in the Cumberland National Bank and the Portland Board of Trade, President of the Portland Wholesale Grocers' and Flour Dealers' Association, and Vice-President of the Executive Association of the Wholesale Grocers of New England. In 1880–1 he was a member of the Common Council of Portland, was returned to the city government as Alderman in 1882–3, and was elected Mayor in 1889 and re-elected in 1890, serving two terms. Mayor Melcher was an able, conscientious and painstaking executive, devoting a large part of his time to public business, and his administration was a clean and progressive one. Many of the suggestions set forth in his inaugural address were carried out, greatly to the benefit of the city. During his term the city debt was reduced three hundred and forty thousand dollars and the rate of taxation cut down fifty cents per thousand, notwithstanding numerous expenditures for improvements, among which the City Treasurer's office was remodeled into the present spacious and elegant quarters; the non-interfering fire-alarm system was put into the central office of the City Electrician; a new steamer and ten thousand feet of hose were added to the equipment of the Fire Department, and a new patrol wagon for the Police Department; the City Almshouse field was laid out in streets and building lots, the Cape Elizabeth ferry slip and public landing were built, and the Forts Allen and Stevens parks were purchased and beautified. In the light of subsequent developments, one of the most important of his official acts was the appointment of the Board of Water Commissioners. As Chairman of the School Committee he was also instrumental in bringing about many needed reforms; a new and extensive system of heating and ventilation was introduced into the North School building, the Peaks Island schoolhouse was enlarged and a system of heating and ventilation put in, two new schoolhouses were built on Long Island, and the Jackson School building in the city was contracted for and partially built. Mr. Melcher is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being Past Commander of Bos-

worth Post, and having served on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Rea. He is also President of the Twentieth Maine Regiment Association, Registrar of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge of Masons, and member of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Free Street Baptist Church of Portland. In politics Mr. Melcher is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln's second election, under the guns of Petersburg in 1864. Mr. Melcher was married June 10, 1868, to Ellen M. McLellan, daughter of George McLellan, Esq., of Portland; she died May 4, 1872, leaving no children. In 1874, May 21, he was a second time married, to Alice E. Hart, daughter of Deacon Henry B. Hart of Portland. A daughter, Miss Georgina Hill Melcher, is the only child of this marriage.

MILLIKEN, CHARLES ARTHUR, Mayor of Augusta 1894–5, was born in Burnham, Waldo county, Maine,

CHAS. A. MILLIKEN

May 21, 1850, son of Elias and Hadassah I. (Whitney) Milliken, of Scotch and English ancestry. The Millikens were natives of Old Scarboro, the Whitneys of Gorham, Maine. Mr. Milliken's father, Colonel Elias Milliken, has been well-known in Maine business circles for many years, being prominently identified with the lumbering interests on the Kennebec. Charles A. Milliken's early education was acquired in the common schools, and his training for active life was received on the farm and in the lumber business. In 1884 he became a member of the lumber firm of Elias Milliken's Sons, whose mills are at Hallowell, Maine. After the death of his brother, H. P. Milliken, in 1895, the firm took the name of Elias Milliken & Son, under which style the business has since been conducted. In 1894 he was elected Mayor of Augusta, in which office he served for two terms, by re-election in 1895. In politics Mr. Milliken is a Republican, and a believer in the financial policy of "sound money and a chance to earn it." He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and is an active and prominent member of the Augusta Board of Trade. He was married May 21, 1875, to Ellen Knowlton, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton of South Montville, Maine. They have two children: Carl Elias and Hattie T. Milliken; the former, Carl E. Milliken, is a member of the class of 1897 in Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

MORTON, ORION ALBION, Superintendent of Schools in Brownfield, was born in Conway Centre, New Hampshire, March 31, 1867, son of David E. and Sarah S. (Long) Morton. The name of Morton is of great antiquity, appearing frequently in Norman history. Genealogists of high repute claim that all the Mortons, Moretons, Fitzmortons, etc., descended from Robert, Comte de Mortain, who was half-brother of William the Conqueror, and figured at the Battle of Hastings. The English branch of the Morton family took an active part in the Mayflower emigration and the Plymouth Colony. George Morton, the progenitor of the Mortons in New England, was a merchant of York, England. He joined the Pilgrims in Leyden, Holland, about 1612, and sailed from there with his family for America in 1623, in the ship Ann, to join his friends who had preceded him at Plymouth, New England. He was said to be a man of fine education and marked ability. The history of this branch shows that his descendants have ever been conversant with state and municipal affairs, and includes the Hon. Marcus Morton, LL. D, who served as Governor of Massachusetts for three terms, and occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court for fifteen years. David Morton, great-grandfather

of the subject of this sketch, served during the entire War of the Revolution, being discharged at Yorktown, after which he married and settled at Gorham, Maine. His son William, born 1790, married for his first wife Mary Rich of Standish, Maine, by whom he had seven children: Leander S., Israel R., Albion P., Sargent, Harriet A., William S. and David E. Morton. After the death of his first wife he married Dorcas F. Hopkinson of Buxton, Maine, and about 1846 moved from Gorham to Conway, New Hampshire, where in company with his sons he purchased a large intervale farm and timber lot. They built a store in which Leander and William

O. A. MORTON.

conducted a successful mercantile business for many years. Leander was a fine scholar and an elegant penman. He was elected and re-elected to the State Legislature before he was twenty-five, and was Town Clerk of Conway for eighteen years and Selectman for nearly that length of time. William S. is a shrewd business man and lives at Conway Corner, New Hampshire, where he is connected with the Conway Savings Bank as one of the Trustees and Investigating Committee. David E. Morton, father of Orion, was a stonemason by trade, and was a man of excellent judgment and keen, perceptive faculties, kind, sympathetic and generous. During the years in which he followed his trade, he had charge of and worked with a great many different crews of men, and always got along smoothly and pleasantly with all. His children were: Cora B., Alice G., Orion A. and Hattie E. Morton. Orion A. Morton, the only son, received his early education in the town schools of Porter, Piper's Free High School at Kezar Falls, Maine, and New Hampton Institute at New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he pursued both the English and classical courses. Reared in farm life, he has always passed much of his time on a farm, when not attending or teaching school, finding it the most convenient place for study, and always spending his leisure hours when there in quest of useful knowledge. Having an exceeding fondness for reading and literature, he never found time to read a cheap novel, and has in his small library, which he has collected from time to time and is still adding to, none but the works of standard authors. Although Mr. Morton has at times been engaged in various side lines and occupations, his real business or profession has always been in connection with school work. Commencing as a teacher in 1885, he has taught one or more terms of school each year since, with the exception of 1888, when in attendance at the Academy at New Hampton. In 1890–1 he had charge of the Grammar School at Kezar Falls, and in 1892 he assumed the Principalship of the Grammar School at Brownfield Centre, in which position he has continued to the present time. As a teacher he has met with excellent success, winning the good-will and esteem of both pupils and parents. Altogether, he has taught in Brownfield, where he lives, seven years — 1885, 1889, and 1892–7. He was Supervisor of Schools in Porter, Maine, during 1891–2, and since 1895 has served as Superintendent of Schools in Brownfield. In 1896 he was also elected to the Board of Selectmen of Brownfield. He disclaims being a politician, and has never sought a political office, but has always been elected when nominated. While at New Hampton he was a member of the Social Fraternity, serving as Chairman of the Soliciting Committee for several terms. He gained some notoriety while there as a public reader, but more as a ready and strong debater, making his greatest hit in a public meeting of the society in the fall of 1888, at which time he argued on the tariff question in favor of tariff for revenue only. In the spring of 1889 he was elected as first prize speaker from the society, to meet members from the two other societies at the Commencement in June. Mr. Morton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is

very much interested in the work of the order and deeply impressed with its principles. He was chosen Master of Shepherd's River Lodge of Brownfield in the fall of 1895, which position he at present holds. He was married June 20, 1891, to Avilda V. Bean, of Brownfield; they have two children: Leander P., born April 23, 1892, and Guy F. Morton, born May 1, 1895.

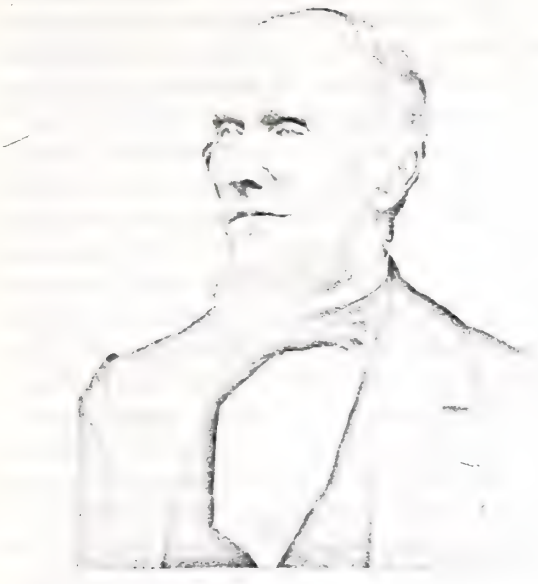
PULSIFER, HAROLD IRVING, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine, November 26, 1866, son of Joseph M. and

HAROLD I. PULSIFER.

Harriet E. (Lovejoy) Pulsifer. He is of old New England ancestry, of mixed English and Scotch descent on both sides. His paternal grandfather was William Pulsifer, of Wayne, Kennebec county, Maine. His early education was received in the public schools of Boston, supplemented by attendance at the Dirigo Business College in Augusta, Maine, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Readfield. He commenced active life in 1887, at the age of twenty-one, in the large clothing house of Isaac Fenno & Company, Boston, where he remained until 1892, and then transferred his services as salesman to the similar establishment of Freeland, Loomis & Company. In 1893 he started in business for himself at 51–53 Summer street, under the firm name of H. I. Pulsifer. Establishing a successful trade, in 1896 the business was enlarged and the firm style changed to Whitmore & Pulsifer, under which name an extensive retail clothing business is conducted, with stores in Boston, Roxbury, Chelsea, Stoneham and Wakefield, Massachusetts. The senior member of the firm is J. P. Whitmore, formerly a partner in the house of the Freeland, Loomis Company. Mr. Pulsifer is a member of the Review, Suffolk and Alter Ego clubs of Chelsea, where he resides, and of the Metropolitan Club of Boston. He is also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and the First Corps Cadets, Boston. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

RICHARDSON, DANIEL THOMPSON, was born in Baldwin, August 8, 1815, and died May 12, 1890. His parents were Deacon Joseph and Charlotte (Thompson) Richardson. His American ancestor was Samuel Richardson, who came to this country from England in 1635 or 1636, being one of three brothers who settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. The line of descent is: (1) Samuel; (2) Samuel; (3) David; (4) David; (5) Joseph, who served in the Revolutionary War under General Peleg Wadsworth; (6) Joseph, and (7) Daniel T. Richardson, the subject of this sketch. His mother was a descendant of Daniel Thompson, for whom he was named — whose father was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson, better known as Count Rumford — and who was killed at the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He prepared for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in Readfield, which institution he attended for the four years 1834–7, and graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1841. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen, and taught for more than a year after graduation from college, but failing health made it expedient for him to discontinue for a time such pursuits and resort to manual labor out of doors. Therefore he spent most of his time for the next five years on a farm, and then removed to East Baldwin and engaged in trade, in which he continued for thirty-eight years, until his death in 1890. Mr. Richardson was Town Clerk of Baldwin for thirty years; served on the School Committee forty years; was one of the Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor for many years, and Chairman of the several boards for

ten years; was Trustee of the Ministerial and School funds for forty years; was Postmaster of East Baldwin for thirty-six years; in 1860 represented the towns of Baldwin and Harrison in the State Legislature, and in 1865–6 was a State Senator from



DANIEL T. RICHARDSON.

Cumberland county. He served as United States Claim Agent during the Civil War and afterwards for a period of more than fourteen years, and was twice appointed Assistant United States Marshal. Mr. Richardson was also a Trial Justice for a term covering thirty-five years. By reason of his intelligent administration of this office, and the public confidence in his business ability and judgment, he acted as legal adviser in many cases, attending personally to such matters in the settlement of estates and pensions as arise in a rural community. For a period of thirty-five years or more he did the land surveying of his native and adjoining towns. Mr. Richardson was a very thorough scholar, being especially proficient in languages and mathematics, which were to him always a delightful study. He taught forty-eight terms of school, and he will long be remembered as an efficient and popular teacher, as well as a wise and successful administrator of public affairs. In politics Mr. Richardson was a Whig until 1856, and from that time a Republican until his death, which occurred May 12, 1890; he voted for John C. Fremont, and for every Republican candidate for President thereafter. He was married August 8, 1843, to Eliza Ann Sawyer, daughter of Ebenezer Sawyer of Baldwin, Maine; they were the parents of eleven children: Howard Thompson, Joseph Carpenter, Mary Elizabeth, Leland Sawyer, Daniel Thompson, Mary Charlotte, John Samuel, Annie Eliza, Clara Augusta, Phœbe Maria and George Parker Richardson.

RICHARDSON, JOHN SAMUEL, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Baldwin, Cumberland county, Maine, August 25, 1855, son of Daniel Thompson and Eliza Ann (Sawyer) Richardson. He is of Revolutionary ancestry, and is a descendant of Samuel Richardson, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635 or 1636. Additional facts relating to his ancestry and family history are given in the preceding sketch

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

of his father, Hon. Daniel T. Richardson. John S. Richardson received his general education in the common schools of his native town, the Norway (Maine) Institute, and Phillips Exeter (New Hampshire) Academy, from which latter institution he graduated in 1880. He studied law in the office of General Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, attended

Harvard Law School in 1882–3–4, was admitted to the Bar of Maine in April of the latter year and to the United States Circuit Court in the following October. Mr. Richardson was not in active practice until he went to Boston in February 1885, where he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and has since been established in general practice, now extensive and lucrative. His early boyhood, until the age of eleven, was spent in working on the farm summers and attending school winters. He then worked out on a farm until seventeen years of age, from which time he taught school until the fall of 1876 in Baldwin. The four years following were passed in attendance at the Exeter Academy, in his vacations continuing farm work and teaching, to defray the expenses of his academic course. He also taught one or two terms of school after graduation from Phillips Exeter Academy. He has been for the past twelve years connected with the evening schools of Boston, and for the last four or five years as Principal. Mr. Richardson was in 1881–2 a member of the Boards of Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor in his native town, serving in his second year as Chairman of the three boards. In 1884, under Arthur's administration, he was solicited for the Assistant Consul-Generalship at Montreal. He was for two years, 1893–4, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving on the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, in the second year as Chairman, and while on that committee drafted the bill for putting wires underground in Boston. In politics Mr. Richardson is a Republican, and in 1896 was nominated without opposition as a Delegate from the Eleventh Massachusetts Congressional District to the National Convention at St. Louis which nominated McKinley and Hobart. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and Home Circle. He was married December 31, 1884, to Minnie Jane Bennett, of Boston; they have three children: Zana Frances, Joseph Leland and John Samuel Richardson, Jr.

ROBERTS, JOHN ALFRED, of Norway, State Senator from Oxford County, was born in Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, September 10, 1852, son of John M. and Mary E. (Potter) Roberts. His father, who moved his family in 1852 to Andover, Oxford county, where he became a farmer, was a son of Simon Roberts, a carpenter by calling, whose early home was in Waterboro, Maine. He acquired his early education in the common schools of Andover, fitted for college at the Oxford Normal Institute at South Paris, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1877. He read law in the office of Hon. M. T. Ludden at Lewiston and with C. E. Holt of Norway, and was admitted to the Oxford Bar in the fall of 1878. For several years he taught school, in the vacations of his college course and while pursuing his legal studies. He entered upon the practice of law at Mechanic Falls, Maine, in partnership with a college classmate, W. C. Greene; but a year's devotion to his profession convincing him that the sedentary nature of the occupation was detrimental to his health, he

J. A. ROBERTS.

bought a farm in Norway, overlooking Norway Lake, and began farming. For ten years he took care of the farm and taught school, but in the fall of 1890 he became bookkeeper for the large manufacturing and mercantile firm of C. B. Cummings & Sons, Norway, in which position he has continued to the present time. He still carries on the farm, making a special business of dairying and pickle manufacture. Mr. Roberts has held various municipal offices in Norway, several times serving as Selectman and Superintendent of Schools, and has been President of the Board of Managers of the Norway Public Library since it was made a free library by the town. He was a Representative to

the Maine Legislature from Norway in 1893–5, and in 1896 was elected State Senator from Oxford County for the biennial term of 1897–8. He has been President of the Oxford County Agricultural Society since 1893, and is prominently identified with the order of Patrons of Husbandry; is serving his sixth term as Master of Norway Grange, is Master of Oxford County Pomona Grange, and was elected Overseer of the Maine State Grange in 1893, and re-elected in 1895. Mr. Roberts is allied with the Republican party in politics, and has always been actively interested in political matters. He was married August 24, 1881, to Carrie A. Pike, of Norway; they have one child: Thaddeus Blaine Roberts, born November 20, 1884.

SANBORN, JUDSON TRUE, M. D., Waldoboro, was born in Etna, Penobscot county, Maine, June

J. T. SANBORN.

4, 1851, son of Reuben and Ann Maria (Carter) Sanborn. The Sanborns are supposed to be of Scotch descent. His grandparents were Samuel Sanborn, farmer, a native of Prospect, Waldo county, Maine, and Mary Mudgett, born in Troy, Waldo county, Maine; and on the maternal side, Edward Carter, a Baptist minister, and Ruth Dyer, of Sedgwick, Hancock county, Maine. Samuel Sanborn and his wife died in Etna, the former aged seventy-one and the latter seventy-two; his grandfather Carter and wife also died in Etna, aged respectively seventy-seven and ninety-three years. His father, Reuben Sanborn, who died in Etna, March 15, 1884, aged fifty-eight, was a farmer and lumberman, and was a Selectman of Etna for several years; his wife is still living, in Etna, at the age of seventy. They were the parents of eight children: Judson True, the subject of this sketch; Frank, died when three years of age; Fred, died at the age of fifteen; Nettie E., married to Bert L. Stewart, and now living at Plymouth, Maine (no children); Jennie E.; Alice L.; Lura M., married to H. H. Winslow, and residing in Worcester, Massachusetts (no children); and Joseph Warren Sanborn, a graduate of the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and of the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College in June 1894, now a practicing physician in Waldoboro, and unmarried. The two unmarried daughters, Jennie and Alice, live at home with the mother summers, spending their winters away. Judson T. Sanborn, the eldest of the family, lived on the home farm until he was sixteen, attending the village schools winters and occasionally for a summer term. He then "worked out" on a farm for two years, following which period he attended the Etna High School and began to teach spring and winter terms of district schools, and also to work in the mills. He taught nearly twenty terms of school in all, and in the meantime fitted for college at Lincoln Academy in Newcastle, Maine. For one year he was Principal of the Damariscotta (Maine) High School, and in the same year was Supervisor of Schools of Damariscotta. In the winter of 1878–9 he began the study of medicine at Damariscotta with Drs. Moses Call and F. N. Huston as preceptors, also during that winter attending a course of lectures at the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) in Brunswick. For the two following years he pursued his medical studies in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in March 1881, having taken several special courses in addition to the regular course. Following graduation he at once established himself in his profession at Waldoboro, commencing practice May 19, 1881, where he has since continued. Dr. Sanborn finds recreation and relaxation from professional cares in doing a little overseeing of farm work, on a farm which he owns in Etna, and on which his mother resides; but his

time and energies are chiefly occupied by the demands of his large and widely-extended practice. He is a member of the United States Pension Examining Board at Damariscotta, to which he was appointed under President Harrison's administration, with Dr. A. R. G. Smith of North Whitefield and Dr. E. F. Stetson of Damariscotta as associates. In 1889 and 1893 he served as Supervisor of Schools, and in 1894–5 as Superintendent of Schools, in Waldoboro, which is one of the largest towns in the state, employing from forty to fifty teachers during the year. In politics he has been always a Republican, and has been for ten years and more a member of the Republican Town Committee. He has been an active and influential member of the party, and at the state election in September 1894, when he was elected Representative to the Maine Legislature, he helped materially to carry the town for Governor Cleaves and the county officers on the party ticket; Waldoboro, a Democratic stronghold, going Republican on that occasion for the first time in its history. Dr. Sanborn is a member of the Maine Medical Association, also of Germania Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, in which he is a Past Dictator, and the Ancient Order United Workmen. He was married December 5, 1888, to Annie F. Castner, daughter of Daniel and Malinda Meserve Castner of Waldoboro, and sister of O. D. Castner, lawyer, of that place. Their only child, John True Sanborn, lived but four days. Mrs. Sanborn is of German descent. She was fitted for college at the Waldoboro High School, graduated in 1881 from the Boston Conservatory of Music, and since graduation has been much engaged as a church organist and teacher of music. They have a pleasant home in Waldoboro, and feel that they are enjoying life at its best.

SAWYER, GEORGE BLAGDEN, President of the Wiscasset Savings Bank, Wiscasset, was born in Henniker, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, February 28, 1834, son of Jacob and Laura (Bartlett) Sawyer. His ancestry is English, and on the maternal side is traced back to Sir Adam Barttelot, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and appears to have been the ancestor of all the Bartletts in England and America. His more immediate ancestors on both sides came to America many years before the Revolution, and settled in Massachusetts; and his later ancestors settled in Warner, New Hampshire, prior to the Revolution, where they became prominent citizens and held important civil and military positions. (See "Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett Family," by Levi Bartlett, published in Lawrence, Massachusetts, '1876.) George B. Sawyer acquired his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a partial course at High School in Manchester, New Hampshire. His preliminary training for active life was received at employment in printing offices, post-office, stores and counting-rooms. Afterwards he studied law with Hon. John N. Goodwin of South Berwick, Maine, and was admitted to the Bar in

GEO. B. SAWYER.

York county, Maine, in May 1859. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of the United States District Court, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and at a later date to the bar of the United States Court of Claims at Washington. After practicing law for a short time at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, he removed, in the autumn of 1859, to Waldoboro, Maine, where he practiced in partnership with Ex-Governor Marble until April 1862, when he was appointed Clerk of Courts of Lincoln County, and moved to Wiscasset. He continued to hold that office by election and re-election until January 1878, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Wiscasset, in which he has continued to the present

time. Mr. Sawyer was for several years a member of the Board of Selectmen of Wiscasset, was a member of the State Valuation Commission in 1881, and was Collector of Customs for the District of Wiscasset during the Presidential terms of Garfield, Arthur and Harrison. He was one of the founders of the Wiscasset Savings Bank, established in 1866, of which institution he has been a Trustee ever since, and is now President. Mr. Sawyer's life has been a very busy one. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Lincoln County Bar Association, and a member of the Maine State Bar Association. Outside of his profession and his duties as bank president, he has always been actively interested in local public affairs and in the promotion of all enterprises tending to the benefit and advancement of his community. He was for several years a Director and Clerk of the Wiscasset & Quebec Railroad Company, is Secretary of the Samoset Island Association, and member of the Wiscasset Fire Society. In Masonry he is a member of Lincoln Lodge of Wiscasset, also of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Scottish Rite. He has also been much interested in horticulture, and was one of the originators, and for several years Secretary and Treasurer, of the Maine State Pomological Society, and a life member of the American Pomological Society. In politics Mr. Sawyer has been a Republican from the formation of the party. He was married in May 1859, to Annie A. Lord, of South Berwick, Maine; they have three children: Annie Laura, Edith Augusta and Helen Frances Sawyer.

WOOD, GEORGE FREDERIC, Cashier of the Eastern Massachusetts Agency of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, was born in Camden, Maine, July 30, 1846, son of Ephraim M. and Sophia N. (Hosmer) Wood. He is descended from William Wood, born 1582, who came from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, in 1638 and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, where he was one of the first assessors and filled other important town offices. Ephraim Wood, of the fifth generation from William, born in Concord, October 7, 1773, moved to Camden, Maine, in 1795. There his son Ephraim M., father of George Frederic, was born in 1818, and died in 1889. He was a man of strict integrity and sound judgment, careful, conscientious and reliable, and held in high respect and esteem by his fellow-citizens; was thrice elected Representative to the State Legislature, was six times chosen Selectman (once unanimously), was for five successive years unanimously elected Town Treasurer, and for sixteen years was Judge of Probate for his county. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from James Hosmer, who came from Hockhurst, county of Kent, England, in April 1635, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Hosmer, Jr., his descendant in the fifth generation, supposed to have been born in Concord, the date of his birth being given as August 9, 1765, moved to Camden in 1785 or 1786, being one of the early settlers of the place and figuring prominently in its early history. His daughter Sophia N., Mr. Wood's mother, died

GEO F. WOOD.

in 1865. George F. Wood received his early education in the public schools of his native town. Subsequently he pursued a three-months course of commercial training at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, during the winter of 1864–5. Immediately upon graduation in the spring of 1865, he obtained a promising position in New York city, which he was compelled to abandon a year later, by reason of a dangerous illness, which confined him to the house for several months, and kept him from active work for the greater part of a year. After recovering he returned to New York and entered the employ of Raynolds, Pratt & Company, a large paint and oil house in Fulton street.

Resigning this position in April 1868, he started, in company with another young man in the employ of the same firm, for Boise City, Idaho, at that time beyond railroad communication and considered to be in the Far West. Before reaching his destination, and while visiting relatives in Illinois, the condition of his health, resulting from his illness of the year previous, became such that he was induced by medical advice to reluctantly give up his intention of making a home in the West, and return to the East. In July 1869 he entered the employ of the Eastern Express Company as Messenger on the Sanford Line of steamers running between Boston and Bangor. The next spring he transferred his services to the steamship company, as Freight Clerk, and in the fall of 1871 was promoted to Purser. This office he held for sixteen years, during which time he was in service on the different steamers of the line, including the Cambridge, Katahdin and Penobscot. In April 1886 he was tendered the position of Cashier of the Eastern Massachusetts Agency of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, which he accepted and still holds. Throughout all of his business career Mr. Wood has occupied positions of trust, and of financial responsibility. In September 1894 he was chosen Auditor of the First Baptist Church of Newton, Massachusetts, of which he is a member, and has been twice re-elected. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity, being a member of Oriental Lodge, of Bangor. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment. He was married January 21, 1874, at Camden, Maine, to Jeannie E. Butler, daughter of Reverend Nathaniel Butler, then of Bangor. They have had three children: Frederic T., George Ephraim (died in infancy) and Ernest H. Wood. Mrs. Wood died March 15, 1891, at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, where Mr. Wood now resides.

YOUNG, ALMON, of A. & P. B. Young, manufacturers, lumber operators and country merchants, Hiram, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, December 10, 1831, son of Daniel and Annie (Babb) Young. His grandfather David Young came to Limington in 1776 from Wells, Maine, and married Betsey Small, a daughter of Francis Small of Limington. His maternal grandparents were Peter Babb, born in Westbrook, Maine, who was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting at the age of seventeen; and Thankful Bangs, a native of Buxton, Maine. His father was a practical and energetic farmer and lumberman, and Almon's youth was spent in working with him on the farm, in the woods and on the river, his educational advantages in the meantime being confined to a limited attendance at the common schools. At the age of eighteen he began working out, in the woods and on the river, and at twenty he left his father's home and went to the state of Pennsylvania, where he worked at lumbering on the East Branch of the Susquehanna for two years. Returning to his native state at the age of twenty-two, he took small jobs of lumbering in which he was fairly successful, and in the fall of 1855, in company with his brother Peter, bought out a small store in Sebago,

ALMON YOUNG.

Maine, and began trading under the firm name of A. & P. B. Young, also continuing lumbering operations on a small scale, with a combined capital of three hundred dollars. The partnership relations thus established between the brothers have ever since continued unbroken. After three years of modest prosperity they were burned out, with a loss of fifteen hundred dollars, and no insurance. They resumed the business in Sebago, however, but sold out in the spring of 1867. In the meantime (1866) they had bought at auction the estate of the late Deacon Mitchell at the mouth of Muddy River, on the shore of Sebago Lake, where, in connection with lumbering, they operated a canal boat on the

Oxford & Cumberland Canal, making a financial success of the enterprise In the summer of 1867 they purchased a tract of timberland comprising a thousand acres in the town of Gorham, New Hampshire, on the Androscoggin River. In the following December they bought a store and dwelling in Hiram, Oxford county, and engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of clothing for Boston parties, also operating winters upon their tract of land in Gorham. In February 1872 they bought the saw-mill at Hiram, and entered largely into the manufacture of casks, in shook form, also heads and boxes, for export to Cuba. In the winter of 1873 a company composed of A. & P. B. Young, James M. Young and Charles Rankin was organized to carry on a lumbering enterprise at Bartlett, New Hampshire, which operated there for seven winters, employing forty men, thirty oxen and sixty horses, and putting into Saco River three millions of timber a year, making a success financially. In 1874 the Messrs. Young purchased a tract of land at East Baldwin, of the Isaac Dyer estate, comprising sixteen hundred acres, including a millsite and mill thereon, where they have continued in the manufacturing business to the present time, cutting from eight hundred to twenty-five hundred cords of oak, birch and poplar wood yearly. In 1880 they added to the Baldwin purchase twelve hundred acres of timberland in the town of Standish, of the Aaron McKenney estate, and a little later, six hundred acres of the late Abram Came property adjoining the Isaac Dyer estate. In the following year they purchased a timber lot in Hiram known as the Usher tract, and also bought the township of Byron in Oxford county, in company with David Hastings of Fryeburg, Eben Nutter of Cape Elizabeth, David Hammond of Bethel and Charles Rankin of Hiram. Upon the latter tract they operated extensively for two years; but finding Swift River, on which they were dependent for getting the logs to market, an uncertain stream for driving, they sold out at the first opportunity. About this time, 1882, by the failure of J. Winslow Jones of Portland, they became interested and started in the corn-packing business, which they have ever since continued. The firm of A. & P. B. Young still have the mill and twenty-two hundred acres of land in Baldwin, together with seven hundred acres in Sebago, and five hundred acres each in the towns of Hiram and Denmark. They have always owned everything in common, and in the more than forty years of their business partnership never had any serious diferences with each other, or a suit at law with outside parties. Mr. Young's business abilities and personal qualities of citizenship have led him into prominence in public affairs, and he has been called upon to fill various town and other offices. His first office was that of Constable and Collector in Sebago, to which he was appointed in March 1854. In 1862 he was elected as one of the Selectmen of Sebago, was Chairman of the Board in 1866, and in 1865 represented that town in the State Legislature. In Hiram he has served as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the years 1873–4, 1886–7 and 1894–6. At the present time he is a Representative from Hiram in the Maine Legislature, elected September 14, 1896. In politics Mr. Young has always been an active Republican. He was married November 13, 1860, to Mary M. Fitch, youngest daughter of William Fitch of Sebago; of nine children born to them, only three survive: Fannie M., now Mrs. G. W. Clifford of Hiram, Daisy M. and Harry P. Young.

YOUNG, PETER BABB, of A. & P. B. Young, manufacturers, lumber operators and country merchants, Hiram, was born in Sebago, Cumberland county, Maine, October 18, 1833, son of Daniel and Annie (Babb) Young. His paternal grandparents were David and Betsey (Small) Young, who reared a family of ten children; his grandfather was a native of Wells, Maine, whence he came to Limington, York county; he lived and died at Limington, and his grandmother was a daughter of Francis Small of Limington. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Peter Babb of Buxton, Maine, for whom he was named, and his wife Thankful Bangs, who were the parents of eleven children that all lived to grow up. Peter Babb was a soldier of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was the sixth in a family of twelve children — eight girls and four boys — all of whom grew to manhood or womanhood. His early education was limited to that of the common schools, supplemented by three terms at Bridgton (Maine) Academy. His early life was spent on the home farm and in the lumber woods until he was twenty-two years old, attending the district school winters, and in the last three years of this period teaching winter terms of school. At the age of twenty-two, November 12, 1855, he joined his elder brother Almon in buying the small country store at Sebago Centre, two miles from his father's farm, and commenced trading and the lumber business, under the firm name of A. & P. B. Young. This business

they continued until April 1867, when they sold out their stand, consisting of store, house, stable and mill, all of which they had themselves built. There being no rents available in that place, they bought out the hotel at East Baldwin, six miles from Sebago, and ran it through the summer and fall. In the following December they bought a store and house at East Hiram, and engaged in the manufacture of clothing in connection with running the store. This same fall the brothers purchased a thousand-acre tract of timberland at Gorham, New Hampshire, upon which they proceeded to operate extensively, Almon attending to the lumbering, and Peter to the store and clothing business. The firm continued in trade at East Hiram until January 1871, when they sold the business and also the lands at Gorham. In the meantime they had built another store at Sebago Centre, which they were renting, and in February following they bought the stock of goods in it and ran the business in connection with their clothing manufacturing until January 1872, when they again sold out and moved to Hiram, on the place where Almon now lives, and which he purchased in December 1871. In February 1872 they bought the mills at East Hiram, and in the succeeding June moved their clothing business into a new building which they erected, thereafter manufacturing in the shop, keeping from fifteen to twenty-five girls employed. In December 1874 they bought the Isaac Dyer mills and sixteen hundred acres of timberland surrounding them, at East Baldwin. Six years later they added to this tract by the purchase of twelve hundred acres practically adjoining, and the following year, 1881, still further increased their holdings by the addition of six hundred acres. From this tract they cleared the timber from the twelve-hundred acre lot and sold the land, still owning the twenty-two hundred acres and the mill. From 1873 to 1880 they bought stumpage and carried on lumbering operations on the East Branch of the Saco, at Lower Bartlett. In 1879 they bought six hundred acres in Conway, adjoining Fryeburg, and operated there for three years, putting their timber into the Saco River. In August 1881 they bought an interest in three thousand acres in the town of Byron, Oxford county, where they managed an operation for two years, landing their logs on Swift River and driving them into the Androscoggin. In 1882 the firm contracted to grade the Bridgton & Saco River Railroad, commencing the work July 14, and finishing in January 1883 — a sixty-thousand dollar job. In 1883 they started in the sweet-corn packing business, running from one to three factories; one of which, together with both lumber mills, store and farm, they have continued to operate to the present time. The brothers have uninterruptedly owned all of their property in common and undivided for over forty years, and this business and personal partnership still continues, Peter attending to the store and corn factory, and paying off all the help, and Almon devoting himself to the management of the mills. The firm has always paid a hundred cents on a dollar, although having been obliged to take as little as five cents on the dollar, on bills to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. While resident in Sebago, Mr. Young served as Constable in 1857 and as Postmaster from 1861 to 1867, was Town Treasurer in 1864, Selectman in 1865, and Collector, Constable and Town Clerk in 1866. In Hiram he was Town Treasurer for the ten years 1880–90 and again in 1896, and in 1892 was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He also represented Hiram in the State Legislature in 1876, and was Senator from Oxford county in 1887–8. In politics Mr. Young has always been a Republican, since casting his first vote for Fremont and Dayton. He was married March 15, 1874, to Mary Emma Hubbard, daughter of Hon. J. P. Hubbard of Hiram. They have no children.

P. B. YOUNG.

FASSETT, FRANCIS HENRY, Architect, Portland, was born in Bath, Maine, June 25, 1823, son of John and Betsey (Turner) Fassett. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native city. He left school, however, at the age of fourteen, and for the next four years was a clerk in the store of a general trader in Bath. He then was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and subsequently studied architecture in the offices of architects in Boston and New York. In 1850 he began the practice of his profession in Bath; his operations gradually extending up the Kennebec River to Augusta, where, after the great fire of 1862,

F. H. FASSETT.

he practically rebuilt the city. In 1864 he removed to Portland, where he has continued in the active business of his profession to the present time. During his career Mr. Fassett has designed many of the public and business buildings and dwellings erected in Maine and neighboring states. Among the more noteworthy monuments to his taste and skill throughout the state are the Maine General Hospital, the new Congress Square Hotel, the Baxter Building (the largest business block in Maine), the Portland Public Library, the Payson Memorial Church, also the Jackson, McLellan, Butler and High school buildings, all in Portland; several of the buildings of the Maine Insane Asylum, Augusta; the Hancock County Court House, Ellsworth; and St. Mary's School in Biddeford. He also rebuilt the City Building of Portland after the great fire of 1866, and is engaged in building the new Church of the Sacred Heart in that city. Mr. Fassett is a Trustee of the Portland Public Library, and is a member of the Fraternity and Cumberland clubs, having served as President of the last named. Politically, he has always been a Republican, but he has never sought political preferment. He has been twice married. Of the four children of his first marriage, Edward F. Fassett, who is associated with his father in business, alone survives. Mr. Fassett's second wife is living, and they have three children: Frederick G., Mima and Harriet H. Fassett.

GERRY, ROBERT, Mayor of Ellsworth in 1896, was born in Melrose, Massachusetts, January 29, 1822, son of Robert and Hannah (Lynde) Gerry. His grandfather Reuben Gerry, who was killed, or died of wounds received in battle, in the Revolution, was a cousin of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Minister to France, Governor of Massachusetts and the Province of Maine, and Vice-President under James Madison. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Lynde, who fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, was born and died in Melrose, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch attended the Melrose schools during boyhood, but the best of his early education was received under instruction from his father, who taught forty-six terms of school in Melrose and Malden, and was a highly educated man. When yet in his teens he came with the family to Ellsworth Falls, on the Union River, Maine, where his father bought largely of land, cleared up a farm, built a mill and manufactured lumber for the Boston market. Robert junior's training for active life consisted of plenty of hard work on the farm and in the woods and mill, with scant remuneration in a financial way. In early life he entered on his own account into the lumber business, in which he has been engaged ever since, at times carrying on an industry of large proportions. Besides the lumber he manufactured for the general market, he got out many vessel-frames in the palmy days of shipbuilding in Maine. In one season he loaded ninety-seven vessels with ship-knees and railway-sleepers. As the lumber business gradually declined he manufactured less, and turned his at-

tention to other forest products, in late years logging and shipping stave-timber and getting out stove-wood for the local market. For many years he also kept a large general store at Ellsworth Falls. He is the largest farmer in Ellsworth, cutting in 1895 one hundred and sixty tons of hay, and is the owner of seven thousand acres of land in Hancock county. More than thirty years ago he bought several large estates on the outskirts of the village of Ellsworth, comprising a tract of three hundred acres known as "Jones's Pasture," and the Peters and Hopkins estates, paying therefor between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. This he laid out in building lots, intersected by streets built at his own expense.

ROBERT GERRY.

People thought he was wasting his money. But the event demonstrated his wisdom and forethought, for this section is now the pleasantest and most thrifty part of the city, and the enterprise was the means of increasing the valuation of Ellsworth many thousands of dollars. In 1868 Mr. Gerry was elected Street Commissioner of Ellsworth. At that time the dirt roads, where the heavy teaming was done, were almost impassable in the wet seasons. He gave these roads a thorough and systematic treatment with broken stone, and made a foundation that, although they have become city streets, has kept them in good condition with but slight repairs to the present time. Besides having served as Street Commissioner of the town, Mr. Gerry was for three years Chairman of the Board of Assessors for the city of Ellsworth. He was also one of the Committee of Seven that built Hancock Hall, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. In politics Mr. Gerry has acted first with the Democrats, then with the Greenbackers, and since with the Populists. He claims to have been always a Jeffersonian Democrat, summing up his political belief in adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and the principles of Madison, Jackson, Polk, Webster and Clay. His political opinions however are the fruits of his own study and thinking. The currency question he has long believed to be the most vital national issue, and his monetary views and convictions have led him into the ranks of the Populist party. He has always been averse to entering public life, but in 1896 his political friends prevailed upon him to become their candidate for Mayor. In the ensuing municipal campaign the Republicans and Democrats united upon an opposition candidate, who at the election in March received the same number of votes as Mr. Gerry, making a tie. A second election was held a month later, at which Mr. Gerry was elected by six majority, in the largest vote ever polled in Ellsworth. Although at the age of seventy-five years, Mr. Gerry is as active, hale and hearty as the average man of fifty. He has never used alcohol or tobacco in any form. He was married in 1851, to Amanda Maddocks, of Ellsworth; their children are: Abbie, Charles, Helen, Robert, Lillian and George L. Gerry.

HOLT, SAMUEL LELAND, head of the machinery firm of S. L. Holt & Company, Boston, was born in Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, September 5, 1837, son of Samuel and Elvira (Estes) Holt. He is of the sixth generation from Stephen Holt, through Isaac, Peter, and Timothy, his grandfather, who was an early settler of Maine, when the state was a district of Massachusetts, and reared a family of ten children. His mother's ancestors are traced back through John, James and Enoch to Joseph Estes. He is the fourth in a family of eight children, consisting of his brothers Theron J., Edmund E., James P. and Asa Stevens, and sisters Julia M., Mary E. and Abby. His mother died when he was fifteen years old, and his father married a second wife, by whom he has three half-sisters: Elvira, Ida and Villa Holt. He worked at farming on the home place until the age of sixteen, meanwhile attending the

district school at East Bethel. In the spring of 1853 he went to Massachusetts, and spent the succeeding summer on a farm in Watertown. The following winter he found more congenial work in a machine shop at Lowell, and a year later secured a better situation in a similar shop at Nashua, New Hampshire, where he remained for two years. He then went to Feltonsville, now Hudson, Massachusetts, where he continued to work at the machinery business until the winter of 1860–1. Upon the opening of the Civil War in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in response to the President's first call for nine-months' men, and served with General Foster's

S. L. HOLT.

army at Newberne, North Carolina, until the spring of 1862, when he returned home, his term of enlistment having expired. In the following July he received an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the Navy, and being first assigned to superintending duty at Newburg, New York, was in service at that post for nine months, and then was ordered to Key West, Florida, and assigned to service at sea on roving cruisers. In this service he continued until after the close of the war, returning home in the autumn of 1865. After obtaining his discharge he was employed by the Salem Machine Company for eighteen months, in the capacity of Consulting Engineer. In September 1867 he engaged in a similar capacity, and also as travelling salesman, with Pratt & Company of Boston, steam engine and boiler manufacturers, where he remained until November 1870, when he founded in Boston the machinery business of which he has ever since been the senior member, and is at the present time sole owner. During the twenty-six years he has had six different partners, all of whom have tired of the business after one or two years; but mechanical pursuits being more to his taste than any other, he has continued to devote himself to this line of business, and has made the steam engine a life-study. Mr. Holt attended the World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1876, the Paris Exposition in 1878 and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, devoting nearly all of his time to the mechanical departments, and in 1878 he spent six months of travel in inspecting and studying the leading iron-works of France, England and Scotland. He is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being in fellowship with St. John's Lodge, St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston Council Royal and Select Masters, Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council Princes of Jerusalem and Mount Olivet Chapter Rose Croix. In politics Mr. Holt is a Republican. He was married July 23, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Farnsworth, of Brookline, New Hampshire; they have a daughter: Abby Elnora, now Mrs. Arthur L. Wing of Boston.

KIMBALL, JOHN HAZEN, Bath, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 14, 1823, son of Samuel Ayer and Eliza (Hazen) Kimball. He is of the seventh generation in descent from (1) Richard Kimball, who with his wife Ursula Scott came from Suffolk county, England, in 1634, to Watertown, Massachusetts. The line is through (2) Benjamin Kimball and Mary Hazeltine, (3) Richard Kimball and Mehitable Day, (4) Benjamin Kimball and Priscilla Hazen, (5) John Kimball and Anna Ayer, and (6) Samuel Ayer Kimball and Eliza Hazen. After receiving his general education in the Concord (New Hampshire), Fryeburg (Maine) and Phillips Andover (Massachusetts) academies, he studied law in the office of Judge Samuel Wells of Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar in November 1846. He taught school for two years in Charles county, Maryland, and for a time was clerk in the office of the

Adjutant-General of New Hampshire. In 1847-8 he practiced law at Kezar Falls in Parsonsfield, and in Topsham, Maine. Removing to Bath in 1849, he practiced his profession there for a few years, and then engaged in the fire and marine insurance busi-

J. H. KIMBALL.

ness, also in navigation and railroads. He was for some years a Director of the Central Vermont Railroad, also a Director and President of the Androscoggin Railroad. For a period of twenty-five years, 1852 to 1877, he was Treasurer of the Bath Savings Institution. Later he became largely interested in cattle ranching and lands in Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming. Mr. Kimball has served in both branches of the Bath city government, at various times, was Representative to the Maine Legislature in 1878–9, and State Senator 1883–5. An active Republican in politics, he served as Presidential Elector in 1882, and as Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1888. Mr. Kimball was married November 5, 1851, to Annie Humphreys, daughter of John C. and Angeline (Whitmore) Humphreys of Brunswick, Maine, who died December 11, 1890. They had five children: Edward Hazen, born August 14, 1854, married Anna Dike; Samuel Ayer, born August 28, 1857, married Belle C. Trowbridge; Frederick Humphreys, born February 23, 1861, married Mary E. Shaw; John McKinstry, born November 14, 1863, married Sally B. Small; and Harry Whitmore Kimball, born December 13, 1865. Mr. Kimball was married second, May 27, 1896, to Elizabeth Dike, daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel F. and Miriam (Worcester) Dike, of Bath.

KNAPP, James Maxwell, Manufacture of Machine and Tool Forgings, Boston, was born in Biddeford, Maine, son of Ward S. and Miranda B. (Libby) Knapp. He is descended from Aaron Knapp, one of four brothers who emigrated from England to this country in 1630, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. He attended the common schools until eleven years of age, when he secured employment in a cotton factory. At fourteen he became a clerk in a grocery store, but soon left that occupation to enter upon a mechanical training in the smiths' shops of the Saco Waterpower

JAMES M. KNAPP.

Company in Biddeford. At the age of seventeen he became employed in the United States Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine, as an apprentice in the smiths' shop, in the steam-engineering department. In 1876 he was made foreman of the smiths' shop, and in 1882 was appointed foreman of the boiler shop in addition to his former duties. In this

capacity he continued at the Navy Yard until 1885, when he went to Providence, Rhode Island. In January 1886 he went to Medfield, Massachusetts, and formed the partnership of Knapp & Clark, for the manufacture of paper-mill bars and knives. Dissolving this connection shortly after, in December of the same year he moved to Boston, and started business in machine and tool forgings. In 1892, he bought out the firm of Burnett & Brown, of East Cambridge and Boston, in the same line of business together with the manufacture of pipe tongs, and as their successor has since carried on a large business in machine and tool forging, under the name of James M. Knapp, with office and shop in Boston, and factory in East Cambridge. Mr. Knapp is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of St. Andrews Lodge, Washington Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Davenport Council Royal and Select Masters, and DeWitt Commandery Knights Templar, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In politics he is a Republican. He was married February 21, 1871, to Lizzie L. Weeks, daughter of Charles P. and Elizabeth (Cole) Weeks, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; they have had two children: Charles W. and Mary Belle Knapp, both now deceased.

McSWEENEY, Reverend Edward, Pastor of St. John's Catholic Church in Bangor, was born in Ireland. His parents, Morgan and Mary McSweeney, were both descended from respectable Celtic families. The father in early manhood became a citizen of the United States, but returned to his native land and there married Mary Coffey. The second child born of this marriage was Edward, destined to become a useful and highly esteemed priest of the Catholic Church. Returning to America the family settled in Manchester, New Hampshire. There Edward spent his boyhood, getting his first instruction in and passing successively through all the grades of the public schools. On the death of the father, while the children were yet young, their whole care fell to the lot of the mother, a woman of sound understanding and strong character. She appreciated the benefits of a good education and gave the opportunity to her son to acquire one, and the subject of this sketch attributes to his mother's inspiration and encouragement much of the taste for books and study that has possessed him in youth and manhood. From his mother, too, he probably inherits the quality of temperament and mental activity that have contributed to whatever success he has achieved in his career. His collegiate studies were pursued at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1865, being a member of the first class graduated from that institution under the charter granted by the state during the administration of Governor Andrew. After an interval of two years he decided for the ministry and its work, and made the theological course at Troy (New York) Ecclesiastical Seminary. He was ordained immediately on completing his course at Troy in 1870, and was assigned to the Portland Cathedral under the late Bishop Bacon. He remained two years in Portland

EDWARD McSWEENEY.

and was then for two years Pastor of the Catholic Church at Rockland, Maine, before being assigned to St. John's Church in Bangor, where he has since labored. During his pastorate at St. John's, Father McSweeney has inaugurated and successfully carried out many important plans of improvement, requiring much labor and ability to supervise the work and to raise the large amount of money necessary for the same. Among the more important of the improvements referred to are the great changes at the Catholic Cemetery; the erection of a magnificent parochial residence; the acquisition of St. Xavier's Academy; the new home of the Sisters of Mercy, and the frescoing and decoration of the

interior of St. John's, which is now one of great artistic beauty; twenty stained glass windows unsurpassed by any in the country are a feature of the decoration. Father McSweeney also organized the parish at South Brewer, which is under his control, and built a very pretty church there at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Much other work of minor importance in the way of improvements has also been done. In 1885 Father McSweeney visited Europe on a vacation of several months, and on his return was accorded an enthusiastic reception by his parishioners and presented with a large purse. In June 1895 occurred his silver jubilee, and this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination, was made the occasion of a grand celebration in his honor, and the presentation of substantial testimonials by the parish as evidence of the high regard and esteem in which he is held. But by far the most important work of Father McSweeney's pastorate has been his untiring labor for the spiritual welfare of his flock, and his intensely earnest efforts to maintain a high standard of religious life among them. He is a forcible and eloquent preacher, and fearless in assailing what is wrong and upholding what is right. He is a man of independent spirit and practical ideas, and has acquired something more than a local reputation. In the winter of 1895 he accepted an invitation to speak before the students of the Bangor Theological Seminary (Protestant), and delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of "Catholic Missions." During his long term of service as Pastor at St. John's, Father McSweeney has developed traits of character which have endeared him to every one of his five thousand parishioners and made friends for him of many prominent people outside of his church. His people fully appreciate his many fine qualities — his exceptional abilities in church and temporal affairs, his highly exemplary Christian life, his kindness and tenderness of heart, his ever ready charity and his progressive spirit — and they are always ready to give him a loyal support. Among his fellow clergy in the diocese he has a high reputation and is at present a member of Bishop Healey's Council. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bangor General Hospital, having served in that capacity for two years and has been elected again for a term of three years. He is Chaplain of the Penobscot Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and also of the Pine Cone Council, Knights of Columbus, of Bangor.

MITCHELL, Edward Page, journalist and author, was born in Bath, Maine, March 24, 1852, son of Edward H. and Frances A. (Page) Mitchell. He is the scion of two old and notable New England families. The Mitchells descend from Experience Mitchell, who was at Leyden with the Pilgrims and came over in the third ship, the Ann, settling at Plymouth in 1623. The grandson of Experience, Jacob, removed in 1728 to North Yarmouth, in what is now the state of Maine. From this branch of the Mitchells, the subject of our sketch is descended. The Pages descend from John Page, who came to the Massachusetts Colony

E. P. MITCHELL.

from Dedham, England, with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Joshua Page, grandfather of E. P. Mitchell, removed from New Hampshire to Maine in 1805, establishing himself in Bath, and there marrying Keziah, the daughter of Captain Joseph Stockbridge, a Revolutionary soldier. Edward Page Mitchell lived in Bath until eight years old. But the major part of his boyhood and school days was passed in New York city, where he fitted for college at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, graduating therefrom in 1866. Part of a year after was spent on a cotton plantation in North Carolina, and in 1867 he entered Bowdoin College as a member of the class of 1871, being graduated in it with con-

spicuous honors. Though faithful to his text-books, it was noticed by class-mates that he spent more time in the great college library than over the volumes concerning which tutors and professors catechise their pupils. It is said by them, with pardonable exaggeration, that he read every book in the library. This much is certain: he was an omnivorous reader from the time he mastered the English alphabet. With the instinct of a man of letters he retained the best of a multifarious and often desultory reading; letting the useless and the commonplace slip by. To this habit he doubtless owes more than wide knowledge. Conjoined to innate gi[illegible] it developed the strength and lucidity of statement and the felicities of style which have given him so conspicuous a place among the periodical writers of the closing decades of this century. For a moment after graduation he contemplated the study of medicine; but fortunately for journalism, turned to the newspapers, beginning a most happy life-work by an engagement as reporter on the Boston Advertiser in 1871, and also doing special writing for various Boston and other Eastern journals. In 1873 he was recalled to Maine, becoming Assistant Editor of the Lewiston Journal under Governor Dingley. At that time he began to write for the magazines; his first story, "The Tachypomp," being published in Scribner's in 1874, and at once attracting the attention of the reading world. This tale, with another of later date, was subsequently included in the Scribners' collection of "Stories by American Authors;" and the story, "The Ablest Man in the World," in Mr. Stedman's "Library of American Literature." Some of the tales have been translated and reprinted in Germany. But excursions into fiction have with Mr. Mitchell been diversions, and but incidental to steady newspaper work. In 1875 he was invited from Lewiston to New York by Charles A. Dana and became a member of the staff of The Sun. There he has been ever since as editorial writer and general assistant of Mr. Dana; and there he enjoys a well-earned reputation as one of the most thorough and accomplished newspaper writers in the United States. It is sufficient to say that he shines in a journal where every article from leader to local is polished to the nails. It is possible that a good physician was lost when Mr. Mitchell's attention was diverted from medicine; it is probable that the magazines would be better reading were he a more frequent contributor; but it is certain that those who "take in The Sun" have no reason to regret that he has refrained from devoting to a narrow profession those talents meant for the delight of mankind. Mr. Mitchell was married October 29, 1874, to Annie Sewall Welch, of Bath. The two have four children: Edward Sewall, Dana, Frank and Robert Mitchell. For the last fourteen years Mr. Mitchell has resided at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, in the neighborhood of New York city. There for the last three years, 1895–7, he has been President of the Board of Education. He is a member of the University Club and the Authors' Club, New York.

MITCHELL, GEORGE E., Proprietor and Founder of the Novelty Plaster Works, Lowell,

GEORGE E MITCHELL.

Massachusetts, was born in Kennebunk, York county, Maine, August 25, 1837, son of William and Abigail (Hobbs) Mitchell. Both parents were natives of Maine. He began his active business life at a very early age, by exercising and cultivating his "Yankee" propensity for trading, which from childhood was very strong. Commencing at the age of ten or earlier by "swapping" jackknives and other articles of boyish property and ownership, he was successively a trader in watches and horses, a dealer in produce, clerk in various stores, and cardgrinder

in the cotton mills of the Laconia Company at Biddeford, Maine. Following this period he was secondhand for the Amoskeag Bag and Duck Company at Groveland, Massachusetts, in 1853–4; secondhand in the cardroom of the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1855–6; and Overseer of the cardroom in the Atlantic Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1856–7. From 1857 to 1864 he was engaged in the manufacture of hardware and in the photograph business. In 1864 he commenced the manufacture of ready-cut adhesive plasters, formerly known as Doctor Melvin's, but never perfected nor the industry developed until the enterprise came into the hands of the present proprietor. From this small beginning have grown the immense Novelty Plaster Works at Lowell, the pioneer works of their kind in America. Here are manufactured every kind of adhesive and medicinal plaster for family and surgical uses, and not only all the products, but all the machinery and methods employed, are the results of George E. Mitchell's untiring efforts. Plaster compounds, machinery designs, advertising labels, and in fact all the minutiæ of the establishment, were nursed from their birth in a little room, twelve by six feet, and developed to maturity by Mr. Mitchell. The laboratory and works, situated in one of the most eligible localities in the City of Spindles, consist of a large four-story building, eighty by forty feet, with two-story ell, and a second building, or annex, two stories, forty by fifty feet. The lower story of the main building contains the engine room; the packing room, in which are stored the manufactured goods, and from which they are shipped to all parts of the world; and the printing room, containing the presses, folders and cutters used for preparing the labels, circulars and wrappers, also a fireproof vault in which are stored the electrotype plates from which the labels are printed. The second and third floors are devoted to manufacturing purposes, and the fourth story is the finishing room, where the goods are put up in boxes and labelled, before going down to the packing room. In the ell are the set steam-kettles for mixing compounds, while the second story is used for the manufacture of kid and pharmaceutical plasters, and plaster compounds of all kinds. The second building is wholly devoted to the manufacture of porous plasters. In his establishment Mr. Mitchell has adopted all the latest mechanical improvements throughout, including a large number of his original designing. All the rooms are heated by steam, special sanitary and other provisions are made for the comfort and convenience of the employes, and every department is a model of business system, which the proprietor takes much pride in showing to visiting friends and patrons. Mr. Mitchell resides in Medford, Massachusetts. He was married May 11, 1859, to Elmira Electa Currier, of Pelham, New Hampshire; they have two children: Guy E. Mitchell and a daughter, Nellie, both married.

MOSES, GALEN CLAPP, President of the First National Bank of Bath, was born in Bath August 30, 1835,

G. C. MOSES.

son of Oliver and Lydia Ham (Clapp) Moses. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1856. While in college he gained more or less business experience in connection with the shipbuilding industry of Bath. After graduation he edited the Eastern Times for a few months during the Presidential campaign of 1856, and then became Secretary of the Bath Mutual Marine Insurance Company, in which service he continued until 1859, when he resigned, and spent the following year in Europe. On his return he went into the wholesale business in corn, flour and provisions, as partner in the firm of McLellan &

Moses, Bath. In this connection he continued until 1865, when the business was closed up and he became Treasurer of the Worumbo Manufacturing Company, operating woolen mills at Lisbon Falls, Maine. Mr. Moses has since continued in active charge of the interests of this manufacturing corporation to the present time, this being his principal business. But he has been and is still prominently connected with many other business enterprises and institutions. He is President of the First National Bank of Bath, the Androscoggin Waterpower Company, the Rumford Falls & Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company, the Bath Street Railway, Bath Gas and Electric Company and New England Shipbuilding Company; was for some years President of the People's Twenty-five Cents Savings Institution of Bath, and is Treasurer of quite a number of other business corporations. He is also President of the Maine Missionary Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Patten Free Library, to which he gave the present Library Building; is Vice-President of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, member of the Board of Trustees of Bangor Theological Seminary, and member of the Finance Committee of both institutions. He was also President of the Old Ladies' Home in Bath for many years, but resigned a year or two since. Mr. Moses built the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Bath, which next to that of Bangor is the finest in the state, giving all the money that was put into it except five thousand dollars given by the late Charles E. Moody, who would very likely have contributed much more in its behalf but for his death before it was completed. In politics Mr. Moses is a Democrat, but he has never been active in political life. He has been twice married, first in 1860 to Susan T. Croswell, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died in 1882. His second marriage was in 1884, to Emma Hall McIlwain. There are no children.

O'BRIEN, EDWARD K., of Burgess, O'Brien & Company, shipbuilders, lime manufacturers and general merchants, Thomaston, was born in Thomaston, February 3, 1833, son of John and Mary Ann (George) O'Brien. He is a grandson of John O'Brien, who came from Craig, Ireland, and settled in Warren, Knox county, Maine, where he became a prosperous farmer and a famous schoolteacher, compiling an arithmetic that was considered a valuable acquisition to the school books of the day. His father, Hon. John O'Brien, was a member of the Governor's Council, Inspector of the State Prison at Thomaston, twice Warden of the State Prison, and a manufacturer of "Thomaston marble." His maternal grandfather, Captain John George of Watertown, Massachusetts, participated in the Boston Tea Party, served in the army of the Revolution from the beginning to the close of the war, and was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Edward K. O'Brien was educated in the public schools of Thomaston, and when fifteen years old entered the store of

E. K. O'BRIEN.

O'Brien, Watts & Company in Thomaston as clerk. At the age of twenty-one he commenced business for himself, continuing alone for eighteen months, and then becoming a member of the firm of Burgess, O'Brien & Company, shipbuilders, lime manufacturers and dealers in general merchandise, in which he has since continued. Mr. O'Brien has been a Trustee of the Thomaston Savings Bank from its organization, and is Trustee of the Edward O'Brien Charity Fund, a fund created by his uncle, the late Hon. Edward O'Brien, the great shipbuilder and shipowner, who was distinguished for his enterprise, integrity and philanthropy; is Vice-President of the Commercial Union Telegraph

Company of Maine; Director in the Knox Gas and Electric Company, and the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway Company, and for many years was a Director in the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. In politics actively identified with the Democratic party, he has been prominent in public life, and has been the candidate of his party for various important political offices. He served as a member of the Democratic State Committee for several years; was Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872; was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District of Maine in 1874 and again in 1876, in the latter campaign running against James G. Blaine, and attended the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1885. In 1868–9 he represented Knox county in the Maine Senate, and from 1887 to 1891 he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, serving on the Ways and Means, Finance and Railroads committees. He was twice the candidate of his party for Speaker of the House, and served on the Committee of the Maine Legislature appointed to attend the Centennial of the Inauguration of President Washington, celebrated at New York in 1889. In 1878 he served the public interest as a member of the "Third House" of the Maine Legislature, representing his constituents in a bridge case, which resulted successfully, and as was intended, making the toll-bridges from Thomaston to Cushing, and from Thomaston to Warren, free bridges forever to all. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, having in 1880 succeeded to the membership of his grandfather, Captain John George. He was married April 2, 1856, to Elvira Owen Masters, of Thomaston, who died June 6, 1881, leaving no children

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PHILLIPS, GEORGE A., M. D., Ellsworth, was born in Orland, Hancock county, Maine, April 18, 1853, son of Luther Ames and Livonia (Noise) Phillips. His first American ancestor was Andrew Phillips, a cousin of Sir William Pepperell. The sister of Colonel and Hon. William Pepperell, father of Sir William, married Mr. Phillips of Tavistock parish, near Plymouth, England. On one of Hon. William Pepperell's revisits to his native town he brought back with him to Maine three of his nephews: John, William and Andrew Phillips. John settled at Saco, and his posterity live there at the present day. William was married in Kittery and settled in Central Maine. Andrew settled at Kittery Point about the year 1700, and was "boss" or manager of his uncle William Pepperell's wharf there. He married Marian Mitchell, January 1, 1727, by whom he had six daughters, and one son: Andrew. The latter, who was the youngest child, was born February 24, 1748, married March 19, 1771, Lettie Fernald, of the same family of Fernalds from which the Rev. O. H. Fernald, now of Searsport, is descended, and served with distinction during the Revolutionary War. The children of Andrew and Lettie were five: Andrew, born June 16, 1773; Lettie, born September 10, 1776; John,

GEO. A. PHILLIPS.

born January 31, 1779; Thomas, born March 5, 1781, and Josiah, born September 7, 1783. From Andrew Phillips, the eldest of this family, the subject of this sketch is descended. His grandfather Phillips moved when a child with his parents to Castine, Maine, where he lived until he became a young man. His father, Luther A. Phillips, was born in Islesboro, Maine, May 3, 1801, and died in 1885, at the age of eighty-four years. His mother, Livonia Noise, who was born in Norridgewock, Maine, April 20, 1819, was a granddaughter of George Noyes and Prudence Jewett, of Falmouth (now Portland), Maine; and when very young came with her parents to Ellsworth, where she resided until her marriage; she died in December 1894, at the great

age of ninety-three years and six months. George A. Phillips acquired his early education in the public and high schools, and fitted for college at the Eastern State Normal School in Castine, Maine. His early training for active life was received in hard work on the farm, and later on the sea for several years. Entering upon the study of medicine, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1882, and shortly after graduation began his professional career in Ellsworth, where he has since practiced and resided. Dr. Phillips early established a reputation as a skillful practitioner, and he has attained a high standing in his profession. He is President of the Penobscot Medical Association and Vice-President of the Maine Medical Association, and is Consulting Physician to the Bangor General Hospital. In the Masonic order he is a member of Lygonia Lodge, Acadia Royal Arch Chapter and Blanquefort Commandery, of Ellsworth; and he is also a member of Lejok Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Abanaquis and Nicolin clubs of that city. Dr. Phillips has acquired much prominence outside of his profession as a public speaker, having delivered numerous addresses before social, fraternal and various public gatherings; and some of his printed medical papers and addresses, notably his address before the Maine Medical Association in June 1896, have attracted widespread attention and commendation. In politics Dr. Phillips is a Republican. He was married to his present wife, Helen M. Grant, of Ellsworth, in May 1894.

RICE, ALBERT SMITH, Lawyer, Rockland, was born in Augusta, Maine, April 4, 1837, son of Richard Drury and Anne R. (Smith) Rice. Edmund Rice (1), the American progenitor of the numerous family of that name, came from Barkhampstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638 or 1639. He was of Welsh descent, was a prosperous and prominent man, and father of eleven children. His wife's name was Tamazine. He died May 3, 1663. His eldest child, Henry Rice (2), was the father of ten children, and died February 10, 1710. His son Jonathan (3), born July 3, 1654, also a resident of Sudbury, and who became the father of fourteen children, died April 12, 1725. His ninth child, Ezekiel (4), was born October 14, 1700, married January 23, 1722, was the father of nine children, and died at Natick, Massachusetts. His son Richard Rice (5), born October 20, 1730, married Sarah Drury, January 16, 1755, and died at Natick, January 24, 1793; his widow removed to Union, Maine. They had two children, of whom James (6), born June 24, 1758, married Sarah Perry of Natick, and had two children there, and then moved to Union, Maine, about 1806, where he was a member of the church, and in 1808 was elected to office in that town; he died April 3, 1829, in his seventy-first year. His son Nathan D. Rice (7), was born August 29, 1784, was married to Deborah Bannister, February 10, 1806, and moved to Union the same year, where he became, after a hard struggle with poverty in a new country, one of the most substantial farmers in that section of the state; he was the father of eleven children, and died in May 1860. His third child, Richard D. Rice (8), father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 11, 1810. He was apprenticed to a printer in Thomaston, and was employed in that business at Thomaston, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in Boston. After working several years at his trade he pursued a course of classical studies at the China (Maine) Academy, under John B. Pitkin, and soon after, with the Hon. Henry K. Baker of Hallowell, he printed the Maine Free Press, which they published for several years. He then removed to Augusta and kept a bookstore on Market square in 1836, which he sold in 1839 to the late Daniel C. Stanwood. He then read law with Hon. James W. Bradbury, was admitted to practice in 1840, and entered into partnership with Mr. Bradbury under the name of Bradbury & Rice. They did a very large and lucrative business at the Bar until 1848. From 1844 to 1848 he was the editor of The Age, the leading Democratic paper in the state. Upon the resignation of Judge Redington in 1848 he was appointed by Governor Dana to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until May 11, 1852, when he was made Associate Justice on the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court. This office he retained for eleven years, until his resignation December 1, 1863, when he became President of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Company. This company was afterwards consolidated with the Maine Central Railroad Company, of which he became President. Meantime he had become very much interested in, and was an active promoter and organizer of, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was a large stockholder, and became its Vice-President, which office he held until the time of his death. He made many trips

to the Pacific Coast on the business of this road, and located and established the Western Terminus at Tacoma on Commencement Bay, at the head of Puget Sound. The labors resulting from his connection with these two roads were too much for him to carry, and his health gradually failing under the constant strain, he eventually gave way entirely, and was compelled to render his resignation, and after a long contest with his disease, he died May 22, 1882. This brief record of his life speaks for itself. A young man without means or education, by the mere force of his will, aided by correct habits of life and a powerful native mind, he forced his way from the poorest condition of life in a small unknown township in Maine, to the control of great enterprises which embraced the continent in their extent. The want of early education he frequently deplored; when upon the Bench particularly he felt the greatest need of it; but careful study, and a remarkable adaptability of mind, restored in as great a measure as possible the deficiency, and he acquired and retained a position of honor and respect among the judges and lawyers of his native state. The true broadness and capacity of his intellect became manifest in the management of the closing business of his life. His acquaintance with the first business men of the country was a necessary consequence of his vast undertakings. He was a very tall man (six feet four inches) and of commanding presence; was genial and courteous in manner, always maintaining a certain dignity of aspect and proper politeness in his treatment of all men, careful of the feelings of every man in a subordinate position, and in every relation of life, so far as could be perceived, was a true gentleman. He married Anna R. Smith, daughter of Stevens Smith of Hallowell, Maine, April 12, 1836; she died June 15, 1838. He was married again November 18, 1840, to Almira E. Robinson, widow of George Robinson of Augusta. Two children, one by each wife, survived: Albert S. Rice, the subject of this sketch; and Abby E. Rice, born May 8, 1842, who married Samuel Dana of the United States Army, and died leaving two children. Albert S. Rice received his early education in the common schools and the Augusta High School, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1856. Adopting the profession of law, he was admitted to the Bar of Kennebec County on August 16, 1859, and at once began practice in Rockland, where excepting for two years spent in Union, Maine, he has since resided. He was admitted to the Bar of the United States District Court on July 29, 1867, to the United States Circuit Court on April 23, 1872, and to the United States Supreme Court on January 26, 1880. In August 1871 he entered into a law partnership with Hon. O. G. Hall, and continued in that relation very successfully until 1882, when the settlement of his father's estate compelled his retirement from active practice, which he has never resumed. Mr. Rice was Register of Probate for Knox County from 1861 to 1865, Master in Chancery 1862–7, County Attorney 1869–75, and was a Representative from Rockland in the Fifty-eighth Legislature. He served as a member of the School Board of Rockland in 1874–7 and again 1889–93, and has been a member of the

ALBERT S. RICE.

Rockland Public Library since its foundation in 1893. Mr. Rice has also been politically active and prominent. Born a Democrat, he has "stuck" to Democratic principles and policy to the present time. He presided over the Maine Democratic State Convention in 1871, and has always been noted as a prominent member of that party in the state and county. He has also identified himself with the social life of his city, was a member of the Star Club of Rockland from its formation to the end of its career, and is now a member of the Central Club of that city, also of the Providence Athletic Association, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Rice was married May 30, 1861, to Frances Weston

Baker, daughter of Hon. H. K. Baker of Hallowell. They have had six children: Richard H., born January 9, 1863, mechanical engineer, and member of the firm of Rice & Sargent, Providence, Rhode Island; Margaret, born April 9, 1865, died October 4, 1865; Mervyn Ap, born November 8, 1867, a lawyer in Rockland; Thomas B. G., born May 25, 1871, died August 24, 1872; Anne Frances, born June 15, 1874, and Ellen Adela Rice, born April 18, 1876.

SEWALL, RUFUS KING, Lawyer and Historian, Wiscasset, was born in Edgecomb, Lincoln county,

RUFUS K. SEWALL.

Maine, January 22, 1814, son of Rufus and Phœbe (Merrill) Sewall. He comes of Colonial ancestry, the founder of the Sewall family in America being Henry Sewall, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. His lineage is traced directly from the emigrant ancestor, and among other men of note who sprang from the same source are Samuel Sewall, formerly Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and Hon. Arthur Sewall of Bath, the recent Democratic candidate for Vice-President. Various members of the family were also prominently identified with the cause of independence during the Revolution. The first of the family to settle in Maine was Samuel Sewall, who resided in York. His two younger sons, Dummer and Henry, founded the Sewall family in Bath. The grandfather of Rufus King Sewall was the Rev. Samuel Sewall, who was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church at Edgecomb in 1807, afterwards occupied pulpits in various places, was missionary at the Isles of Shoals, and died March 16, 1826, in Rye, New Hampshire. His son Rufus, father of the subject of this sketch, was born December 10, 1797, at Farmington, Maine, was educated at Lincoln Academy in Newcastle, Maine, and after serving with honor in the War of 1812, as Lieutenant and Captain of his company, declining a Colonel's commission thereafter, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Edgecomb; he became prominent in civic affairs, held various important town offices, represented the town in the State Legislature for a number of years, and was for over fifty years a Deacon of the Congregational Church; he died in Edgecomb, April 30, 1880, having survived his wife Phœbe (a daughter of Stephen Merrill of Edgecomb), who died in 1874. Their children were seven; Rufus King, Lydia Maria (deceased,) the late Captain Merrill Sewall, Caroline Matilda, Captain Samuel Johnson Mills Sewall, Mrs. Emeline E. Knight of Wiscasset, and Captain Egbert Thatcher Sewall, who was lost at sea. Rufus K. Sewall received his early education in the common schools and at the old Gardiner (Maine) Lyceum, prepared for college at Prof. Greene's Academy in Farmington, Maine, and gratuated at Bowdoin in the class of 1837. He then entered Bangor Theological Seminary, but the condition of his health compelled him after a time to relinquish his purpose of continuing the ministry, although he was invited to a pastorate in Plymouth and to that of the Presbyterian Church in the city of St. Augustine, Florida. After his first marriage he went to St. Augustine, Florida, where he remained for four or five years; and then returning North with restored health, settled in Wiscasset, and entered upon the study of law with his uncle, Kiah B. Sewall. In 1859 he was admitted to the Bar in Lincoln county, and at once entered upon the practice of his professson in Wiscasset, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Sewall very early established a high reputation as an able and conscientious attorney, and his law business has been large and profitable. Most of his practice has been before the United States courts and in its Supreme Court, where he has contested and won some very important suits, and in which, although now well past the fourscore span of life, he still has a num-

ber of cases pending upon the docket. Among the legal victories referred to were the following: Before the late Judge Ware, in the case of the schooner Lucy Ann, he established the right of the fishermen to three-eighths of the bounty allowed the vessel by Government, in the Admiralty Court at Portland, Maine; also, in the Circuit Court of the United States, broke down two of the J. Winslow Jones patents on canned green-corn packing, and by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, two other patents of the same claim and ownership; and also a patent on canned baked beans in the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts District, at Boston; besides a case in the Supreme Court, of the United States against the State of Florida, tax title, January 6, 1895, and sundry claims before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims in Washington. He also has sundry cases in the French Spoliations now pending in the United States Court of Claims at Washington. As a scholar and historian Mr. Sewall has long been widely known, and he is recognized as an authority upon all matters relating to the early settlement and growth of his section and of the state. Besides numerous articles contributed to various newspapers and periodicals, and papers read before historical and other societies, he has compiled and published a valuable work consisting of authentic records of noteworthy events in local history, viz.: "Ancient Dominions of Maine," "Popham's Town of Fort St. George," "Ancient Voyages to Western Continent by Putnam," "Pemaquid, its Genesis, Name, and Relations to the Settlement of New England," and the "Old Alna Meeting-house;" and has in course of preparation and nearly completed a voluminous manuscript containing a comprehensive history of old Cornwall, now Lincoln county, which he intends soon to publish. He is Vice-President of the Maine Historical Society, Chairman of the Examining Committee of Lincoln Bar, and is an active and prominent member of the Lincoln County Historical Society. In politics Mr. Sewall is a Republican, but was never an aspirant for public office. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters. He is a member of Lincoln Masonic Lodge of Wiscasset and publisher of its history, and of the Congregational Church of Edgecomb. He was first married in 1843, to Anna Elizabeth Whitehurst, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and a resident of St. Augustine, Florida, where she possessed a large estate in Pine Apple Lands on St. Lucia River, Florida. Their children were five: Rufus Roland, who died in Key West, Florida; Anna Cook, who resides at Sewall's Point, at the mouth of St. Lucia River, Pine Apple Lands, Florida; Henry Edwin, a prominent citizen of Sewall's Point, Postmaster and Ex-Representative to the Florida Legislature; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Smith, now a widow, residing in New York city; and Mrs. Emma W. O'Brien, of Boise City, Idaho. In 1861 he was a second time married, to Emma M. Barnes, of Brooklyn, New York, who died December 15, 1889. By this marriage there were two children: Mary Ellen, who died in 1894; and Charles Summers Sewall, now a student in the Senior class at Bowdoin College.

SMITH, Roscoe Greenough, Farmer, Cornish, was born in Cornish, April 4, 1836, son of Greenleaf and Nancy (Churchill) Smith. His first American ancestor was Solomon Smith (1), of Stratham, New Hampshire, from whom were descended Elisha (2), of Epping, New Hampshire; Joseph (3), of South Newmarket, New Hampshire; Theophilus (4), also of South Newmarket; and Greenleaf (5), of Cornish, Maine, born August 24, 1799, father of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather, Captain Theophilus Smith, was born in South Newmarket, February 26, 1765, married Sally Pike of Epping, March 13, 1788, and moved to Francisborough, Massachusetts, now Cornish, Maine, in the spring of that year, coming by spotted trees, via Dover, Alfred and Limerick. He was commissioned Ensign by Governor John Hancock of Massachusetts, February 1, 1790, and subsequently was commissioned Captain by Samuel Adams, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Massachusetts, in the Fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Sixth Division, Massachusetts Militia. He was a farmer and mason — not a speculative mason, like the grandson, who only saw work done at 33 Golden Square, London, but an operative one like Sir Christopher Wren, Grand Master Builder of Saint Paul's Church in London; being the first in the town. In his house was the first plastered room in the settlement, and all the chimneys in the old settlers' houses were built by him. He was the first Chorister of the Baptist Church, in 1792. He purchased at Portland the first brass clock that came to Cornish, imported from Birmingham, England, and now "on tick" in the library at Smith's Inn, Cornish. The mother of our subject, Nancy Churchill, was a descendant of Thomas Churchill, born in Plymouth, Massachu-

setts, April 30, 1730, who served as a private in the Revolutionary War, in 1781, from Hampton, Massachusetts. His son Ichabod, born 1768 in Newmarket, New Hampshire, married Betsey Doe, by whom he had five children: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary and Nancy. The latter was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, October 8, 1803. Captain and Ex-Mayor James C. Churchill of Portland, Maine, the noted and zealous Free Mason, was her cousin. Roscoe G. Smith received his early education in the common schools of Cornish, Denmark and East Fryeburg, and at Fryeburg Academy under the Principalship of his brother, Henry Hyde Smith, in

ROSCOE G. SMITH.

the class of 1858. Henry Hyde Smith was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the notable class of 1854, with J. R. Osgood, J. G. Stetson, J. E. Smith, J. A. Douglass, H. Dunlap, William D. Washburn, D. C. Linscott, C. F. Todd, W. D. Tucker, Frank A. Wilson, and others of more or less mark. Of these, Mr. Wilson is a noted lawyer and railroad man and President of the Maine Central Railroad, with home in Bangor, Maine; Mr. Osgood is the late Boston publisher, and Mr. Washburn is United States Senator and the greatest flour manufacturer in the world. Subsequently, Roscoe G. Smith took a course of business training at Comer's Commercial College in Boston, for the year ending July 1859. With this exception his training for active life was received on the "old homestead" high-road farm of his father, Greenleaf, and grandfather, Captain Theophilus, Smith. Mr. Smith has followed successfully the farming avocation through life. He was Town Clerk of Cornish in 1866–8 and 1873–4. In 1874 he visited London and Paris, via Quebec and Liverpool, also with his wife and daughter the city of New York and Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. From 1885 he has held a commission as Justice of the Peace and Quorum, being appointed first by Governor Frederic Robie, February 27, 1885, for seven years, and reappointed by Governor Edwin C. Burleigh, May 12, 1892, for a similar term. He was reporter for the Bradstreets, of Boston, for twenty-five years, also for the Biddeford Journal, and for the Associated Press, under Stephen Berry of Portland, Agent for Maine. He has served for many years as Clerk of the Congregational Church of Cornish, of which Rev. Albert Cole was the first Pastor, and for seventeen years successively was Superintendent of its Sabbath School, which he is at present serving as Librarian. He has a private library of over twenty five hundred books and pamphlets, some rare and hard to duplicate, and is always contented "at home" among his books and "under his own vine and fruit trees." He is a member and was for fourteen years Secretary of Greenleaf Lodge of Masons; is a charter member and was Secretary for seventeen years of Aurora Chapter Royal Arch Masons, organized 1866; a Director from Maine of the New England Society of California Pioneers, meeting at headquarters, United States Hotel, Boston, the last Wednesday in each month; member and for four years Secretary of the Ossipee Valley Union Agricultural Association; charter member, first Secretary, also Lecturer and Master of Cornish Grange Patrons of Husbandry; and member of the Cornish Farmers' Club, organized in 1872, of which he has been Secretary for twenty-five years. Earlier in life he was a member of the Cadets of Temperance, and also a member of the First Cornish Cornet Band, seventeen pieces, J. M. Pease leader. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He first voted in California, having had the "gold fever" in the early fifties and leaving home at the age of seventeen, arriving on the banks of the Yuba River in May 1854, and using the pick and shovel at Nevada City, Downieville and Grizzly Canon, Sierra county, about four years. He was married July 6, 1861, at the Preble House, Portland, Maine, by the Rev. Alexander Burgess, Rector

of St. Luke's Church in that city, to Sarah Pingree Robinson; they have a daughter: Minnie Theresa Smith, born April 17, 1868. Mrs. Smith was born in Limington, York county, Maine, July 9, 1844, and removed with her parents to Denmark, Oxford county, where she received her early education in the common and high schools (the present Governor of Michigan, Hazen S. Pingree, boarding at her father's and attending same school), finishing her school days at North Bridgton (Maine) Academy in the class of 1859. She was a teacher in the public schools in Denmark, Hiram and Cornish, has been a zealous worker in the church and in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which she has been President of the local and county unions, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the state body, under the Presidency of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Miss Minnie T. Smith is a graduate of Fryeburg (Maine) Academy, in the class of 1888, also of The Boston Commercial College, and is now (1897) stenographer at the hearings in the law office of her uncle, Henry Hyde Smith, Master in Chancery, Pemberton Square, Boston.

BENNETT, JOSEPH, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine, May 26, 1840, son of William and Charlotte (Bennett) Bennett. He acquired his early education in the district school of Sweden, Maine, and at Bridgton Academy. In 1858 he removed with his parents to Massachusetts, and after completing his college-preparatory course in the Boston Public Latin School, entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1864. In his Junior year at Bowdoin he was obliged to withdraw, but subsequently he received from that institution the degree of A. B. out of course. Soon after leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Asa Cottrell in Boston, and in 1866 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. Two years later he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Circuit Court, and in 1882 to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Bennett was a Trial Justice in Brighton, Middlesex county, at the time that town was annexed to Boston in 1874, and for some years after annexation was Special Justice of the Municipal Court of the Brighton District. He has served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature — as a member of the House of Representatives in 1879, and of the Senate in 1881–2 and again in 1891. In the latter body he was a leader, being Chairman of the committees on Taxation and Election Laws in the first two terms, and twice Chairman of the Committee on Redistricting the State into Congressional districts — in 1882 and 1891 — the only instance of the kind in the history of the General Court of Massachusetts. In the Senate of 1891 he was also Chairman of the committees on Railroads, Rules and Orders, and Constitutional Amendments. Other committees on which he served while Senator were those on Judiciary, and Probate and Chancery. Mr. Bennett was for a long time a prominent resident and actively identified with the interests of

JOSEPH BENNETT.

the Brighton District of Boston. For several years before annexation he was a member of the Brighton School Committee, and also one of the Trustees of the Holton Library, now absorbed in the Brighton Branch of the Public Library of Boston. After annexation he served for some time on the Boston School Committee. In politics he is a Republican, and has been among the active leaders of the party in his section of the state. In the campaign of 1893 his name was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. He was married April 26, 1866, to Elizabeth R. Lafavour, daughter of John and Mary (Harding) Lafavour of Boston; they have three children: Joseph L., an attorney, in the office with his father; Frederick S., a practicing physician, and Mary E. Bennett.

EVELETH, JULIUS EDWIN, of the wholesale dry-goods house of Russ, Eveleth & Ingalls, Boston, was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 2, 1841, son of James H. and Mary (Merrill) Eveleth. His American ancestor was Sylvester Eveleth — or Eveleigh, as it appears in his own handwriting in the first book of records in Gloucester, Massachusetts — who was the only early emigrant of this name from Old England to New England. The date of his arrival is not known, but he is said to have been a baker in Boston in 1642, and probably removed to Gloucester in 1644, as the books of the First Church in Boston record that

JULIUS E. EVELETH.

Susan, wife of Sylvester "Evylith," was in March of that year granted a letter of recommendation to the church at Gloucester. He was a Selectman in Gloucester in 1648 and 1651, was made a freeman in 1652, and was a Representative to the General Court in 1673. His wife Susan, or Susanna, died in 1669, and in 1672 he married Bridget, widow of Elias Parkman of Boston. He may have removed to Boston soon after this, as his name appears on the Boston tax lists of 1674, and again in 1681, and the Old South Church records show the admission to membership of "Sylvester Evely" on May 29, 1674. He died January 4, 1689, and the inventory of his estate appears on the probate records in Boston. Joseph (2), son of Sylvester and Susannah, born in 1641, resided in Chelsea parish, Ipswich (now Essex,) and married Mary, daughter of Edward Bragg of Ipswich, by whom he had at least nine children. He was one of the jurors in the witchcraft trials at Salem in 1692. He died December 1, 1745, at the great age of nearly one hundred and five years. Isaac (3), third son of Joseph and Mary Eveleth, was born in Chebacco, October 11, 1676. His wife Sarah died in 1721, and in 1722 he married Abigail Parsons. He resided in Chebacco (Gloucester), and died March 23, 1755. By his wife Sarah he had ten children, of whom Isaac (4) was the only son. Isaac Eveleth in 1729 married Elizabeth Parsons, and died in 1759. The town records of Gloucester record the births of six sons, and he had in addition four daughters and another son, Isaac. Nathaniel (5), third son of Isaac and Elizabeth Eveleth, born in Gloucester, August 23, 1736, was one of the early settlers of New Gloucester, Maine, where he resided until his death in 1824. He was Town Clerk for over forty years, and for the greater part of that time a Selectman. He married first, in 1760, Sarah Mason of North Yarmouth, Maine, who bore him seven children; second, in 1776, Mary Glass, by whom he had nine children; and third, Widow Sarah Arnold, who survived him. James (6), fourth child of Nathaniel Eveleth by his second wife, Mary Glass, was born in 1783 in New Gloucester, where he lived, and died in 1857; he married in 1804 (?) Hannah Austin, by whom he had nine children. James Hervey (7), sixth child of James and Hannah Eveleth, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Gloucester in 1816, and at the age of sixteen removed to Durham, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was Postmaster from 1862 to 1885, was a Representative to the State Legislature in 1866, filled various town offices, and died April 14, 1889. He was married in 1839 to Mary S., daughter of Orlando and Sarah (Wagg) Merrill of Durham, by whom he had two sons. By subsequent marriages he had six children: James A., Millard F. (deceased), Marcus W., Harlan F., Mary S. (deceased) and Martha L. His two sons by his first wife are: Julius Edwin, born July 2, 1841, and Frederic Howard, born March 21, 1843. Julius E. Eveleth received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at Lewiston Falls Academy in Auburn, Maine. His first work and practical training for active life was in teaching town schools in New Gloucester and Brunswick,

Maine. Early in the Civil War, at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted for nine months in the Twenty-fifth Maine Regiment, and was in active service until mustered out in Portland at the expiration of his term. The following winter he again taught school in Brunswick, then went to Boston and entered the wholesale department of the dry-goods house of R. H. Stearns & Company. He remained in the employ of that firm for ten years, resigning in January 1873 and starting in business for himself, as a member of the firm of Russ, Cobb & Company, importers of trimmings and smallwares. In December 1890, Mr. Cobb retired, and the firm name was changed to Russ, Eveleth & Ingalls, its present style. Mr. Eveleth's position with the house is that of buyer, in which capacity he has visited Europe about twice a year for the last ten years. Mr. Eveleth resides in Lincoln, seventeen miles out of Boston, where he is a member of the School Board, and Trustee of the Bemis Lecture Fund, a legacy left to the town by an old resident, for the purpose of maintaining an annual course of public lectures and entertainments. He is a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, and the Boston Art Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married August 22, 1868, to Mary Adeline Reed, daughter of Harvey Reed of Livermore, Maine. They have had five children: Mabel (deceased), Charles Frederick, Mary Pauline, Edwin Harlan and Julius Malcolm Eveleth. Charles Frederick Eveleth, the eldest son, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June 1895 as an electrical engineer, and is now in the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company at Chicago.

EVELETH, Reverend Frederick Howard, President of the Burmese Theological Seminary at Insein, Burmah, was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 21, 1843, son of James H. and Mary (Merrill) Eveleth. He is the younger brother of Julius Edwin Eveleth, the subject of the preceding sketch, in which are given the facts relating to his ancestry and family history. Acquiring his early education in the common schools and at Hebron (Maine) Academy, he graduated from Colby University in the class of 1870, and pursuing the study of theology, graduated from the Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary in June 1873. In the September following graduation he sailed for Burmah, as a general missionary, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He was engaged in missionary work uninterruptedly in Toungoo, Burmah, until 1885, when he went to Rangoon to superintend the reprinting of the Bible in the Burmese language, and remained there, in this work, for three years. During this time he published several books in the Burmese, among them the first illustrated Christian book which had ever been given to this people, entitled "Heroes of the Old Testament." In 1895 he received from the American Baptist Missionary Union the appointment of President of the Burmese Theological Seminary at Insein, which position he now holds. Rev. Mr. Eveleth has visited his native country three times since entering the foreign missionary field, and is at present at his post of duty in Burmah. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society by his alma mater, Colby University. He was married June 14, 1873, to Mattie Howard Eveleth, daughter of Rev. Jerrod F. Eveleth of Eden, Maine. They have two sons: Frederick Shailer, a student in the Boston University School of Medicine, and Charles Edward Eveleth, in attendance at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Polytechnic Institute.

FREDERICK H. EVELETH.

ORNE, CHARLES LAWRENCE, President of the Freeport Board of Trade, was born in Gray, Cumberland county, Maine, June 4, 1846, son of William G. and Sarah (Lawrence) Orne. His father was the son of David Orne of Gray, of which town his great-grandfather David Orne was one of the first settlers, coming there from Boston about 1775, and was the first Town Clerk, which office he held until his death. His mother was the daughter of Ephraim Lawrence of Gray, who came from Groton, Massachusetts, about the year 1800. His early life was spent upon the farm and in attending the district schools until the age of sixteen, when he enlisted, in September 1862, in the Twenty-fifth Maine Regiment of Volunteers. After serving out his nine-months term of enlistment, he re-enlisted in 1864 in the navy, and was in active service on the blockade and in other operations about Charleston, South Carolina, until the close of the war. Returning home at the age of nineteen, he completed his education by attendance for two terms at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, and then taught winter terms of country schools and followed various other occupations until 1870, when he went to Massachusetts. There he learned the trade of granite-cutting, which he followed in the capacity of journeyman and foreman for twenty years. Under the administration of President Harrison he served for a time as Internal Revenue Storekeeper at Boston. In March 1891 he returned to Maine to accept a position as General Manager of the granite business of E. B. Mallett, Jr., at Freeport, in which he continued for upwards of three years, and since then has conducted the business on his own account. Mr. Orne is now serving his second year as President of the Freeport Board of Trade. He is a Past Grand in Odd Fellowship, and is Past Senior Vice-Commander of Grand Army Post No. 88 in the Department of Massachusetts. In politics Mr. Orne has always been a Republican, and usually an active member of town or ward committees, but he has never sought nor held any important public office. He was married October 6, 1869, to Miss Kate M. Hutchins, of Boothbay, Maine; three children are living: William L., Alice Louise and Grace Belle Orne.

C. L. ORNE.

PITCHER, FRANKLIN WAYLAND, President of the Revere Rubber Company, Boston, was born in Dover, Piscataquis county, Maine, December 25, 1833, son of Horatio Gates and Anna (Leonard) Pitcher. His ancestry is traced in a direct line to Governor Carver of Plymouth Colony. He received his education in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, at that time under the charge of Dr. H. P. Torsey. After leaving school he was a clerk for a time in the lumber business, at Bangor and Winterport, Maine, and in 1859 he went to Boston and engaged in the commission business, on Lewis Wharf. Subsequently he removed to Commercial street, where the business was increased by large interests in shipping. In 1868, through connections in Maine and New Brunswick, Mr. Pitcher became interested in the lumber business, and in 1876 he went to Wisconsin to prosecute it more extensively, operating largely in Dunn and Barron counties, with mills for manufacture at Cedar Falls on the Red Cedar River. He returned to Boston in 1883, and on the organization of the Revere Rubber Company became its Treasurer. From 1886 to 1890 he had his residence in Easthampton, Massachusetts, looking after his interests in the Williston Mills. In 1889 he was elected President of the Revere Rubber Company, and in 1891 was made Treasurer of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, both of which offices he now holds. Mr. Pitcher has been always a Republican in

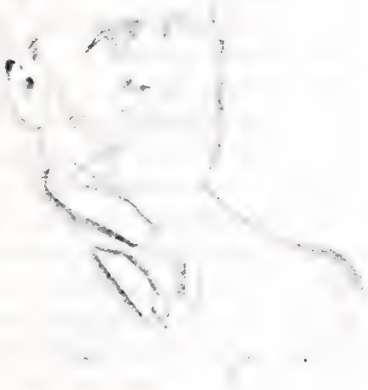
politics, and is a Unitarian in religion. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah March, daughter of Leonard March of Bangor, Maine; she died in 1864. The Children's Home in Bangor, one of the finest buildings and most beneficent institutions in Eastern Maine, was built as a memorial to her. His present wife was Mary F. Stevens, of Pittston, Maine. They have three children: William Leonard, Walter Franklin and Mary Pitcher. The elder son, William L. Pitcher, born in Boston, November 9, 1871, was named for his uncle, Major William L. Pitcher, who was killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg in the War of the Rebellion. He

FRANKLIN W. PITCHER.

was educated mainly in the public schools and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Just before reaching his majority he entered the employ of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, of which his father is Treasurer, and has remained with them to the present time, now holding a responsible position. He is Vice-President of the Pascomuc Club of Easthampton, and has travelled somewhat extensively in Europe, having been abroad twice. He stands over six feet two inches, and is something of an athlete, as is attested by the many trophies he has won. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried. Walter F. Pitcher, the younger son, was also born in Boston, September 11, 1874, and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Chelsea (Massachusetts) High School. After a year abroad, spent mostly in study in Germany, he was elected Treasurer of the Franklin Steel Works, Boston, which position he at present holds. Like his brother, he is over six feet in height, is a Republican, and unmarried.

PENNELL, William Dwight, Agent of the Hill Manufacturing Company, Lewiston, was born in Portland, Maine, May 21, 1847, son of Richard C. and Cornelia (Barnes) Pennell, and until the removal of his parents to Lewiston, May 20, 1863, he was an industrious student in the schools of that city. His active life has been passed in and devoted to the moral, educational and business progress of Lewiston. He commenced his active labors in June 1863 as a bobbin-boy in the Porter (later Continental) Mill, Lewiston, under Mr. Rhodes A. Budlong, who watched him carefully and attentively, and as he saw that he was more than ordinarily industrious, painstaking and methodical, never leaving anything intrusted to him neglected or unprovided for, he advanced him through various departments, in which energy, honesty and close attention to the interests of his employers marked his progress and evinced his ability to successfully fill higher positions. After leaving the Porter Mill he served three years as a draughtsman in the office of the Franklin Company with Hon. A. D. Lockwood, and in 1869 was appointed Paymaster at the Lincoln Mill. In November 1872 he was appointed Superintendent, and such favor did his administration of affairs find in the minds of the company, that in November 1879 he was selected as Agent, and retained the office until his appointment in September 1886 as Manager of the Franklin Company. He was later made, in addition, Manager of the Union Water Power Company, which controlled the Rangeley Lakes and waterpower of Lewiston. In this latter capacity, especially in connection with the Franklin Company and its properties on lands about Lewiston and Auburn, Mr. Pennell manifested a very progressive and liberal spirit, and under his management the company steadily grew in popularity, and many improvements were made and new building sites opened to the public both in Lewiston and Auburn. After this flattering success he resigned these positions in February 1890 to

accept that of Agent of the Hill Manufacturing Company on the resignation of Josiah G. Coburn, after thirty-six years of careful management. Mr. Pennell was well equipped in technical skill, business training and intellectual strength for this responsibility, and he occupies a high position among the manufacturers and in the esteem of the people. As an active Republican he has been prominent in politics since becoming a voter. Bringing the industry, accuracy and system of his business methods into the political field, he made himself master of the presented situations, and became an authority whose opinion carried weight. He has been a



WM. D. PENNELL.

frequent delegate to conventions, chairman of city, county and district committees, has always been in sympathy with the advanced element of his party, and by his zeal and fertility in resource has been a valuable worker in party lines. He was City Auditor of Lewiston in 1870–1; a member of the Common Council in 1874; in 1875–6–7 President of the Board of Aldermen; and January 15, 1878, the order which provided for the construction of the Lewiston Water Works was introduced by him. In 1880 he was elected Water Commissioner for six years, was re-elected in 1886 for an additional term of six years and again in March 1895 for another term of six years, twice serving as Chairman of the Board. His services in these offices were so efficient that he was elected in 1881 to fill the Legislative vacancy caused by the death of Hon. I. N. Parker, and in 1883–4-5 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1883 he introduced and with earnest efforts carried through the Legislature an act prohibiting the sale of the deadly toy-pistol that occasioned so many deaths among boys, and his interest in this matter was earnestly approved by all the newspapers. The Senate of 1885 was one of more than usual ability, and with many members experienced in legislation, keen debaters, sound thinkers and earnest men, and it was complimentary in a marked degree to Mr. Pennell that, although the youngest member of the Senate, with one exception, he was chosen its President, receiving every vote in that body. How he discharged his duties can best be learned from his associates. Mr. Libby of Orono, in introducing a resolution thanking Mr. Pennell for "the dignity, ability and entire impartiality which has characterized his official intercourse with the members," said: "The uniform kindness and courtesy of our President has endeared him to each and all of us." Mr. Lebroke of Foxcroft, in speaking on the resolution, said: "In our work we have been aided largely by the President, whose ever ready perspicuity was equal to any and every emergency, one whose rulings have been entirely impartial, one to whom we have always looked with faith and confidence, and not with disappointment, for direction in all our multifarious duties. Our work has undoubtedly been not only facilitated, but largely expedited, by the manner in which this body has been presided over during the present session. I must say that he has done honor to himself and a good service to the State, for which we who know of his important labors in this branch feel highly grateful to him and for which the State is indebted to his great abilities." One of the leading newspapers of the State in one of its issues after the Senate had been in session nearly a month said: "After a fair and thorough trial, it must be admitted that the Senate of Maine never had a better or more popular presiding officer." The Bangor Commercial, an opposition paper, said: "Mr. Pennell is a very pleasant gentleman, thirty-eight years of age. He is self-made, cultured, and has rare conversational powers. He has a mild and pleasant eye, an intelligent and very winsome countenance, a full and well-rounded forehead indicating a large and well-developed brain, and a sufficiently strong melodious voice. His speech and accent are a pure New

England vernacular. His suavity seems prompted by a kind and genial heart. While differing from him radically on some points, we are glad the corporation interests are represented by so good and worthy a gentleman." The Portland Argus, Democratic, said: "Political friends and enemies must speak alike that Mr. Pennell is a very honorable, able and vigorous gentleman, well worthy of the honors repeatedly bestowed upon him." Mr. Pennell's sympathies and vote have always been on the side of temperance and in favor of good law. While President of the Senate he was called upon to give the decisive vote on the question of referring the amendments to the prohibitory law to the next Legislature. Without a moment's hesitation there was a clear and strong "No!" His action was so decided that the Somerset Reporter said: "Every temperance organization in the State should give President Pennell a vote of thanks." Rev. C. D. Crane of Newcastle said, while addressing the General Conference of Congregationalists in Lewiston, June 18, 1885: "All honor to the President! It was not the first time when, in a critical moment in the history of Maine, a Congregationalist in the State House at Augusta proved to be the right man in the right place." Mr. Pennell was on the committee, organized in 1884, that arranged for the Legislative Reunion held at the State House in Augusta in January 1886, his fellow-members being J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta, William G. Davis of Portland, William H. Strickland of Bangor and Fred Atwood of Winterport, and much of the success attending it was awarded him. Mr. Pennell has done good service in other circles of activity and usefulness. He is a Trustee of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Library Association; has been identified with the State Agricultural Society as an officer; was for ten years Trustee of the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society; and the conspicuous success of the Centennial Celebration of Lewiston and Auburn in 1876 was largely due to his management. He has been for nearly a quarter of a century a member of the Pine Street Congregational Church, is Chairman of the Prudential Committee of the parish, and a participant in the various activities of the church and parish, and in Y. M. C. A. work. He has been a Free Mason since 1874, and has taken thirty-two Masonic degrees. The steady upward progress of Mr. Pennell from bobbin-boy to a leading manufacturer and to high political honors, shows what can be accomplished by brains and industry dominated by integrity and uprightness.

Mr. Pennell was married June 22, 1869, to Jennie A. Linscott, daughter of Wingate and Eliza W. (Foss) Linscott. Mr. Linscott, a native of Chesterville, Maine, became a resident of Boston, where Mrs. Pennell was born. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pennell take high rank in social circles, Mrs. Pennell being President of the Literary Union of Lewiston and Auburn, which is composed of nearly seven hundred ladies. Three children enliven their home circle: Dwight R., Fannie C. and Maude Robie Pennell.

PERKINS, HOWARD EUGENE, Postmaster of Sanford, was born in Sanford, July 5, 1869, son of

HOWARD E. PERKINS.

Eugene C. and Marilla F. (Davis) Perkins. He is a descendant of John Perkins, born in Newent, England, in 1590, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1654, who with his brother William, a minister of the gospel, came to America and settled in Ipswich in 1628. Of his three sons, the youngest, Jacob, was born in England in 1624, came to Ipswich in 1628, and died in 1700. Jacob second, son of the last named, born 1662 and died 1705, also had a son Jacob, who was born in 1685, and who moved to Wells, York county, Maine. Josiah, eldest son of the third Jacob, had eleven children, of whom the fourth son was Jacob, the fourth of

that name. The latter was the father of Abner F. Perkins, who was born in Wells in 1804 and died in Sanford in 1876, and whose youngest son was Eugene C., now living in Sanford, father of the subject of this sketch. Eugene C. Perkins was born in 1848 and was educated in the public schools of Sanford. He followed farming as an occupation during his early life, but for the last few years has been employed in the mercantile establishment of Nowell & Libby, general merchants of Sanford. He married Marilla F. Davis of Sanford, by whom he had fourteen children: Howard E., Allan A., Nellie M., Bertha E., Alice M., Arthur L., Raymond V., Mabel, Eva, Clyde C., Leland R., William S., Homer E. and William E. Perkins, the last named now deceased. Howard E. Perkins, the eldest of this large family, received his early education in the common schools of his native town, where he resided at home until he was twenty-one. At the age of fifteen he became a weaver in a woolen mill, and followed that calling until 1891, when he took up the study of telegraphy at Cliftondale, Massachusetts, where for a year and a half he was employed in the office of the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Subsequently, he took a position in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at Sanford, where he continued until appointed Postmaster of Sanford by President Cleveland in March 1894, which position he now holds. He is a member and has served as President of the Young Men's Debating Club of Sanford, and is a member and Past Sachem of Sagamore Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. In politics Mr. Perkins is a Democrat, like his father, but he never thought of public office until the Postmastership of Sanford was tendered him. He is unmarried.

STEVENS, GREENLIEF THURLOW, of Augusta, Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Kennebec County, was born in Belgrade, Kennebec county, Maine, August 20, 1831, youngest son of Daniel and Mahala (Smith) Stevens. His grandfather William Stevens came from Lebanon in York county and settled in Kennebec county in the year 1796, and on the farm, then a wilderness, where the subject of this sketch was born. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Titcomb Belgrade Academy and Litchfield (Maine) Liberal Institute. He taught school with marked success several years, after which he read law with Hon. Samuel Titcomb of Augusta, and was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland county in 1860. Subsequently he entered the Senior class in the Law Department of Harvard University, where he graduated in July 1861, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at Harvard he was a pupil of the eminent jurists Washburn, Parker and Parsons. After graduation he returned to Maine and on December 14, 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Fifth Battery of Mounted

G. T. STEVENS.

Artillery, Maine Volunteers. In May 1862 he took the field, having spent the previous winter in drill and the study of military tactics, and served successively under Generals McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Grant and Sheridan. He commanded the battery at Fredericksburg, in the absence of Captain George F. Leppien, acting Chief of Artillery of the Division, and at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, was wounded by a fragment of a shell. On June 21, he was promoted to Captain of the battery, to succeed Captain Leppien, an accomplished officer who had been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Maine Light Artillery. At Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, Captain Stevens was again wounded, a musket ball passing through both legs below the knees. In the fall of 1863, he returned to his command, before his wounds were fully healed, and participated in the operations of the Army of the

Potomac at Mine Run. In 1864 he was under General Grant in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. On July 10, 1863, he was detached with his battery from the Army of the Potomac with the Sixth Corps under General Wright, and proceeded to Washington by transports, for its defence; it being threatened by the Confederate army under Early. On February 14, 1865, he was appointed Major by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battles of Cold Harbor on June 3, Winchester September 10, and Cedar Creek October 19, to take rank from October 19, 1864. A little knoll, a spur of Culp's Hill, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where Captain Stevens posted his battery by direction of General Hancock in person, on July 1, 1863, after the repulse of the First and Eleventh corps, and which was so gallantly held by Captain Stevens and the officers and men of his command, preventing the enemy's further approach in that direction, has been christened and is known in history as "Stevens' Knoll" or "Hill." (See Plate XCV, Atlas to accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.) "The Cannoneer," in describing the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, under Sheridan, said:—

"At the time when Getty's division was fighting in its second position, Stevens, who apparently had been retiring in the interval between the right of Getty and the left of Wheaton, formed his battery on the knoll opposite the right flank of Warner. These must have been Kershaw's troops, but there was another rebel division coming up still beyond Kershaw, over the ground vacated by the first division. This according to Early's account was Gordon's division, and one brigade of it started to charge Stevens' battery. According to the best information immediately after the battle, or since, there was no infantry of the First Division within supporting distance of Stevens at that moment, as that Division was then forming at from one-third to one-half a mile in his rear. But he stood his ground and repulsed the charge of Gordon's troops, who did not get more than halfway up the acclivity of the knoll he was holding, and who according to General Early's account recoiled in considerable confusion."

On a request for promotion written without Captain Stevens' knowledge, General Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, indorsed: "The gallant and important services rendered by Captain Stevens, of which I was personally cognizant, make it my duty to bring his merits before the authorities of his state and ask for him at their hands such acknowledgment in the way of promotion as it is in their power to bestow." General Sheridan indorsed on the recommendation of General Wright, "Highly approved. P. H. Sheridan." Describing the great crisis in the Battle of Winchester, under Sheridan, the New York World's field-correspondent said:—

"The moment was a fearful one. Such a sight rarely occurs more than once in any battle, as was presented on the open space between two pieces of woodland into which the cheering enemy poured. The whole line, reckless of bullets, even of the shells of our batteries, constantly advanced. Captain Stevens' battery, the Fifth Maine, posted immediately in their front, poured its fire unflinchingly into their columns to the last. A staff officer riding up warned it to the rear to save it from capture. It did not move, the men of the battery loading and firing with the regularity and precision of a field day. The foe advanced to a point within two hundred yards of the muzzles of Captain Stevens' guns."

General George W. Getty, commanding the Second Division, Sixth Corps, in describing this affair in his official report said:—

"At this moment the unexpected giving away of a portion of the troops on my right, checked the further advance of the (his) division. The enemy pressing forward in the gap thus formed, obtained a flank and reverse fire on the Second and First brigades, which compelled a partial change in their front. This was promptly and handsomely executed under the direction of Brigadier General Wheaton commanding First Brigade. The success of the enemy, however, was but momentary. He was promptly met, held in check, and finally repulsed by several batteries prominent among which was Stevens' (Maine) Battery of light twelve-pounders, of the corps and troop of the First Division." [Rebellion Records, Part 1, Volume 43, page 192.]

General Wheaton in describing the closing hour in this engagement, after the enemy had been repulsed and driven back in the earlier part of the day, reported:—

"With little difficulty we advanced to the brick house on the north side of the pike and at the foot of the slope east of Winchester. A severe artillery fire was here encountered, and here some of the enemy's infantry seemed inclined to delay for a short time our advance. Sending to General Getty for a battery to confront the one that was giving us so destructive a fire, I soon had Captain Stevens' (Fifth Maine) Battery trotting up to our support. From the moment it opened our forward movement was without opposition, and the enemy could be seen in the distance running, routed, to the rear in the direction of the Winchester and Strasburg Pike. Our men were wild with delight at this evidence of their glorious success, and could be hardly restrained and kept in the ranks." [Rebellion Records, Part 1, Volume 43, page 198.]

General C. H. Tompkins, Chief of Artillery of the Sixth Army Corps, said: "However trying the circumstances, Captain Stevens has always been

found equal to the occasion." At the close of the war Major Stevens was mustered out of the United States service, with his battery, July 6, 1865, having served three years and five months. This battery lost more men in killed and wounded in the three great battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Cedar Creek, than any other battery in a like number of battles in the War of the Rebellion, either volunteer or regular. (See "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William H. Fox, pages 463, 464.) After the war Major Stevens turned to his profession and opened a law office at West Waterville, now Oakland, where he had a lucrative practice, being engaged in nearly every case in that vicinity. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate General on the Governor's Staff, which position he held during Governor Dingley's administration. In 1875 he represented Waterville and West Waterville in the Maine Legislature, serving on the Judiciary Committee. In 1877 he was promoted to the State Senate, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs, and was also a member of the committees on Railroads and Military Affairs. Re-elected to the Senate in 1878, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the part of the Senate. In 1882 he was re-commissioned Colonel and assigned to duty as Chief-of-Staff, First Division, Maine Militia, under Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain. Colonel Stevens is a member of the Maine Gettysburg Commission, and Treasurer and Secretary of the Executive Committee of that Commission, taking an active part in procuring and locating the Maine monuments on that historic field. In 1888 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Kennebec County, and was re-elected to the same office in 1890. The administration of the affairs of that important office and his management of the criminal department was characterized by economy, efficiency and good judgment. In September 1892 he was elected Judge of the Probate and Insolvency Court for Kennebec County, and was re-elected to the same office in 1896, a position which he now holds. Judge Stevens was married on March 25, 1856, to Mary Ann Yeaton, a schoolmate of his youth, and daughter of Richard Yeaton, second, an enterprising citizen of his native town. They have had four children: Jessie, Don Carlos, Ala and Rupert, only one of whom, Don Carlos, is now living; he is now Librarian of Millicent Library, located at Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

STEVENS, WILLIAM H., head of the mercantile house of Stevens & Company, Portland, was born in Stroudwater village, Westbrook, Cumberland county, Maine, October 15, 1840, son of Tristam and Jerusha B. (Goss) Stevens. His father was a native of Westbrook, and his mother was born in Danville, now Auburn, Maine. He is of English descent, and his people were among the early settlers of Portland and vicinity. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1862, left home for the West. For the next eighteen years he was engaged in railroading and in the oil business in the oil fields of Pennsylvania,

WILLIAM H. STEVENS.

making his home at Meadville. In 1866 he established the firm of Stevens & Company, importers and manufacturers of dairy salt, later on adding grain to the business, of which his father took charge. In 1880, having lost his first wife, Mr. Stevens returned to Portland and assumed personal charge of the business. Mr. Stevens was always a Democrat in politics, taking a deep interest in political affairs, and in 1892 was elected an Alderman of Portland, being the first and only Democratic Alderman ever elected in that ward, and served as Chairman of the Board. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the Odd Fellows Encampment, and has been through the chairs in the order of Knights

of Pythias. He was also President of the Falmouth Club and a member of the Athletic Club of Portland. Mr Stevens has been twice married, first in 1865, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, to Mary E. Bailett of that place, by whom he has a son: Charles S. Stevens, born December 25, 1868, now in the commission and manufacturing business at Leavenworth, Kansas. His second marriage was in 1880, at Owego, New York, to Mary Virginia Miller, daughter of Thomas L. and Almira Miller of Owego; they have two children: Harold Miller, born in May 1881, and William Clifford Stevens, born April 8, 1883.

CARLL, CURTIS SMITH, late of Waterboro, was born in Waterboro, February 12, 1861, son of Seth S. and Joanna (Roberts) Carll; and died November 17, 1895. He was a descendant of Samuel Carll of Scarboro, Maine, who died May 13, 1785, and his wife Esther, who died May 17, 1785. Their son, Nathaniel Carll, born in York, Maine, March 11, 1747, served as a private in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, and was a participant in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Some of his war accoutrements are still in the family. Soon after the close of the struggle for independence he settled in Waterboro, upon a large tract of wild land, which he cleared for agricultural purposes, and where he spent the rest of his life. He married, September 12, 1771, Sarah Burbank of Scarboro. Of their seven children, the fourth born and the third son was Samuel, who married as his second wife, Rhoda Huntress of Waterboro. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the oldest was Seth. Seth Carll, who learned the trade of bricklayer and worked at that occupation from 1841 to 1853, married, November 20, 1853, Joanna Roberts, daughter of Benjamin F. Roberts of Waterboro. Their third child was Curtis S., the subject of this sketch. Seth Carll has been the owner of a farm in Waterboro for many years, which he has cultivated with success and profit. He is known as one of the worthy and reliable citizens of that place, but has held no public office other than those of a local character. Curtis S. Carll's early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, supplemented by an attendance of one year at school in Portland. From early youth he evinced a great interest in business and in politics; was a constant and studious reader of the newspapers and books of history and biography, caring but little for works of fiction, and was a constant attendant at political gatherings. About 1878, at the age of seventeen, he entered the employ of Alonzo Leavitt, and afterwards of William Warren, as clerk in a general store. In 1881 he purchased the business, which he continued at South Waterboro, and with his brother George also built a store and started business at Waterboro Centre. Mr. Carll served as Supervisor of Schools of Waterboro in 1883, and in 1886 was nominated as Representative to the Legislature, but declined to serve as a candidate. He held the office of Postmaster for several years, until its transfer by reason of a change of political administration, and was County Treasurer of York for two terms, 1891–4

C. S. CARLL.

inclusive. He was a Republican in politics, was a member of the Republican Town Committee for twelve to fourteen years, and in 1890 became a member of the Republican County Committee, serving as Chairman for two years. Mr. Carll was much esteemed for his political and business ability, and his future career was full of promise. He was considered as the candidate of his party for the State Senatorship in 1894. But his health began to fail, and in the fall of that year he was obliged to give up the cares of business, and he spent the following winter in Florida, hoping to receive benefit from the change. His malady developed, however, and he returned in the spring to consult the best

Northern specialists. But his strength gradually failed, until on November 17, 1895, he passed away. The large attendance at the funeral services, including the county officers and many from Portland, Biddeford and Gorham, as well as from immediately surrounding towns, testified to the esteem in which he was held by his family and business and political friends. Mr. Carll was a member of Enterprise Lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he had been through all the chairs. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge instituted at Waterboro about 1893–4, and was for several years a non-resident member of the Portland Club. He was in active business and political life in South Waterboro until the year of his death, and had a large acquaintance among the business and political leaders of York county and of the state. He was married December 24, 1884, to Jennie P. Sargent, of Portland, Maine; they had a daughter, now living: Florence Sargent Carll, born May 22, 1890.

BERRY, JOHN CUTTING, M. D., late of Bath, was born in Phipsburg, Sagadahoc county, Maine, January 16, 1847, the son of Captain Stephen Decatur and Jane Mary (Morse) Berry. His ancestors were of English descent and were early identified with the military struggles and the industrial development of the nation. His great-grandfather Thomas Berry, of Falmouth (now Portland), was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army; his grandfather Samuel Berry erected the early government lighthouses along the coast of New England; his uncle, General Joseph Berry (receiving his title from the State Militia), was a prominent shipbuilder of the state and Collector of the Port of Bath; while Major-General Hiram Berry, a member of the Rockland branch of the family, displayed a valor and military genius at the Battle of Bull Run in the War of the Rebellion, which led General Kearney to give him credit for nearly saving the day. A somewhat unusual honor falls to the subject of our sketch from the fact that his four great-grandfathers were all Revolutionary soldiers, namely: Thomas Berry and Samuel Small on the paternal side, and Daniel Morse and Moses Morrison on the maternal side. Stephen Berry, father of the subject of our sketch, an active and successful sea-captain of brilliant promise, died at the early age of thirty-three years; John, his only child, being then but four years old. On the death of her husband, Mrs. Berry, who was the youngest daughter of Deacon Elijah Morse of Phipsburg, made her home chiefly with her father and brothers, between whom and a relative of his father, Christopher Small, John spent the most of his early boyhood. In both of these homes he came under the influence of a strong religious life, which did much to shape his character and subsequent career. At the age of seventeen years he united with the church, from which time on to the present his life has been closely linked with Christian and humanitarian work. His general education was conducted at the town schools and at Monmouth (Maine) Academy, while his professional studies were pursued at the Medical School of Maine, the United States Marine

JOHN C. BERRY.

Hospital at Portland, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which latter institution he took his degree in 1871, at the age of twenty-four years. The finances of the family obliged him to support and educate himself after the age of fifteen years. On his graduation he was appointed by the American Board of Foreign Missions to its newest mission field, Japan, as a medical missionary; and after practicing his profession for a year in this country he married (April 10, 1872) the youngest daughter (Maria Elizabeth) of Hartley Gove, Esq., of Bath, and reached Japan in May 1872. Japan was just emerging from her great political revolution, and her touch with the civilization of the West

so emphasized her own backwardness and darkness as to make her eager to receive the rich gifts which the religion and the sciences of the Occident held out for her acceptance. What developed later into the largest of the Christian missions to Japan, with all its Christian, humanitarian and educational work, had but then just begun; and thus at the early age of twenty-five years the young physician found himself the medical member of this great missionary organization, and in a country eager to adopt the rich gifts of the West. Never was there more to stimulate a young man to large activity and rapid growth than the conditions surrounding him during those early years. Of his work during this period Professor W. W. Keen, his old teacher of anatomy, writes in substance, in the Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia (Third Series, Volume IV.): "Dr. Berry arrived in Japan in the spring of 1872 and was at once appointed the Medical Director of the International Hospital (European) at Kobe. At the end of nine months he had ten students. By this time his native dispensary work had become so arduous that he resigned his connection with the hospital, and with the co-operation of native friends opened another dispensary in a more favorable place. But in a few months, in order to avail himself of proffered government aid, he changed to a still larger building owned and supported by the government as a hospital under native management. During this time he had observed cases of kakke, a disease resembling the beriberi of India, but so modified by climate and other influences as to present peculiar and independent features. Partly to learn the pathology of this disease, but chiefly to afford his students an opportunity to study anatomy, he wrote to the government requesting the privilege of teaching human anatomy by dissection at the hospital, and asked that the unclaimed bodies of criminals should be furnished him for this purpose. Fruitless attempts had been made before in the same direction, but this application met with a singularly favorable response. The request was forwarded to the central government with commendable promptness, and in a few days a favorable reply was received, and the local authorities directed to grant the privilege of dissection. A suitable building for the purpose was constructed and this was opened for use November 8, 1873. On the day following the receipt of the first two subjects for dissection, the physicians of Hiogo prefecture and neighboring provinces met at the hospital, when the exercises were opened by reading in Japanese a brief history of anatomy. After an hour and a half spent in reading, the circulation of the blood was studied, and then those present were shown the dissection of the brain. The next day the regular course was begun. In 1875 the government regarded this school with such favor as to place in it eighteen selected young men. Meantime another hospital had been organized at Himeji, fifty miles away, and six dispensaries within a radius of twenty miles. To this hospital and these dispensaries Dr. Berry made monthly tours, meeting from five hundred to seven hundred patients each month, besides numerous physicians from the same localities. In order to instruct these physicians didactically as well as clinically, he prepared lesson sheets and sent them to the nearest dispensary, where they were copied and thence forwarded to the next. In this way a number of native physicians, who could not leave their practice to come to the school for study, were taught the more important elementary principles of the science of medicine. A feature of the work receiving special attention was that of affording the native profession, and also the public, information on epidemic diseases and on hygiene. Papers on smallpox, typhoid fever and cholera were circulated at different times when epidemics of these diseases occurred or threatened, while the native press was employed to reach the masses by articles on house-building, heating, ventilation, drainage, nursing, care of children, how to prevent summer diseases, etc. Dr. Berry learned much of the inner life of Japanese prisons (through visiting the sick in the prison with one of his hospital assistants) and at once set himself at work to effect much needed reforms there. When the request for permission to visit the prisons was granted the work of inspection was at once begun, and was followed by a Report in which special stress was placed upon the following among other topics: A system of thorough classification; special education of prison officials; introduction of industrial labor; the teaching of trades and the art of self helps; the abolition, except under peculiar limitations, of corporal punishment; making the reformation of the prisoner, rather than his punishment, the first aim; importance of preserving domestic ties of prisoner; value of Christianity as a reformatory agent; ventilation; prison architecture; care of the sick, etc. The Report was accepted and acknowledged by the government, published, and sent out to the prisons of the country." Of this work for the prisons a Japanese gentleman, recently in this country studying our

systems of prison management, said: "Dr. Berry's Report was the beginning of prison discipline reform in Japan. . . . A great light in the darkness of our prison system." In 1879, in order to open up and establish a mission station in the interior of the country, he left Kobe and became Adviser to the Okayama Prefectural Hospital and Board of Health, where he remained until coming to this country in 1884. During the last two years of his connection with the Okayama Hospital the number of patients treated annually was over ten thousand. In 1885 he returned again to Japan to establish the Dōshisha University Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Kyoto, of which institution he became the Medical Director. This position he held for ten years, during six of which he also filled the chair of Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the University. He recently resigned from the service of the Board, on which occasion the Prudential Committee took action as follows: "Tuesday, March 3, 1896, the Prudential Committee voted to accept the resignation of Dr. J. C. Berry, Physician and Missionary of the American Board. But the Committee cannot suffer the withdrawal of so eminent a physician and so conscientious a missionary without bearing testimony to his distinguished and successful services in Japan. By his ability, wisdom and energy he has contributed to elevate the medical profession in that country. His Hospital and Nurses' Training School have been models of wisdom and efficiency, and his methods have been adopted by the intelligent and successful native physicians. He has the confidence of all who know him, both Americans and Japanese. While regretting the retirement of Dr. Berry from the service of the American Board, we are glad of an opportunity to record our high estimate of his personal character and of his professional skill." This action of the Board was supplemented by similar action of members of his Mission, urging his return again to their number. For twenty-three years, during the period of national development of New Japan, he has been closely identified with the religious, humanitarian and educational movements in that country, and continues to take the warmest interest in her welfare. His active professional labors and interest in the general work of his Mission has prevented large attention to writing, though he has found time to prepare a number of articles on subjects affecting the Japanese people, the last being on the Climate of Japan, for the Congress of Hygiene at the World's Fair at Chicago, written by request of the Japanese Advisory Committee; and "The Kyoto Memorial for the Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan," a document presented to the National Parliament after wide circulation among the Christian communities of the Empire. Referring to him and his recent speeches on the subject of Christian Missions, the Portland Daily Press says: "Dr. Berry is a man of large ability and experience, and an impressive speaker, who at once finds favor with his audience." He is now (1897) fifty years of age, has a wife, and four children: Katherine Fiske, aged nineteen years; Gordon, aged seventeen years; Helen Cary, aged fourteen years, and Almira Field Berry, aged ten years. In 1885 Dr. Berry took post-graduate studies in New York, and again in Vienna in 1894. He will now remain in this country in the practice of his profession, having for the education of his children settled in Worcester, Massachusetts.

BOOTHBY, CHARLES HENRY, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Dixfield, Oxford county, Maine, May 10, 1854, son of Charles H. and Betsey W. (Hiscock) Boothby. His paternal grandparents, Ichabod and Charlotte (Knight) Boothby, were residents of Livermore, Maine, where his father was born in 1821, and where he resided until the time of his death in 1889, with the exception of about three years at Dixfield. Ichabod was a son of Nathaniel and Susan (Thompson) Boothby of Scarboro, and Nathaniel was a son of Samuel of Scarboro, whose father, Henry Boothby, was born in England and came to Maine where he settled in 1720. The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, and the ancestral line is traced back in unbroken succession in England for nearly a thousand years, to Theodoric de Botheby, Knight, Lord of Botheby, whose wife Lozelina laid the corner-stone of Croyland Abbey church and endowed the same in 1114. Authentic records also establish the existence of the family at a much earlier period. They held large possessions in Lincolnshire in the reign of King Egbert about the year A. D. 800, and the ancient manor house which belonged to the family, Boothby Hall, is still standing in the parish of Boothby-Paynell, a few miles southeast of Grantham. The pedigree of the family was compiled by Dr. Sanderson, who subsequently became Bishop of Lincoln, and the manuscripts, written in Latin, are preserved in the British Museum. Of other of Mr. Boothby's

paternal ancestors, the Knight family were among the earliest settlers in Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, where his great-grandfather Stephen Knight was an owner and master of vessels, and a man of much property and influence. On the maternal side, his grandfather Thomas Hiscock was a native of Damariscotta, Maine, where his ancestors had lived for several generations. The name is the same as Hitchcock, one of the earliest permanent families in America. Another of his maternal ancestors, Edward Jackson, settled in Massachusetts in 1642, in what was then called Cambridge Village, and immediately purchased a farm of five hundred acres from Governor Bradstreet, on which stood the first house built in Cambridge Village (now the city of N .on), in or previous to the year 1638. He took the freeman's oath in 1646; was elected to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1647, and was a member of that body for seventeen years; was elected one of the Selectmen of Cambridge in 1665; was chairman of two important committees elected to lay out the streets of Cambridge, and for several years was one of the commissioners to end small causes. He owned a large amount of land, of which he gave four hundred acres to Harvard College. He was the author and first signer of a petition to the General Court asking that Cambridge Village be set off from Cambridge, which was granted after much opposition. Forty-four of his descendants were in the Revolutionary army from Newton alone, including Nathaniel Jackson, Mr. Boothby's great-grandfather, who served during the entire war, as did also five of his brothers. All of the above ancestors were of English extraction. The subject of this sketch attended the town schools until he was ten years old, and from that time until the age of fifteen worked on the farm summers and limited his school attendance to the winter terms. Subsequently, while working at home summers, he was a student at Wilton (Maine) Academy and Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, from which last-named institution he graduated in 1876. For the two years following he taught the High School at Canton, Maine, meanwhile reading law with Hon. John P. Swasey of that place, and in 1878–9 taught the Livermore Falls (Maine) High School. The following summer he pursued his legal studies with Hon. Charles W. Larrabee of Bath, Maine, and was admitted to the Bar at Paris, Oxford county, in September 1879. After pursuing a short course at the Boston University Law School, graduating in the class of 1880, he opened an office in Livermore Falls, and practiced his profession there until the fall of 1884, in the meantime teaching several terms of High School in that town. In 1878–9 he was a member of the School Committee of Livermore. In October 1884 he removed to Portland and took the management and secretaryship of an insurance company, in which position he remained until May 1892, when he resumed the practice of his profession, continuing in Portland until January 1894, and then removing to Boston, where he is now in successful and lucrative practice. Mr. Boothby possesses strong literary proclivities, and his writings show marked ability, including some poetic productions

C. H. BOOTHBY.

which have found their way into print. As a public speaker he is ready, graceful, and effective when the occasion requires. In politics he has been always an uncompromising Republican, and when a resident of Portland served as Vice-President and acting President of the Lincoln Republican Club of that city. He has been tendered nominations for various official positions at different times, but has declined to have his name thus used, having no desire for political preferment. He is a member of Oriental Star Lodge and Androscoggin Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of Livermore Falls, having served as Master of the former, and is also a member of Portland Council and St. Albans Commandery

Knights Templar, both of Portland, and of Livermore Falls Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Portland Board of Trade for about five years, up to 1894. Mr. Boothby was married May 13, 1880, to Lottie G. Millett, daughter of Dr. Albion R. and Sarah J. (Treat) Millett of Livermore Falls; they have one child: Albion Millett Boothby, born April 4, 1882, a very promising lad, now attending the Somerville Latin High School, class of 1899, which will fit him for Harvard College. He is the only great-grandchild of Ichabod who bears the name of Boothby.

LANE, SAMUEL WORCESTER, Mayor of Augusta 188 o, was born in Frankfort, Waldo county,

SAMUEL W. LANE.

Maine, April 22, 1838, son of Urial and Susan S. (Deane) Lane. His ancestry is early colonial on both sides. He was the youngest in a family of nine children. The father, an architect by profession, died when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. His mother was a woman whose devout piety ennobled and sweetened a character of great force and energy, and to her training and guidance he has always attributed every worthy attainment of his life. On the death of his father the family moved to Hampden, Penobscot county, and there he acquired his early education in the common schools and at Hampden Academy, in the meantime working on a farm and at shoemaking, to defray expenses. At the age of seventeen he began teaching winter terms of school. Studious by nature, and fond of books, he devoted his spare time to reading and study. Resolving upon the profession of law, after a due course of preliminary training in legal lore, he was admitted to the Bar in in Penobscot county in 1859, and began practice in Hampden. But determining upon a collegiate course, he returned to the Academy to complete his preparation, and was nearly ready for college when the stirring events of 1861 aroused his patriotism, and instead of going to college he went to the war. Enlisting as a private in the First Maine Cavalry, he spent the winter of 1861–2 in a tent on the State Capitol grounds in Augusta. This proved a cold introduction to the city of his future home, for a disability, followed by his discharge in March 1862, was the result of the exposure. With a few weeks of home life, however, came a return of vigor, and with it the old resolve to march under the flag of his country. Again he enlisted, this time in the Eleventh Maine Infantry, in which he was promoted by regular gradations from the ranks to a Captaincy. He served in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, and in the Department of the Gulf — nearly three years of constant duty, never absent from his regiment, except when on detached service, until sent home to be discharged. While at Pensacola he was stricken with fever of so virulent a type that the Medical Director hastened to send him home. The Post Surgeon at Augusta pronounced him a physical wreck, and he was discharged from the service in November 1864. But the resources of a hardy constitution again put him on his feet, and in the following February he was able to assist in the Provost Marshal's office in Augusta, where he remained until the office was abolished. The very next day, May 1, 1865, he opened a law office in Augusta, from which he was burned out in the great fire of the following September. This was followed by the more important and far pleasanter event of his marriage, and by his entrance into public life as a natural result of his earnest and useful activity in municipal affairs. He served successively as a member of the School Board, member of the Common Council, as Auditor of Accounts for many years, and for three terms as City Treasurer and Collector, refusing a third re-election. Following this he served the city as

Alderman for three years, and then as Mayor for two years, declining a third term. One of the noteworthy acts of Mayor Lane's administration was his suggestion and instigation of replacing the old wooden bridge over the Kennebec River with an iron structure. His views as to the need of this improvement were acted upon by the City Council, and in less than a year from that time the present iron bridge was open for public travel. In 1868–9 Mr. Lane was Assistant Secretary, and for the ten years following Secretary, of the State Senate. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to the Legislature for the next term, 1893–4, and was re-elected in 1894 for a second term. At the present time he is serving as City Auditor of Augusta. In 1878, having previously acted for three years (1869–72) as Editor of "Our Young Folks," an illustrated paper published by E. C. Allen & Company, Augusta, Mr. Lane became Editor-in-chief of all the various publications issued by that house, and retained that position with the E. C. Allen Publishing Company, which after the death of Mr. Allen succeeded to the business in 1892. In 1894 the S. W. Lane Company, of which Mr. Lane is the head, bought out the Allen corporation, and under that name the business has since been conducted. Captain Lane has been actively interested in the Grand Army of the Republic from the inception of the order, and prominently identified with its growth and prosperity in the state. He was a charter member of the first Grand Army post established in Augusta, was subsequently chosen Commander of Seth Williams Post in that city, and while serving in that capacity organized the Seth Williams Ladies' Relief Corps and founded a fund of several thousand dollars for the relief of families, widows and orphans of poor and disabled comrades. The Department of Maine chose him as its representative to the National Encampment for several successive years, and in 1886 elected him its Commander. At a supper given February 25, 1886, by the Ladies' Relief Corps of Augusta to the comrades of Seth Williams Post, in behalf of the members of that post General Selden Connor presented the new Department Commander with a rich and costly Grand Army badge. In his presentation speech, General Connor, among other eulogistic utterances, said:

"You are, I am sure, well aware how loyally and zealously — with a whole heart and every energy — your comrades urged you at the recent Annual Encampment at Skowhegan for the high position you now hold. They were not moved to such action solely by their desire for your personal advancement, but by the worthier motive that they were thereby promoting the interests of the Order, and that they were offering the Department a chief who would bring tried ability and faithfulness to its service. The entire unanimity with which our choice was ratified by the Encampment was an occurrence almost, if not quite, without a precedent in our history. As an outward and visible token of our congratulations, and of our thorough confidence that in the conduct of your office you will amply justify the choice the Grand Army of Maine has made, Seth Williams Post has procured this golden badge of our Order, and of your rank, and begs you to accept it. It is because of your loyalty and true service that we bring this gift for your acceptance. Long may you wear it, and may it brighten with new honors in the coming years."

Mr. Lane is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has long been a zealous Mason, has attained to the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rites, holding many official positions in the different bodies, and has served several times as chief officer in the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has also filled the presiding chairs in Asylum Lodge and Jephtha Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married October 9, 1865, to L' Nora Florentine Perry, daughter of Captain George W. Perry, a retired sea-captain of Augusta. They have no children.

PART V.

APPLETON, DANIEL FULLER, of the American Waltham Watch Company, and of the firm of Robbins & Appleton, New York and Boston, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1826, son of General James and Sarah (Fuller) Appleton. His first American ancestor was Samuel Appleton, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, on land still in possession of the family, being now occupied by the subject of this sketch as a summer home. Samuel Appleton was the ancestor of all of the name in New England, among whom have been some that became distinguished in the State of Maine, notably the Hon. John Appleton of Portland, Member of Congress and United States Minister to Russia; Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., second President of Bowdoin College; and Chief Justice Appleton of Bangor. General James Appleton, the father of our subject, removed from Marblehead to Portland in 1833. He became actively interested in politics, was several times the candidate for Governor of the old Liberty party, the forerunner of the Republican organization, and was a conspicuous advocate of Anti-Slavery and of Temperance. He was an especially determined advocate of Prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic, and was the first man anywhere to propose and propagate that principle — first by petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1831, and afterwards, in 1837, by a report to the Maine Legislature, of which he was then a member. Daniel F. Appleton was educated in the public schools of Portland and, best of all, in his own home. His is the old story of a young man leaving home at the age of twenty-one, with an ambition to do the best he could to rise in the world and make as much of fortune as the opportunities of the great city of New York would afford. Although he was without money and had no friends there who could assist him, he had not much trouble nor many difficulties in getting a start. After employment for a few months with a concern that soon went out of business, he answered the advertisement for a clerk of Royal E. Robbins, an importer of watches, by whom his application was at once accepted. His connection with Mr. Robbins has continued from that day to the present time, he having been admitted after a few years to

D. F. APPLETON.

a partnership in the business, forming the firm of Robbins & Appleton, which firm in 1857 became the owners of the then young and small watch-works at Waltham, Massachusetts. The firm soon after organized and established the American Waltham Watch Company, which business they have conducted continuously ever since. To the advancement and success of that business Mr. Appleton has given his constant and active attention, and

it is a remarkable incident that he, with Mr. Robbins and his younger brother, Henry A. Robbins, have continued together in the same business actively for forty-nine years. It is to be noted that Mr. Appleton was content to begin and continue in the business of a watchmaker, in which he was brought up in the store of his elder brother, James, in Portland; and that he sought to enlarge and develop it until his concern became the greatest watchmakers in the world. Mr. Appleton, though he never sought office, has been at times active in the councils of the Republican party, to which he came by evolution from the old Liberty party. He was a member of the First National Convention of that party, held in Philadelphia in 1856, when neral Fremont was nominated for the Presidency, and has ever since given his active and earnest support to the party. Of all the many New England boys who have come to New York to seek their fortune, and have contributed so much to the welfare and glory in many professions of that great city of their adoption, not many have attained a more prominent social position or a higher commercial standing than the subject of this sketch. He has been Vice-President of the Union League Club, a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Grolier and various other club organizations and associations, and served as President of the New England Society of the City of New York in 1878-9. Mr. Appleton has been twice married, first in 1853 to Julia Randall, and second in 1889 to Susan Cowles. He has three sons and two daughters: Francis Randall, Randolph Morgan and James Waldingfield Appleton; Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt of New York, and Mrs. Charles S. Tuckerman of Boston.

BRAZIER, Joseph Harrison, Merchant, Philadelphia, was born in Portland, Maine, April 8, 1837, son of Daniel and Mary Little (Ingraham) Brazier. He is a grandson of Harrison Brazier, and on the maternal side, of Joseph Holt Ingraham. He was educated in the city schools of Portland, and at the early age of fifteen commenced business life with the well-known Portland house of Lowell & Senter, jewelers. At the age of twenty-one he left his native city, and after remaining a year in Boston, he accepted a situation offered in the large and growing jewelry establishment of J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, and has ever since remained with this house, of which he is now the oldest partner. On the first call for troops at the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Commonwealth Artillery, and for three months was stationed at Fort Delaware. He also similarly responded on the two calls made by the State of Pennsylvania for volunteers to defend her borders from the raids of Lee's army, the first of which resulted in the battle of Antietam, and that of the next year in the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Brazier is a member of the Union League and Art clubs of Philadelphia, also of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Philobiblon club of that city. In politics he has been a Republican from the formation of the party. Mr. Brazier is very much of a home man,

JOSEPH H. BRAZIER.

and having been a collector of books all his life, finds great pleasure in his library, which is one of the largest and finest in Philadelphia. He was married September 10, 1866, to Ellen K. Bartol, of Philadelphia; they have two children: Emma L. and Harry Bartol Brazier.

BAILEY, Isaac Hazeltine, Editor of the Shoe and Leather Reporter, New York, is a native of Yarmouth, Cumberland county, Maine. His father died when he was two years of age. His mother was one of those remarkable New England women who possess in a high degree what is familiarly

known in the East as "faculty," and also a rare gentleness of nature. She was a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of John and Priscilla Alden of Plymouth Colony. She possessed much of the self-reliance of her progenitors, together with a sweetness of disposition which rendered her universally beloved. Left a widow at the age of thirty-eight, with slender means, she succeeded in bringing up her family of seven children until the youngest, the subject of this sketch, was eleven years old, at which time "the cruse of oil" gave out, and he was thrown upon his own resources. Since then he has supported himself without the help or influence of any one.

ISAAC H. BAILEY.

In his youth he drifted to New York city and obtained a clerkship in a leather store. After serving ten years in this capacity he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of his employers, and continued in the business for twenty years, retiring in 1873. In 1875 he purchased the Shoe and Leather Reporter, a journal devoted to the interests of the shoe and leather industries, and the only publication of its kind in existence at that time. It was founded in 1857, and had flourished for years, but was in decadence when he purchased it, which was at sheriff's sale. With his large acquaintance with the men of the trade all over the country, he was able almost immediately to place the paper on a paying basis. In 1882 he organized it into a stock company and distributed forty-two per cent of the shares among his employes. He has had supervision of its reading pages ever since. Mr. Bailey was Police Commissioner of New York for one year, 1859, by appointment of the Governor of the state, Edwin D. Morgan. In December 1874 he was appointed a Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, by the Mayor of the city, and continued in that office until May 1879. He was a Republican candidate for Congress in 1874, but was defeated, as were all the candidates of that party in New York city in that year, and as they were at most elections prior to 1894. He was elected a member of the New England Society in 1858, was chosen a Director in 1866, was Second Vice-President in 1870 and 1871, First Vice-President in 1872–3, and President in 1874–5. Mr. Bailey has a wife, one son and one daughter. The daughter was married in 1876 to Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, United States Army, only son of Major-General S. B. Heintzelman, of Washington, District of Columbia. Lieutenant Heintzelman died in Washington in February 1881, of malarial fever contracted while on duty in charge of the erection of a post at Fort Keogh, Montana. He left one son four years of age. The son, Stuart Heintzelman, is now a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1895 and entered the institution on the 15th of June in that year.

BOWLES, Frank Herbert, of F. H. Bowles & Company, produce merchants, Boston, was born in Webster, Androscoggin county, Maine, October 7, 1856, son of William P. and Charlotte R. (Haskell) Bowles. His early education was received at the "Little Blue" School for Boys in Farmington and the High School in Lewiston, Maine, and following his school attendance he worked for three years in the shoe manufactory of Gay, Dingley & Company, Auburn, Maine. For the next three and a half years he was with D. P. Dority & Company, produce commission merchants, Boston, as bookkeeper and salesman. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the butter, cheese and egg business on his own account, with a cash capital of forty-nine dollars and with no outside financial assistance. His first start was made in selling at wholesale from a team, and from this small beginning was developed the present extensive business of his firm. Every

year's business since the start has shown a material increase over the previous year, even during the general business depression of the past three years, and their trade now amounts to over half a million dollars yearly. Mr. Bowles is a member and has served as a Director of the Boston Produce Exchange, Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and is a Director of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company. He is a member of various fraternal societies, including Columbia Lodge of Masons, Boston Commandery Knights Templar, Massachusetts Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Chickering Lodge Knights of Honor.

FRANK H. BOWLES.

He is also a member of the Boston Athletic and the Roxbury clubs, in which last named organization he is a Director. In politics Mr. Bowles is a Republican. He was married May 1, 1884, to Grace L. Morrison, of Great Falls, New Hampshire; they have one child: Lillian May Bowles, aged five years.

BEAL, NATHANIEL BUTLER, President of the Phillips National Bank, Phillips, was born in Sanford, York county, Maine, March 7, 1828, son of Sheldon Hobbs and Tabitha (Butler) Beal. On the paternal side he is a grandson of Benjamin and Olive (Hobbs) Beal, and great-grandson of Zebulon and Lucy (Boston) Beal. His maternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Tabitha (Joy) Butler. His father, who was a hard-working and successful farmer, moved in 1832 to the town of Avon, Franklin county, where Nathaniel worked on the home farm and attended winter terms of school until he was eighteen years old. He then "hired out" with a neighbor to take charge of his farm at ten dollars per month; and a year later again hired out at twelve dollars a month, working at farming in the summer and in a custom gristmill in the winter. He continued at this business for three years, his wages during his minority being collected by his father. At the age of twenty-one he began to trade in neat cattle, a business in which he was very successful, and a few years later engaged in general trade in a country store in Phillips. Sound judgment, and a ready tact for doing business in an easy and genial manner, with habitual care in avoiding unpleasant personalities, soon made him one of the leading business men of North Franklin. But his hitherto active out-door life made the confinement of the store irksome, and began to impair his health; hence he sold out and again went into the cattle business, driving stock to the Brighton (Massachusetts) market. The experience of those years made him an excellent judge of live stock, and to-day his opinion of the quality and value of cattle is considered inferior to that of no man in the county. From cattle to finance is a transition not so great as at first thought may appear; for the successful dealer in live stock must needs be an able financier. Upon the organization of the Union National Bank of Phillips in 1875, Mr. Beal was chosen its President. In this relation he served for twenty years, and in all the time of his administration the bank never lost a cent through its investments or otherwise, except one small note too insignificant for special mention, a record in banking that is almost, if not quite, without a parallel in the country, and one that speaks volumes for the President's financial abilities and keen business judgment. The Financier, a journal devoted to banking and investments, published in New York, said of Mr. Beal, in 1886: "The Phillips Savings Bank and the Union National Bank of Phillips owe their existence to Mr. Beal's energy and enterprise. It is needless to say that he has always been the friend of a sound currency. If he was not the leading spirit in starting the Sandy River Railroad, it was he who, at the critical period, when failure seemed to threaten the enterprise, led the way out to a grand success." The final success

and unprecedented prosperity of this narrow-gauge railroad which has so wonderfully developed the resources of North Franklin, are unquestionably due to Mr. Beal's level head and untiring energy of purpose. In the dark days of the undertaking, the days of "buying the iron," of "giving the Director's note," and of "placing the bonds," it was Mr. Beal who, in the language quoted, "led the way out." Mr. Beal is at the present time serving as President of the Phillips National Bank. He is a Democrat in politics, and has several times been the choice of his party as candidate for Representative to the Legislature from his district, which however has

N. B. BEAL.

always been overwhelmingly Republican. The general confidence and esteem of his community have been manifested by retaining him as one of the town's Selectmen most of the time for upwards of thirty years, also by the large number of marriages he has been called upon to solemnize, the many estates he has been asked to settle, and the numerous guardianships conferred upon him. He is actively interested in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and is a liberal contributor to the support of the Free Baptist Church, of whose choir he has been a member for more than forty years. Mr. Beal was married April 8, 1849, to Mary Robbins, daughter of Oren and Mary Robbins of Phillips; they have had three children: Fred Marshall (deceased); Minnie G., now Mrs. J. Watson Smith of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Fred N. Beal, Superintendent of the Sandy River Railroad.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES JARVIS, Mayor of Portland 1886–8, was born in Bethel, Oxford county, Maine, January 29, 1848, son of Robert A. and Frances (Carter) Chapman; the former a native of Gilead, Maine, and the latter of Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public schools and at Gould's Academy in his native town, and graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of A. B. in 1868. In college he was an enthusiastic student, and in his Senior year he won first prize for excellence in English composition; but close application to studies impaired his health, and following graduation he sought recuperation in Minnesota, where he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for two years, and during that time formed an acquaintance with many prominent railroad men, which has since continued. Returning to Maine with improved health in the summer of 1870, he entered actively upon a business career as a member of the flour and grain commission house of Norton, Chapman & Company in Portland. Through all the successive changes in this prominent firm for twenty-five years Mr. Chapman remained until he became the senior and head, and in 1894 the business was incorporated under the name it had so long and honorably borne, with Mr. Chapman as Treasurer and Manager, and principal owner. The Norton-Chapman Company is recognized as the leading house in Maine in the flour and grain trade, and represents some of the largest and best known mills of the West, whose products stand high in public favor, notably the celebrated Pillsbury-Washburn Mills of Minneapolis. Possessed of an especial talent and equipment as a financier, Mr. Chapman has devoted a considerable part of his time and energies to the banking business in Portland. In 1890, in connection with his brothers, Cullen C. and Robert Chapman, he established the well-known and successful Chapman Banking Company, which in 1893 was incorporated as the Chapman National Bank, of which he is Vice-President and one of the Board of Directors. He has also found time to serve as Director and Manager in other business institutions and manufacturing corporations, and is President of the Portland Sprinkling Company and the Diamond Island Association, Director of the Portland Mutual Fire Insur-

ance Company and the Maine Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company, an officer of the Portland Board of Trade, was for several years a Director of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and is connected officially and otherwise with various other business and financial enterprises. He was for years a Trustee of the Portland Public Library, and a member of the School Committee, but resigned these offices for want of time to give their duties such attention as he felt they required. An ardent Republican in politics, Mr. Chapman was a member of the Common Council of Portland from 1877 to 1879, serving as President of that body in the latter year; and at

CHAS. J. CHAPMAN.

the time the Portland & Rochester Railroad was sold by the city, by preventing undue haste he brought to the city treasury seventy-five thousand dollars more than it would otherwise have realized. In 1880 and 1881 he served on the Board of Aldermen, during his second year as Chairman. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of the city, and was twice re-elected by increasing majorities, his administration covering three years. The extensive Back Bay improvements of Portland date from that period; and also the lease of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad to the Maine Central, which has resulted not only in making remunerative the city's investment in the former road, but also in securing permanently to Portland the especial advantages for which the Portland & Ogdensburg was constructed. During his Mayoralty the city built the new reservoir on Munjoy Hill; the new Public Library Building, the munificent gift of Hon. J. P. Baxter, was accepted by the city, Mayor Chapman making a graceful and appropriate speech on the occasion; and the Longfellow statue was presented to the city by the Longfellow Association, by whom it was erected in memory of the gifted poet and former Portland resident. The brilliant celebration of Portland's Centennial was inaugurated and carried to a successful consummation largely through Mayor Chapman's influence and untiring efforts, and he was one of the State Commissioners to the celebration of the National Centennial in New York city in 1888. Also in 1888 he served as alternate Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated President Harrison. Mr. Chapman is an active member of many social, literary and political organizations, including the Portland, Bowdoin, Athletic and Medical Science clubs, and has been prominently identified with the first two named from their formation. Among the foremost in appreciating the great beauty and value of Casco Bay as a summer resort, he has done much to promote the development of Diamond Island, on whose highest point he erected in 1892 a handsome summer residence, "The Towers," and also aided largely in the reconstruction and maintenance of the new Ottawa House, a large and fine summer hotel on Cushing's Island. Mr. Chapman was married September 15, 1875, to Anna Dow Hinds, daughter of Benjamin F. Hinds of Portland. They have five children: Marion Carter, a student at Smith College; Robert Franklin, in Bowdoin College, class of 1900; Charles Jarvis, Jr., in the Portland High School, and Philip Freeland and Harrison Carter Chapman, both in attendance at the public schools.

COTHREN, NATHANIEL, Lawyer, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Farmington, Maine, June 21, 1825, son of William and Hannah (Cooper) Cothren. He is a grandson of William Cochrane, and great-grandson of William Cothrane. His great-great-grandfather, of the same name as the last, lived in Paisley, Scotland; his great-grandfather in Plymouth, England, and his grandfather in Massachusetts and Maine. His father had his name changed as above. He received his early educa-

tion in the public schools and at Farmington Academy, graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1849, taught school for a few years, and in December 1856 was admitted to the New York Bar. In January 1860 he formed a partnership for general law practice with Dexter A. Hawkins, now deceased, which continued for twenty years. Mr. Cothren has led a quiet, uneventful, but very busy life — first a farmer's boy, then a school teacher, and finally a lawyer — the greater part of which has been devoted to the practice of his profession. He has served as a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, to which he was appointed July 1, 1884, by Mayor Low. He is a member of the New York

NATHANIEL COTHREN.

State Bar Association, to which he was elected in September 1889, also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of Lafayette Post Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has been a Republican from the formation of the party; in other words, he is a charter member. He was married April 2, 1854, to Elizabeth W. Corliss, of Long Branch, New Jersey. They have had but one child: Frank H. Cothren, now associated with his father in the law business.

CHOATE, WINFIELD SCOTT, Mayor of Augusta, was born in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, April 15, 1850, son of Ebenezer (second) and Jane J. (Chisam) Choate. His great-grandfather came from Massachusetts and settled in what is now Whitefield, and the subject of this sketch is therefore of the fourth generation of his family in Maine. Born and reared on a farm, he acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, and taught four terms in all, in this way partially defraying the expenses of his education. Coming to Augusta in 1870 he began the study of law in the office of Artemas Libby. The following year he entered Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in June 1872 with the degree of LL. B., having been admitted to the Bar in Kennebec county in March preceding. In July following he commenced the practice of law in Augusta, in partnership with Mr. Libby, who was afterwards Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and from the fall of 1873 to January 1889 he continued in practice alone. Since that time he has officiated as Clerk of Courts of Kennebec county, being re-elected for a third term in 1896. He served for nine years as City Solicitor of Augusta, and for a similar length of time as a member of the Superintending School Committee. Since 1883 he has held the office of United States Commissioner for his district. In 1896 he was elected Mayor of Augusta, and re-elected in 1897. Mr. Choate enlisted in the volunteer militia of the state in May 1882, as a private in the Capital Guards of Augusta; subsequently he was promoted to Sergeant and Captain, and in 1889 was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment. In 1893 he was appointed Inspector-General on the staff of Governor Cleaves, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He is also a member, and has served as Sergeant, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. General Choate has for many years been actively identified with Masonry. He is Past Master of Bethlehem Lodge of Augusta, and Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and is a member of Trinity Commandery Knights Templar, Kennebec Valley Lodge of Perfection, Augusta Council Princes of Jerusalem, and Emeth Chapter of Rose Croix, holding offices in each body, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Abnaki (Masonic) Club of Augusta and one of its Executive Committee. In the building of the new Masonic Temple in Augusta he bore a conspicuous part, was a member of the Building Committee, and is a Director of the

corporation and one of the Board of Trustees. He is a member of the Commodore Club of Boston. In politics Mayor Choate has always been a Republican, and has been prominent as a public speaker in campaigns. He has been for more than sixteen years a member of the Vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, has been one of the Wardens of the Parish since 1883, and the construction of the present church edifice was entirely under his supervision. He was married November 27, 1877, to Charlotte R. Wyman, daughter of Josiah P. and Mary E. Wyman of Augusta; they have a daughter, Margaret Choate, born January 7, 1882.

W. S. CHOATE.

CUSHMAN, ARA, President and head of the Ara Cushman Company, shoe manufacturers, Auburn, was born in Minot, Androscoggin county, Maine, April 30, 1839, son of Ara and Esther (Merrill) Cushman. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Cushman, who came to America in the ship Fortune in 1621, but soon returned to England as agent of the Plymouth Colony, leaving his son Thomas in the care of his "intimate friend" Governor William Bradford. Thomas Cushman, who was born in England in 1608, and died at Plymouth in 1692, married Mary Allerton, a passenger on the Mayflower, about 1635. He was always the confidential friend of Governor Bradford, and became ruling elder of the church on the death of William Brewster in 1649. His wife survived him, and was the last of the Mayflower passengers, her death occurring in 1699 at the age of ninety years. A large granite monument to the memory of the first Cushmans was erected at Plymouth by their descendants in 1858. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on the home farm in Minot, making the best use of the slender opportunities afforded by the district school for acquiring an education. Subsequent attendance at the Lewiston Falls and Gorham (Maine) academies developed in him a taste and fondness for those studies which have occupied so much of his later life, the mastery of which vindicates the theory that a liberal education is not always dependent upon a college career, and in his case proves that the work of the student and the attainments of the scholar help, rather than embarrass, the busiest of business men. At the age of nineteen he taught district school for several terms, and shortly afterwards entered upon the work which has been his life occupation to the present time, that of shoe manufacturing. Mr. Cushman was one of the pioneers in Maine in the manufacture of the finer grades of boots and shoes. His primitive little shop at West Minot, if now standing, would form a striking contrast to the extensive factories occupied by the Ara Cushman Company of to-day. It was a square-roofed, one-story building, less than twenty feet square, locally known as the "tea-can." For some months he worked alone, cutting his leather and making the shoes, which he sold to the retail dealers in Cumberland and Kennebec counties from the wagon which he drove through the country. His work met with such favor that his trade steadily increased until, in 1855, a larger building was required, and it became necessary to devote his entire time to the superintendence of the business, which then employed about twenty-five persons. In 1859 he found it necessary to again increase his plant, and erected a large two-story factory which he occupied until 1863, when the business so modestly begun had outgrown the hamlet in which it had been nurtured, and was transplanted to Auburn, where better facilities for manufacturing and shipping could be found. Here, as Ara Cushman & Company, and later as the incorporated Ara Cushman Company, the business has attained the proud position of one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in New England. Notwithstand-

ing the magnitude of his manufacturing business, and exacting as are its claims upon the principal manager, Mr. Cushman's connections with other enterprises and affairs are many and large. He is President of the J. M. Arnold Shoe Company of Bangor, a Director of the A. H. Berry Shoe Company of Portland, and has been President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of Auburn from its organization in 1875. He is also President of the Old Ladies' Home of Auburn, and a Trustee in various other institutions. In religious faith a Universalist, he has always been prominent in the work and affairs of that denomination, and the erection of the beautiful Elm Street Church in Auburn was largely due to his active promotion and beneficence. His relations with other institutions of the church in New England are also very intimate and influential, and he was for four years President of the Universalist State Convention. He has always been heartily in sympathy with all measures for the promotion of the temperance cause, and was President of the Law and Order League during the days of its active usefulness. In politics he is a Republican in principles, but not a strict partisan in practice, reserving the right to exercise his personal judgment as to the merits and fitness of party candidates, and of governing his vote accordingly. Mr. Cushman has represented his city in the State Legislature (1873–4), and has served as Delegate to many important conventions. He has given much study and earnest thought to the questions that involve the relations between employers and employed, and has written several papers upon this subject which have been published in pamphlet form and have attracted wide attention and favorable comment from students of the so-called labor problem. He is a great lover of books and literature, and has accumulated one of the largest and best-selected private libraries in the state. His appreciation of the best in literature is manifest in the apt quotations that spring spontaneously from him at the slightest suggestion, and the wholesome influence of the great poets on his estimate of life and its work. Mr. Cushman has demonstrated that absorbing business cares do not necessarily prevent or even retard the full development of the qualities and powers which characterize the man of refined sensibilities and broad and rich intelligence. Great as are his business cares and responsibilities, extended and diversified as are his interests in the commercial world, he is never too busy to help by his presence, his purse and his personal labors, the Sunday school, the literary club, the library association, the public school, the social gathering, the public charities, the temperance meeting, and any and all agencies that tend toward correcting the evil and advancing the good of society. At sixty-eight years of age, he is active in business, holding broad and well balanced views of life and its varied and often conflicting duties, possessing the fine instinct of the scholar and the rare qualities of the student, and so filling his place in the world that "his work is a blessing and his life an inspiration." He was married June 21, 1853, to Julia W. Morse, daughter of Captain Thomas and Sally W. (Sawyer)

ARA CUSHMAN.

Morse, of Gray, Maine. They have two children: Charles L., Vice-President and General Superintendent, and Ara Cushman, Jr., Assistant Superintendent, of the manufacturing department of the Ara Cushman Company.

CUSHING, WAINWRIGHT, of Foxcroft, Inventor of Cushing's Perfection Dyes, was born in Sebec, Piscataquis county, Maine, August 12, 1841, son of Joseph W. and Anna (Morrill) Cushing. He is descended in direct line from the Cushings who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and at

Foxcroft (Maine) Academy. When nineteen years old, in April 1861, he enlisted in the War for the Union, as a private in Company A, Sixth Maine Regiment of Volunteers; and upon the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the First Maine Veterans and served until the close of the war. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and was twice seriously wounded, but recovered from his second wound in time to participate in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. After the war he returned to Sebec and entered a woolen mill as dyer, after a time transferring his services to a larger field, engaging in a similar capacity with the Brown

WAINWRIGHT CUSHING.

Manufacturing Company of Dover, Maine, with whom he remained from 1869 to 1880. While here he conceived the idea of creating and developing a business absolutely new to the world, by perfecting a set of household dyes that would replace the family dyepot, in which there had been no material improvement for hundreds of years. He experimented for ten years in his little shop near the mill where he was employed during business hours, and in 1880 he started in for himself. He had now to educate the world to the value of his goods and his methods. As his ready means were small, his first progress was slow; but he was materially aided by his small salary as Register of Probate for Piscataquis County, to which office he was elected. Persevering in the introduction of his goods, which under the name of Cushing's Perfection Dyes soon became locally known and largely used, in 1886 he began to advertise in a small way by means of circulars and samples sent out, and in six years he placed upon his books the names of over twenty-five hundred regular customers, many of them dealers, agents and Indian traders, located not only in every section of the United States, but in other countries, civilized and uncivilized, from Alaska to India. Mr. Cushing's little shop or laboratory has grown into a large factory with commodious offices, and his mail and express business has attained extensive proportions and is constantly increasing. The business is carried on under the firm name of W. Cushing & Company, the partner being his son, C. H. Cushing. Mr. Cushing has a beautiful home on the banks of the Piscataquis River in Foxcroft, of which town he is a valued and public-spirited citizen. He served on the Executive Council of Governor H. B. Cleaves, during the years 1895–6. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has served as Worshipful Master of Mosaic Lodge and High Priest of Piscataquis Royal Arch Chapter; is Past Chancellor of Onawa Lodge Knights of Pythias, Past Master Workman of Protection Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, and Past Warden of Piscataquis Lodge New England Order of Protection. In the Grand Army of the Republic, he has been Commander of C. S. Douty Post of Foxcroft, and in 1893 was Department Commander of the Department of Maine. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In politics, Mr. Cushing is a Republican. He was married October 20, 1866, to Flora A. McIntire, of Sebec, Maine; they have two children: Caleb H., born in Sebec in 1869, and Annie F. Cushing, born in Foxcroft in 1874.

CONANT, Doctor Samuel Field, Skowhegan, was born in Topsham, Sagadahoc county, Maine, October 5, 1827, son of Oliver and Abbie (Field) Conant. His father was a native of Lisbon Falls, and his mother of Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine. At the age of eight years he was supposedly drowned, by falling through the logs and ice at the head of Cathance River. Between fifteen and twenty minutes were consumed in searching for the body, which when found was restored to life by inexperienced men, who worked against all scientific expectations. His early education was secured en-

tirely by breaking snow paths on foot through the pine woods one and one-half miles to the "old red schoolhouse," for about three months in the year. Working in the sawmills, and subsequently "steamboating" on the Boston boats, were the occupations of his early life. By diligent effort he subjected himself to a process of self-education, obtained by study after the hard day's work, from which a strike for a more liberal and practical education was made in Lewiston, Maine, by throwing down the hammer at the age of twenty-three years and devoting himself more thoroughly to brain-work, in the effort to turn up something for active professional life. His first self-assigned lesson was in photog-

S. F. CONANT.

raphy, which gave him an opportunity for chemical and mechanical experiments that resulted in the invention of a photo-printing frame in 1858, a ladies' hair-crimper in 1859, and the oil-photograph in 1860, upon all of which letters-patent were secured. "Not being an office-seeker," as he naively explains, his whole time and the full swing of his faculties were given to the play of his inventive genius, which in 1881 brought forth the present "Anidrosis Bath" method of fuming and bathing the perspiring body, for its disinfection and vitalization, through which the name of Dr. Conant has become familiarly known over the length and breadth of the United States. The "Father of Anidrosis" is a resident of Skowhegan, but has been and still is an extensive traveller, the demands of the large business which he has built up necessitating frequent visits to nearly every large city and important section of the country. Anidrosis has now upwards of sixty-five thousand grateful patrons among the American people, and over five thousand of the cabinets and outfits are in daily use. In Skowhegan the modest laboratory which was the birthplace of Anidrosis, on the steep bank of the Kennebec River, has been replaced by a large and commodious Sanitarium of modern construction and appointments, for the accommodation of patients who feel that they must take the compound vapor bath treatment under the personal supervision of its inventor. In 1896, the Skowhegan establishment being found too small for its increasing business, Dr. Conant purchased the hotel in Norridgewock known as the Quinnebasset House, five miles distant and connected by electric railroad, and has had it fitted up as a branch Sanitarium. The Doctor is genial and eminently social in nature, and is an exceedingly popular and valuable citizen; but having been so much occupied in perfecting his great invention and attending to the extensive business which it has developed, he has found society and club membership out of the question, except in Odd Fellowship, in which he has manifested a deep interest. In politics he is a Democrat to the marrow, and holds that free trade in business, like free circulation in the human system, is the secret of vital power. He was married November 3, 1858, to Ann Jane Gilman, of Vienna, Maine; they have two children: Fred L. and Abbie Ella Conant.

DREW, Ira Towle, of Alfred, for a generation one of the most eminent and successful jury lawyers Maine has produced, son of Winborn A. and Martha (Ayer) Drew, was born August 20, 1815, at Newfield, in the county of York, Maine. His ancestors were of Scotch descent and settled in southern New Hampshire. His grandfather Elijah Drew settled with his family at the place known as Drew's Corner in Newfield, having removed there from Durham, New Hampshire, in 1789. The tract of land purchased by him was what is known as the Cape Ann Right. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm. In the intervals of farm work he learned the tanning business, and attended the district school, in which he subsequently became a successful teacher. In early life he evinced a strong taste for military affairs, and as

soon as eligible became a member of the militia, in which he rose at once and rapidly until in 1836 he was chosen Colonel of the First Regiment of the First Brigade of the State of Maine Militia, a position which he held until 1842, when he resigned. He was a regular attendant with his regiment upon all the "great musters" of those years, and his tall, athletic figure was always conspicuous at the head of his command. His legal education was obtained at the Harvard Law School, under Judge Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf, and in the law office of Hon. Nathan Clifford, who was later an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the Bar of the District Court,

IRA T. DREW.

Western District, at Alfred, in October 1841, Ezekiel Whitman being the Justice presiding, and immediately settled at Waterboro Centre, York county, where he remained until his removal to Alfred in 1854. During these years Mr. Drew was building up a safe and substantial practice in his profession, and at the same time taking an active interest in public affairs. He became the attorney of the town and conducted with success many difficult matters that arose for adjustment at about this period and at a later date, among which was the settlement of the boundary line between that town and Hollis, a controversy which lasted many years and was only settled by an appeal to the Legislature. He served in various positions of trust in the town, and especially upon the School Committee, during the larger part of his residence there. In 1846 he was elected a Representative to the Maine Legislature, and in 1847 to the Senate, and during the latter year served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1848 he was elected County Attorney for the County of York, which office he filled for seven years with conspicuous ability. In 1858 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District, but was defeated by Daniel E. Somes, by a narrow margin. He was defeated for re-nomination in 1860 by Hon. Thomas M. Hayes. From that time Mr. Drew devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and for the next twenty-five years held the leading position at the Bar of York county. In 1871 he opened an office in Boston, to which place his fame had in some measure preceded him, and he at once found himself in the midst of a lucrative practice. He has always retained his residence in Alfred, and until he was eighty years of age attended every term of the court in York county and every term of the Law Court in the Western District. He has now substantially retired from business. Mr. Drew was first married, December 29, 1842, to Ann M. Ayer, daughter of Moses and Jane Ayer of Newfield, who bore him three children: Moses Ayer, Ira Eugene and Caroline Drew. He married second, December 29, 1861, Lydia Ann Straw, daughter of Amos and Margaret (Dennett) Straw, of Newfield, by whom he had two children: Margaret and Fred Drew, both now living.

DUDLEY, Augustus Palmer, Surgeon, New York, was born in Phipsburg, Sagadahoc county, Maine, July 4, 1853, son of Palmer and Frances Jane (Wyman) Dudley. He is a direct descendant of the Irish branch of the Dudley family, all of whom originally belonged to the Society of Friends. His great-grandfather, Michael Dudley, was a son of George and a grandson of Large Dudley, whose ancestor George, the first of the family, went from England to the north of Ireland and settled in the town of Tipperary, county Tipperary, at a place called Mount Dudley. From there the Dudleys of Ireland migrated and spread out. Michael Dudley came to America in 1775, landing at Castine, and settled in Georgetown, Maine, which was then a part of Massachusetts. Through the maternal line Dr. Dudley is descended from the Percys of the North of England and South of Scotland, whose

lineage dates back to the tenth century, and from the Wymans of Wales. William Oliver, his paternal great-grandfather, and William Wyman, his maternal great-grandfather, both served in the War of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, Patrick Dudley, and maternal grandfather, Francis Wyman, were soldiers and pensioners of the War of 1812, being respectively Orderly Sergeant and Ensign of Company F, South Militia, at Fort Hunnewell's Point. His father, Palmer Dudley, a native of Phipsburg, was for many years prominent in the affairs of his native town. The subject of this sketch received his preparatory education at the public schools, and

A. PALMER DUDLEY.

at the Portland Academy. He entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1877. He commenced practice in Portland, where he was connected for a time with the Maine General Hospital; but removed in 1881 to New York, where he entered the Woman's Hospital as House-Surgeon, and continued in that capacity for eighteen months. He then went to San Francisco, where he had charge of the California Woman's Hospital for one year. In 1884 he returned to the East and resumed practice in New York. He was appointed Instructor in Diseases of Women at the Post-Graduate Medical School in 1887, and Visiting Gynæcologist to the Randall's Island Hospital, and Northeastern Dispensary. He is also Surgeon to Harlem Hospital. During the past three years he has three times successfully performed the Cæsarean operation, saving both mother and child. In May 1893 he was made Professor of Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate Medical School to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Charles Carroll Lee. He has written numerous papers on his specialty, among which are: "Vaginal Hystereotomy in America," "Varicocele in the Female," "Surgical Treatment of Subinvolution," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Restoration of Lacerated Perinæum," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Certain Forms of Retro-displacement of the Uterus with Adhesions," etc. Dr. Dudley has also written extensively for medical journals, some of which articles have been translated into French and other foreign periodicals. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society, American Gynæcological Society, American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the founders of the International Gynæcological Society and Ex-President of the Alumni Society of the New York Woman's Hospital. He also belongs to the New York Athletic and Lotus clubs. Dr. Dudley was always a Democrat in politics. He was married in July of 1884 to Susie Stephens, daughter of Jesse Mason of Victoria, British Columbia, who died in 1888 without issue. In September of 1891 he married Cassandra Coon, daughter of W. J. Adams of San Francisco. They have three daughters: Frances Coon, Janey and Grace Gilman Dudley.

DYER, HORATIO P., of H. P. Dyer & Company, shipping merchants, New York, was born in Steuben, Washington county, Maine, October 7, 1842, son of Eben S. and Almira G. (Shaw) Dyer. His great-grandparents on the paternal side came from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled on Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Maine; later the family moved to Portland. He received his education in the public and high schools of Bangor, Maine, under excellent teachers. He left school when nineteen years old, and at the age of twenty began active life by going to sea, on long foreign voyages. At twenty-five he was placed in command of a large barque, and made his first voyage around Cape Horn. He always sailed from the port of New York. At the age of twenty-eight he

was married in Baltimore, Maryland, to a daughter of A. B. Morton, Esq., of that city, a gentleman largely engaged in the South American trade; and in 1871, a year after marriage, he settled in Baltimore and went into the shipping business with the

HORATIO P. DYER.

West Indies and Central America. He continued in Baltimore until the year 1881, when he removed his business to New York, and became a resident of Brooklyn. He continues the same business in Front Street, New York, at the present time, under the firm name of H. P. Dyer & Company, which has always been the style of the house, having associated with him two partners, who attend to the more active part of the business. Mr. Dyer has always been a staunch Republican in politics, but has never held any political office and would not accept any. He is a member of two of the prominent club organizations of Brooklyn, the Hamilton, and the Riding and Driving clubs. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn and a member of the Session. He was married April 12, 1870, to Jennie M. Morton; they have one child, a daughter of twenty years: Marie Morton Dyer.

ELDER, RANDALL J., Truckman and Teamster, Boston and New York, was born in Gorham, Maine, in 1833, son of Simon and Elizabeth Elder. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Elder, came to this country from North Ireland in 1729 and settled on Falmouth Neck, near Presumpscot Falls, a short distance from the present city of Portland. His grandfather, Samuel Elder, who in 1763 was bound to Isaac Ilsley of Portland to serve an apprenticeship of five years in carpentry, purchased in 1773, from the heirs of Charles Frost, Esq., a lot of land in Gorham, also near Portland, and built thereon a house which was burned in 1808. The house was subsequently rebuilt, and he lived and died there. In 1819 he conveyed this farm to his son Simon, who also lived there until his death in 1862. In 1854, Simon conveyed the estate to his son, Randall J., the subject of this sketch, who lived there with his mother and sister Mary until December 1869, when he moved to Boston. Upon his removal from Maine, Mr. Elder entered the trucking business, by purchasing, in partnership with William G. Hubbard, the stock

R. J. ELDER.

and trade of A. W. Cowan of Boston. In 1870 he purchased Mr. Hubbard's interest and continued alone. In 1873, soon after the great Boston fire, he enlarged his business by taking the trucking of the large drygoods commission house of J. S. & E. Wright (now Bliss, Fabyan & Company), and ten

years later, in 1883, formed a branch line in New York by taking the trucking of Bliss, Fabyan & Company's New York house. Since then he has carried on the business in both cities to the present time, continuing his residence in Boston. Mr. Elder was married in March 1861 to Miss Frances E. Roberts, of Westbrook, Maine, by whom he has had five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom four are living: Marian, Ruth, George and Edward Elder. He still owns and manages the old homestead farm in Maine, which is kept under a good state of cultivation and is used by the family as a summer home.

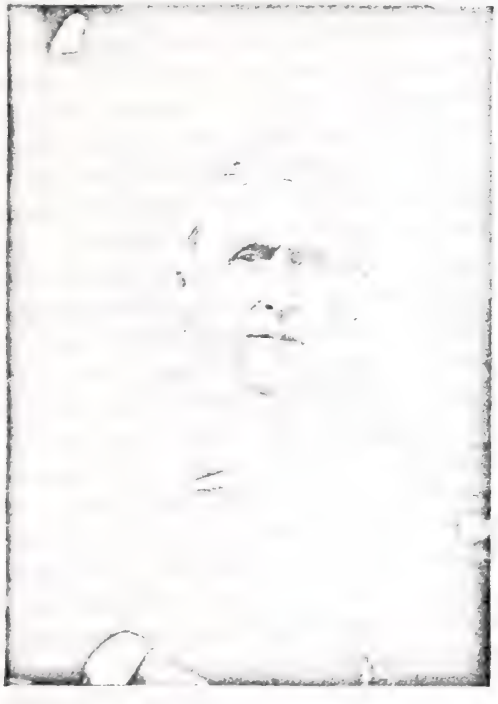
FAIRBANKS, HENRY NATHANIEL, of Bangor, General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company for Maine and the Lower Provinces, was born in Wayne, Kennebec county, Maine, October 24, 1838, son of George W. and Lucy (Lovejoy) Fairbanks. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, and is descended from (1) Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from England and built a house at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1636; the line being through (2) John, (3) Joseph, (4) Joseph, (5) Joseph, (6) Nathaniel and (7) George W. Fairbanks. His grandfather, Col. Nathaniel Fairbanks, was a Revolutionary soldier and a member of Arnold's expedition up the Kennebec River to Quebec. Henry N. Fairbanks spent his early life on the home farm, and after receiving a common-school and academic education in his native town and at Towle Academy in Winthrop, Maine, taught school for a time and worked for a year in the scythe factory at Oakland, Maine. In April 1861, he enlisted in Company G of the Third Maine Volunteers, and served with the regiment about fourteen months. After returning from the army and recovering his health, which had become impaired, he engaged with John P. Squire & Company, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston. While there he was a volunteer in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and aided in suppressing the draft riot in Boston, July 15, 1863. In November 1863 he re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteers, in which he was appointed First Sergeant of Company E, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant in April 1864. He served in Banks' Red River expedition in Louisiana, and in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia; was wounded at the Battle of Monett's Bluff on the Red River, Louisiana; and was mustered out of the United States service with the regiment, August 20, 1865. In 1866 and a part of 1867 Mr. Fairbanks was engaged with the Adams Express Company in New York city, as agent and messenger; and in August 1867 he began work as solicitor for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, where he remained for about three years. In 1870 he was appointed the company's State Agent for New Jersey, and located at Newark, where he continued until appointed, in January 1872, General Agent of the company for Maine and the Lower British Provinces, with headquarters at Bangor, in which position he continues at the present time. Mr. Fairbanks was for several years a member of

HENRY N. FAIRBANKS.

the Common Council of Bangor, and served as President of that body for the years 1881–2. In 1880 he was elected a Director in the European and North American Railway, representing the city's interest under the loan bill. In 1892 he was Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Bangor, and in September of that year was elected Representative to the State Legislature for two years, where he was a member of the Insurance Committee and Chairman of the Pension Committee on the part of the House. In 1894 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and during his second term served as Chairman of the Insurance Committee and member of the Committee on Pensions. Mr.

Fairbanks is a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second degree Mason, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is an ardent believer in life insurance, and carries a large line on his own life, fifty thousand dollars of which is in the Connecticut Mutual. He was married October 24, 1867, to Abby A. Woodworth (Allen), of Farmington, Maine; they have two children living: Hiland L. and Nora L. Fairbanks.

FULLER, ANDREW JACKSON, M. D., President of the Bath Board of Trade for more than eighteen years, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine,



A. J. FULLER.

September 15, 1822, son of Caleb and Hannah (Perkins) Fuller; died in Bath, January 10, 1897. He was the youngest of a large family of children. His early education was received in the town schools of Paris and at the Hebron (Maine) Academy. Early becoming imbued with a desire to enter the medical profession, he pursued his studies at the Maine Medical School in Brunswick, the University of New York, and the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Graduating from the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College) in 1841, he practiced in Searsmont, Maine, until 1847, when he moved to Bath, where he continued in active practice to the time of his death, attaining a high rank and wide repute in his profession, and enjoying the respect and confidence of the people. Dr. Fuller had an extensive practice, not only in the general departments of medicine and minor surgery, but also in the higher grades of both. Among his successful major operations have been amputations at the hip joint, and re-section of the humerus. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and Vice-President and in 1871 President of the Maine Medical Association. Among his notable published papers are an essay on Cholera Infantum, and a prognosis on Fractures, the former paper read before the American Medical Association in 1856 and the latter before the Maine Medical Association, both of which attracted widespread professional notice. Prior to the Civil War he served for seven years as Surgeon in the Second Maine Infantry, and during the Rebellion he held the office of Post Surgeon at Bath. He was for a long time Consulting Physician and Surgeon of the Maine General Hospital at Portland, and also served one term as Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta. His private practice extended beyond the limits of the city of his residence, and he was frequently called in consultation in difficult cases, especially in surgery, and often far remote from his home. Dr. Fuller's talents and energies were not, however, devoted wholly to his profession. That he was an able business man is evidenced by the fact that he was for eighteen years President of the Bath Board of Trade, and for five years was President of the Lincoln County Fire Insurance Company. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, ever manifesting a lively interest in the city that was his home, and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of its people. Dr. Fuller was married in July 1843, to Harriet Marston, daughter of George Marston of Bath. They had three children, of whom only a daughter, Mrs. Samuel C. Barker of Bath, is living; she has a son: Byron F. Barker.

GILMAN, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, of Foxcroft, State Inspector of Prisons and Jails, was born in Foxcroft, January 27, 1844, son of the late Ebenezer and Roxanna (Palmer) Gilman. His father, although a farmer, was well educated and had a great fondness for reading; he was descended from a long line of Congregational clergymen and professional men. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Dr. Joseph Gilman of Wells, Maine, whose

father was the Rev. Tristram Gilman, Pastor for forty years of the Congregational Church in North Yarmouth, Maine. The father of the last-named was the Rev. Nicholas Gilman, a graduate of Harvard College, who was settled at Durham, New Hampshire, from 1742 until his death in 1748. When George Whitefield visited this country he was cordially received by the Rev. Nicholas, who labored with him in his evangelistic work and was his faithful friend and supporter. The early life of Augustus W. Gilman was spent on the farm in summer and in attendance at the district schools in winter. It was in these schools, supplemented by home training, that he was prepared for Foxcroft Academy, in which time-honored institution he completed hi school education and fitted himself for a teacher. For the next ten years or more he taught school six months in the year, superintending his father's farm in the other six. This combining of the two occupations was not unusual in Maine twenty-five years since. Mr. Gilman, however, made a success of both; his services as a teacher were in great demand, and he became one of the most progressive farmers in Eastern Maine. In 1880 he was married, and in the same year purchased the farm — one of the finest in the county, located about two miles from the village — formerly owned by the late Captain Salmon Holmes, on which he has since resided Mr. Gilman has been variously honored by his townsmen, who have conferred upon him many important offices of trust and responsibility. He served for several years as one of the Selectmen of the town, and was always largely interested in school work, serving his town for more than twenty years on the School Board, and being early elected a Trustee of Foxcroft Academy, which position he still holds. In 1882 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, which he held for six years. With all his varied occupations, Mr. Gilman has always retained his interest in agricultural pursuits. In 1890 he was elected by his county to represent the state on the Board of Agriculture, and in 1893 was elected President of the Board. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Davis a member of the State Valuation Commission, and in 1890 was reappointed by Governor Burleigh to this responsible position of adjusting the values of Maine. In 1892 he received from Governor Burleigh the appointment of Inspector of Prisons and Jails, to which office he was reappointed by Governor Cleaves in 1896. Mr. Gilman has always been a staunch Republican in politics, but never a blind partisan; for while he has the courage of his convictions, and is a firm supporter of Republican principles, he does not hesitate to criticise measures of that party when in his judgment they are opposed to the best interests of the country. Although he still carries on the farm, Mr. Gilman has for several years been engaged in mercantile business in Foxcroft village. He was married in May 1880 to Mary Elizabeth Loring, daughter of the late Charles Loring of Guilford, Maine. They have four children: Louise R., born March 1, 1881; Arthur L., born June 5,

A. W. GILMAN.

1883; Julia Elizabeth, born November 26, 1887, and Mary A. Gilman, born June 16, 1890.

GILMAN, John Wesley, Musical Director, Oakland, was born in Belgrade, Kennebec county, Maine, February 20, 1844, son of Jacob and Deborah (Ham) Gilman. On the paternal side he is of English and German ancestry. His great-grandfather Samuel S. Gilman, who came to Maine from Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in the 1790's, when his grandfather, Stephen, was about a year old, and settled in Mount Vernon, Kennebec county, was a direct descendant of Edward Gilman, who came to America in 1630, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. The Gilmans were on the right side

in the Revolution, and rendered good service in the war of that period. The mother of the subject of our sketch was of Scotch-Irish descent. J. Wesley Gilman received his early education in the common schools and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Readfield, to which place his parents moved in 1848, when he was four years old. At the age of seventeen, in 1861, he came to Oakland (then West Waterville) and for a year worked for the Dunn Edge Tool Company at scythe-making. In July 1862 he enlisted in Company A of the Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers (of which General Adelbert Ames was the first Colonel), and remained in the service until the regiment was

J. WESLEY GILMAN.

mustered out in June 1865. In the Battle of Pegram's Farm, Virginia, September 30, 1864, he was severely wounded in the thigh, which incapacitated him for further active service. He participated in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged save two, up to the time of receiving his wound, including Rappahannock Station and Mine Run in 1863, and all the Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to September 30 in 1864. After partial recovery from his wound, he returned to West Waterville (Oakland) and resumed scythe-making for the Dunn Edge Tool Company. In March 1869 he engaged in the hardware business with George H. Bryant, under the firm name of Bryant & Gilman. Selling out this interest in September 1870, he entered into a partnership in the produce business and a general store, under the style of Mitchell & Gilman. In 1877 he started the first music store in the town, and remained in that business, also teaching bands and singing until 1892. He still retains an interest in those lines, continuing in active service as bandmaster, and is well-known as a musical director in nearly all sections of the state. He has been the leader and Director of Gilman's Band in Oakland for the eighteen continuous years of its organization, was conductor for many years of the old West Waterville Musical Association, and subsequently of the Oakland Chorus Club, and has been Choirmaster of the First Universalist Church in Oakland for thirty years, serving in that capacity at the present time. Mr. Gilman is also in demand throughout the state as a Memorial Day speaker. He was Town Treasurer and Collector of Oakland in 1881–2–3, and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen 1884–6, 1888–90 and 1894–6. He has been actively identified with the Masonic fraternity since joining Messalonskee Lodge in March 1866, of which he was Master in 1875–6 and 1880–1, and is now serving his fifteenth year as Secretary of that body; became a member of Drummond Chapter Royal Arch Masons (of which he was High Priest in 1892–3) in August 1872, Mount Lebanon Council Royal and Select Masters in 1888, St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar in May 1891, and Lewiston Consistory in 1893; and in 1887–8 was District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, serving under Most Worshipful Grand Masters Fessenden I. Day and Frank E. Sleeper. He has also been a member of Amon Lodge of Odd Fellows and Cascade Grange Patrons of Husbandry since 1888, and of Acme Lodge of Rebekahs since March 1896. In the Grand Army of the Republic he was the First Commander of Sergeant Wyman Post, and was unanimously re-elected for a second term; was Assistant Inspector of the Department of Maine for several years, Chief Mustering officer of the Department in 1890, one of the Council of Administration for the two years 1892–3, and in February 1894 was elected Commander of the Department of Maine, with six other candidates in the field. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Maine Relief Corps Home, located at Camp Benson, Newport, and has filled every subordinate office in his post, which he is now serving for the eighth year as Adjutant. In politics Mr. Gilman is

an active and aggressive Republican, but has never made an enemy on account of his political proclivities or affiliations. His first vote was cast for General Joshua L. Chamberlain, his old regimental commander, for Governor in 1866. He was first married November 30, 1870, to Sarah B. Kimball, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Hitchings) Kimball, who died November 23, 1890. On December 20, 1893, he married Alice E. Sturtevant, daughter of Francis M. and Asenath (Wheeler) Sturtevant of Oakland; he has no children.

GORDON, CHARLES FREDERICK, President of the Searsport Board of Trade, was born in Belfast (now Searsport), Maine, May 7, 1843, son of Charles and Eliza White (Jones) Gordon. Charles Gordon was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, December 2, 1794, of Scotch descent. In 1798 he moved with his father, Joseph, and his grandfather, James, to Belfast, Maine. Charles was an active and robust boy, and at an early age acted his part in building up the home. The roads at that time were mere bridle paths, and so the communication of the settlers with the outside world was chiefly by water. He soon became an efficient boatman, and thought it not much of a task to row a boat to Castine, ten miles across Penobscot Bay, for supplies. Soon after the War of 1812 was declared, Castine was occupied by the British; and the insolence of the British soldiers being a little too much for him to endure without retaliation, he enlisted in Captain Robert Kelsey's company, in Colonel Ulmer's regiment, raised in Belfast, in September 1814. After peace was declared he turned his attention to the fisheries on the Grand Banks in summers, and taught school winters. In those days it needed a man of muscle as well as brain to be a successful teacher — and he always succeeded. In early manhood he built a fishing vessel on the shores of their farm. The appliances were rude indeed: the nearest blacksmith shop was about four miles distant, and errands back and forth were done mostly on foot. Those were the good old "pod-auger" days, and one of these implements used in the construction of the vessel is still in possession of the son, Charles F. In after years he built a vessel called the Two Sons, in which, as sole owner and Captain, he made many successful trips to the Grand Banks. Afterwards he put his brother John in charge of her, and in the memorable gale of October 3, 1841, the vessel was lost and all hands perished — three out of his own family: a brother, son Charles, and adopted son George Lane. In 1835–6 he represented Belfast in the Maine Legislature. In 1845 that part of Belfast in which he resided was set off to the new town of Searsport, in which he soon became one of the leading spirits, serving for several years as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. In 1854 he was elected Cashier of the Searsport Bank, and continued in that office until his death, January 12, 1873. In 1867 he represented Searsport in the State Legislature. He was known in his intercourse with all men as a gentleman of great courtesy and one of the "Old School." He was married January 6,

CHARLES F. GORDON.

1828, to Sarah Tyler, by whom he had four children: Charles, Andrew, John and Annie. Sarah Tyler Gordon died October 7, 1839; Charles was lost at sea, October 3, 1841; Andrew died in Havana, Cuba, December 28, 1855; John, Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, was killed at the head of his command, October 7, 1864, at Swift Creek, near Newberne, North Carolina; Annie Gordon married Edward B. Sheldon, Postmaster of Searsport from 1869 to 1885. In 1841 Charles Gordon was a second time married, to Eliza White Jones, born in Castine, Maine, October 27, 1808, by whom he had one son, who is the subject of this sketch. Joseph Gordon, father of

Charles, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, August 25, 1759, and married Dorothy Smith, also born in Exeter, December 30, 1767; their children were: Charles, Eliza, John, Mary and Nancy. James Gordon, father of Joseph, was a descendant of Alexander Gordon, who emigrated to this country from Scotland and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1660. James married Elizabeth, daughter of Carter Gilman, by whom he had one son: William, born March 13, 1723. James's wife died the same year, and he subsequently married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dalloff; their children were Joseph, Esther and Lydia. James Gordon and both of his boys were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The father had been a soldier in the French War twenty years before; he and his half-brother Amos Dalloff were in Captain John Light's company at the Siege of Louisburg in the summer of 1758, and he was a member of Captain Gilman's company, Hart's regiment, in the expedition against Crown Point, in the fall of the same year. Charles F. Gordon received his early education in public and private schools, and at commercial college in Bangor, Maine. He commenced active business in 1860 as Assistant Cashier of the Searsport Bank. In 1874 he was chosen Treasurer of the Searsport Savings Bank, and in 1884 was elected Cashier of the Searsport National Bank, both of which positions he holds at the present time. Mr. Gordon is also President of the Board of Trade of Searsport, and has served on the Board of Selectmen of his town, 1872–3. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Gordon is a bachelor, and lives on the farm taken up by his great-grandfather and grandfather nearly a hundred years ago.

HACKETT, ORLANDO JACOB, of Boston, General Secretary of the Lyceum League of America, was born on a farm near Auburn, Maine, November 28, 1869, son of Jacob and Elsie (Maxwell) Hackett. He moved into the city of Auburn when a boy, where he was educated in the public schools and resided until he went to Boston, early in 1895. Mr. Hackett's professional career was begun as a teacher, and for some time he was Professor of Music in the Auburn schools. Subsequently he became a public singer and reader, and in this connection was brought in various ways into professional and social relations with public men. In June 1895 he became General Secretary of the Lyceum League of America — an organization having a constituency of over forty thousand young men and young women — and also of the Parliament of Man, an auxiliary association for older members, the objects of both being the promotion of intelligent patriotism and the development of practical good-citizenship in the young people of America. The League issues a monthly magazine, the New Century, devoted to its interests. In his official capacity Mr. Hackett visits many of the fifteen hundred lyceums of the League scattered through the various states and territories, for the purpose of stimulating the members, organizing new

O. J HACKETT.

lyceums, and interesting public and private citizens in the work. Mr. Hackett is unmarried.

HAINES, WILLIAM T., Attorney-General of Maine, was born in Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, August 7, 1854, son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Eddy) Haines. He is of the eighth generation in descent from Deacon Samuel Haines, who sailed from Bristol, England, June 4, 1635, in the ship Angel Gabriel, built by Sir Walter Raleigh and wrecked on the voyage at Pemaquid (Bristol), Maine, in the great hurricane of August 15 in that year. Deacon Haines settled in 1650 in the parish of Greenland, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the homestead built by him is yet standing. He was one of the nine founders of the first Congrega

tional Church of Portsmouth, was a Selectman of that town from 1653 to 1663, and became owner, by grant and purchase, of large tracts of land which he distributed among his children during his lifetime. The paternal grandmother of the subject of our sketch was a Whidden, another well-known New Hampshire family. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of Colonel Jonathan Eddy, for whom the town of Eddington, Maine, is named. His grandmother Eddy was a Knapp, one of the prominent families in the early history of New England. William T. Haines spent his early life on the farm, in the meantime acquiring his rudimentary education in the common schools. After a short preparatory course at East Corinth (Maine) Academy, he entered the Maine State College in 1872, from which institution he graduated in 1876, as Valedictorian of his class of thirty-three members. From the age of seventeen he taught in the public schools during winter seasons and in college vacations, up to the time of establishing himself in the practice of law. Following graduation from college he pursued a course of law study, was graduated in 1878 from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Maine Bar in Penobscot county in 1878. In May 1879 he commenced practice in West Waterville (now Oakland), Maine, and in October 1880 moved to Waterville, where he has since practiced and resided. Soon after coming to the bar Mr. Haines surrounded himself with a good clientage, was very soon found in the courts trying his own cases, and in 1882 he was elected County Attorney for Kennebec County, in which office he served for two terms. In 1892 he was nominated for the Attorney-Generalship of the State, but was defeated by Hon. F. A. Powers of Houlton. In 1896 he was again a candidate for Attorney-General, and was elected to that office, which he at present holds. Mr. Haines very early became prominent as a citizen of Waterville, and has been actively identified with many of the business enterprises and other institutions of that city. In association with others he organized and started the Waterville Loan and Building Association, which he has since served as Attorney and as one of the Executive Board. In 1892 he organized and promoted the Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company, now a prosperous banking institution of the city, and of which he is the Attorney and one of the Directors. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was active in organizing the Masonic Building Company, which erected the Masonic Building in that city, containing one of the most spacious and beautiful Masonic Lodge rooms to be found in the State. In other lines outside of business and his profession, Mr. Haines has always taken an especial interest in the fish and game for which the state is noted. He was the first, in connection with W. P. Blake of Oakland, to introduce landlocked salmon into the lakes of Kennebec county, and with Mr. Blake and others started the Kennebec Fish and Game Association, which has grown to be one of the strongest and most prosperous organizations of the kind in the state. He is also a member of the Maine Sportsmen's Association, and has been Chairman of its Committee on Hatching Houses,

WILLIAM T. HAINES.

also its legal adviser. In politics Mr. Haines has always been a Republican, taking an active interest in every campaign since becoming a voter, and serving his party effectively in several campaigns upon the stump. In 1888 he was elected to the Maine Senate from Kennebec county, serving two terms in that body, and was elected as Representative from Waterville to the Legislature of 1895. As a legislator he was very successful, being a hard worker, and a ready and forcible debater. He was instrumental in putting forth a number of new and important reform measures, among them the Bill for Registration of Voters. For this measure, defeated in 1888, and passed at the end of his

second term by a strict party vote, he was the recipient of much praise and a good deal of abuse; but now that it has been fairly tried and is in successful operation, it is universally conceded to be a great improvement over the old and unsatisfactory method of registering voters in cities. He also introduced and carried through the constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification for voters, which was adopted by the people at the state election in 1892. Perhaps the best remembered of his legislative work is his effort to pass a statute regulating railroad fares and rates, for which he made a most determined fight during both of his terms in the Senate, and although unsuccessful in carrying the measure, his agitation of the subject promoted a public sentiment demanding mileage tickets at two cents a mile, which was promised by the railroads before the debate was closed and the last vote taken in the Senate on the bill. Mr. Haines is an ardent admirer of his native state, and particularly of the Kennebec Valley and the city of his home. At the meetings of the State Board of Trade, of which he has been a prominent attendant, he has always warmly advocated Maine for Maine people, as the place in which to invest their money and their energy, a good state to be born in, to live in and to die in. He has done much, both in the Legislature and outside, to assist his alma mater, the Maine State College: he has served upon its Board of Trustees since 1882 and as Secretary of the Board since 1886, and was Chairman of the Committee on Construction which had charge of the building of Coburn and Wingate halls at that institution. Notwithstanding Mr. Haines' extensive connections with business and politics, the best part of his time and energies has always been given to the practice of his profession. As an attorney he enjoys the fullest confidence of the community, as regards both integrity and ability. In the management of his cases he is a most untiring worker. When County Attorney he tried three murder cases in seven days, obtaining conviction in all; Kennebec county having the satisfaction of seeing three of her citizens who had forfeited their liberty by taking life immured in the State Prison, two for life, and one for seven years, in a little over two months from the time the first crime was committed. Mr. Haines was married January 1, 1883, to Edith S. Hemmenway, daughter of Bickford and Emeline P. (Woodcock) Hemmenway, of Rockland, Maine; they have three children: Ethel A., William and Gertrude W. Haines.

HALEY, ADDISON E., Lawyer, Kennebunk, was born in Kennebunk, February 17, 1844, son of Joseph A. and Sarah J. (Roberts) Haley. His paternal grandparents, Joseph and Rebecca (Towne) Haley, were both lifelong residents of Kennebunk. His maternal grandfather was John Roberts, whose wife was Betsey Taylor of Lyman, Maine, and who also lived and died in Kennebunk. His early education was received in the common schools of Kennebunk and neighboring towns, at several private high schools, and the public High School at Biddeford, Maine. Until twenty years of age he lived on the farm with his father, for several years

ADDISON E. HALEY.

teaching winter terms of school. Pursuing a course of legal training with Edward E. Bourne, Jr., of Kennebunk, and afterwards in Saco with Hon. Edwin B. Smith (subsequently First Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and now located in New York city), he was admitted to the Bar of York county at Saco in January 1867. Soon after, he began the practice of law at Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc county, where he remained for a year. He then formed a partnership with Hon. James M. Stone at Kennebunk, under the firm name of Stone & Haley, which continued for two years, the senior partner then retiring from law practice for a time. Since 1868 Mr. Haley has been engaged in active

practice in Kennebunk, with the exception of two years (1889-90) spent in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he practiced law and was also Treasurer of the Minnehaha Trust Company. For many years he has served the town of Kennebunk in various public capacities, having been Selectman, Assessor, Overseer of the Poor, Town Agent and member of the Supervising School Committee. He is now Superintendent of Schools of the town. In politics Mr. Haley has always been a Republican, and active in the interests of that party. In 1873 he represented the classed towns of Kennebunk and Alfred in the State Legislature. He was married March 9, 1870, to Carrie M. Cone, a daughter of the late Rev. C. C. Cone of Bowdoinham, Maine, a very estimable lady, who was of great assistance to her husband in his early professional life; she died suddenly at Kennebunk, January 24, 1882, leaving one child, Carrie May Haley, now living. Mr. Haley subsequently married Maria S. Richards, daughter of Dr. Lemuel Richards of Kennebunk; by this marriage he has two daughters: Grace A. and Margaret Haley, aged eleven and eight years respectively.

HALL, ALFRED WINSLOW, Editor and Proprietor of the Aroostook Republican, Caribou, was born in Caribou, August 6, 1851, son of Joseph B. and Lucinda E. (Todd) Hall. His ancestry is purely English. His grandfather, Winslow Hall, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and a lineal descendant of John Hall, who came to this country from England about 1640; and his grandmother Ruth (Howland) Hall was a lineal descendant of Admiral Robert Blake of England. His maternal grandfather, Alfred Todd, was a grandson of Colonel Alfred Todd, who fought with General James Wolfe at the capture of Quebec in 1759; his grandmother Mary Ann Todd was a native of Augusta, Maine. Joseph Blake Hall, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneers in Aroostook journalism, having started at Presque Isle in 1857, in association with W. S. Gilman, the Aroostook Pioneer, the first newspaper ever published in Aroostook county. Subsequently, in 1860, having sold his interest in the Pioneer to Mr. Gilman, he started in Presque Isle the first Republican paper in the county, under the name of the Aroostook Herald; and in 1862, with John T. Gilman, he founded the Portland Daily Press, of which he was editor for a time, until he disposed of his interest in that paper and bought a half interest in the Portland Courier (now Advertiser), with which paper he was for some time connected. In 1857 he served as Secretary of the Maine Senate, to which office he was twice re-elected, and from 1861 to 1864 he was Secretary of State. In 1871 he edited the Omaha (Nebraska) Tribune, and soon after, having removed to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, he became editor of the Expositor, a paper published at that place. Removing to Chicago in 1872 he served for a time on the staff of one of the Chicago dailies, and later went to Fargo, Dakota, where for five years he edited the Fargo Republican. His health becoming impaired, he

ALFRED W. HALL.

retired from active work for a short period, and then returned to Presque Isle and again started the Aroostook Herald, whose pages he very largely devoted to advocating and urging the building of a direct line of railroad into Aroostook county. He died July 5, 1889, aged about sixty-four years, without seeing the realization of his hopes; but his earnest editorials and newspaper representations of the county's resources and the need of suitable railroad facilities to promote their development, did much to start the movement which has finally resulted in giving to Aroostook its long delayed system of railroad transportation. Alfred W. Hall acquired his early education in the public schools of Portland,

Maine, and received in a printing office his training for active life. He learned the printers' trade in his father's office in Portland, ran a job printing office in Chicago for several years, and afterwards was engaged in the newspaper and real estate business in Dakota. Like many others in the West, he bought largely of real estate, and lost all the means he had acquired by years of hard work, by the sudden fall in real estate values. Returning to his native town, in May 1887 he purchased the Aroostook Republican. After paying one hundred dollars down on his purchase, he had twenty-five dollars left as a working capital. He soon added a job printing department to the newspaper establishment, and within two years enlarged the Republican to twice its former size, being the first in Aroostook to run an eight-page paper. The people of Caribou and of Aroostook generally appreciated this stroke of newspaper enterprise, and the venture proved a paying one from the start. Mr. Hall now has one of the best country newspaper and job offices in Maine, and also owns valuable business property in Caribou. The souvenir edition of the Republican, published in 1896 to commemorate the building of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad into Aroostook, is said to have been the finest edition of a newspaper ever issued in New England, and has greatly benefited Aroostook county by attracting widespread attention to the great natural resources and remarkable business growth of that section. Mr. Hall is President of the Board of Trade of Caribou, and is a member of St. Albans Commandery Knights Templar and also of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married July 14, 1892, to Miss Estelle F. Parshley, of Dexter, Maine.

HAMLIN, Joseph Perez, of Norwood, Massachusetts, was born at what is known as the "Middle Road," in Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine, June 9, 1832, son of William and Polenah (Bacon) Hamlin. His maternal grandparents were William and Mary Bacon of Bacon's Corner, Maine. His grandfather Bacon was the owner of the store and hotel at that place for many years. His paternal grandfather was Perez Hamlin of Augusta, Maine. Joseph P. Hamlin's educational opportunities were scanty and were embraced in a few short terms in the common school of Sidney. At the age of twelve years, he left school and was employed by Augustus Brown in towing logs, as they floated down the Kennebec River into booms; these, alone and unaided, he took down the river to Augusta, a distance of ten miles. By the influence of Mr. Brown he obtained a situation in the post-office at Augusta in 1846, under Aseph R. Nichols as Postmaster, where he remained about two years. At sixteen, with only five dollars in his pocket, he went to Boston, travelling by stage to Portland and thence by boat. He found a boarding place on Purchase street, and sought everywhere for work, willing to do anything, but of no avail. Ten days he

JOSEPH P. HAMLIN.

had walked the streets, homesick and disheartened, his little stock of money gone, when providentially he went into the Pearl Street House to ask for work, and while waiting, took up the morning paper, which gave an account of the death of the board waiter of the United States Hotel by drowning in Braman's Baths the day previous. Without loss of time, he hastened to the hotel and applied for the place, which he fortunately secured, and in which he remained for some time, working for his board. Later Mr. Holman, the proprietor, gave him ten dollars a month as bell-boy. Out of his scanty wages at the end of the first year he had saved twenty-five dollars and deposited it in the old Suffolk Savings Bank. He remained here until he secured a situation in the drygoods store of C.

F. Hovey & Company, then on Winter street. This was congenial occupation to him, as he had always had an ambition to become a tradesman. From here he went into the service of Mr. Metcalf on the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, and remained with him until he closed out his business. The next few years were spent in the employ of W. W. Palmer of Salem, who in 1850 kindly secured him a situation with Turner, Wilson & Company, wholesale dealers in drygoods and silks, on the corner of Milk and Congress streets, Boston, where he remained for two years at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. Mr. Brown, the junior partner, then formed the firm of White, Brown, Davis & Company, and Mr. Hamlin became the junior partner, which connection he retained for nine years. Here he conceived the idea, and made the suggestion to the firm, of selling goods by sample as a travelling salesman. The senior members were incredulous, but permitted him to make the trial. The first year he sold goods to the amount of fifty-four thousand dollars, demonstrating the practicability of this method. So far as known he was the first travelling salesman, and the originator of this now universally accepted method of business. In 1863 Mr. Hamlin left the firm of White, Brown, Davis & Company, and went into business on Chambers street, New York, where from January 1 to June 27, 1863, he sold goods to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars. He then sold out his business and, again providentially, went to Willimantic, Connecticut, where he bought real estate at low rates in 1864. He purchased the Franklin Hall estate, the old Brainard House, also the Bassett, Atwood and Hibbard blocks, and built the Hamlin Block. In 1868 he sold his real estate to old residents of the town, left Willimantic, and bought a farm of Robert Dresser in Needham, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years. He then exchanged this farm for estates in East Boston and established his residence there. In 1880 Mr. Hamlin was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Second District, consisting of Ward Two, East Boston, and was re-elected in 1881. He served during both terms on the Committee of Public Health, and was Chairman of the Committee on Pay Roll in the latter year. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, but was twice elected to the Legislature from a strong Democratic ward on a Republican nomination. Mr. Hamlin now resides on his farm of about a hundred acres in the town of Norwood, Massachusetts, in the enjoyment of good health and unabated physical and mental activity. He still has charge of his real estate interests, although the active management has been for a number of years in the hands of his son Edward, at 122 London street, East Boston. He was married June 11, 1857, to Elizabeth C. Sanderson, of Boston; they had three children: Joseph P., Jr., Elizabeth C. and Edward K. Hamlin. Mrs. Hamlin died in 1880; the children are all living. The youngest son, Edward K. Hamlin, married Velma Webster and resides in Medford, Massachusetts; they have three children living: Edward Merritt, Russell Eustis and Willard Bates Hamlin.

HAYES, Benjamin Franklin, Lawyer, of Boston and Medford, Massachusetts, was born in Berwick,

B. F. HAYES.

York county, Maine, July 3, 1836, son of Frederick and Sarah (Hurd) Hayes. After attending the public schools of his native town he fitted for college at West Lebanon (Maine) and New Hampton (New Hampshire) academies, and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1859. Pursuing a course of legal training in the office of Wells & Eastman of Great Falls, New Hampshire, and subsequently at Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in Massachusetts in April 1861,

and established himself in practice in Medford, in partnership with Hon. Elihu C. Baker and George S. Sullivan, the latter a son of Attorney-General Sullivan of New Hampshire. The following year he was appointed by Governor Andrew a Trial Justice for the county of Middlesex, which position he held for ten years, until his resignation in 1873. From 1864 to 1870 he was an assistant United States Assessor. He was at one time a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Medford, was for a number of years Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the town, and also represented the town as counsel in many important cases before the courts and various legislative committees. He was a member of the School Committee in 1868, Representative to the Legislature for the three years 1872–, and State Senator in 1877-8. During part of his legislative service he was Chairman of the Committee on Towns, and in that capacity he received the congratulations of the Speaker of the House for his success in carrying every measure upon which his committee had reported favorably, and in defeating all those against which it had decided. Upon the organization of the first city government of Medford, in February 1893, he was appointed City Solicitor, and still holds that office. Mr. Hayes has had a law office in Boston since 1865. He has been a Trustee of the Medford Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1869, and a member of the Investment Board of that Institution. He is a member of Mount Hermon Masonic Lodge and of the Medford (social) Club. In politics Mr. Hayes is a Republican. He has been twice married, first in 1867, to Abby D. Stetson, daughter of Jotham and Harriet (James) Stetson of Medford, who died in 1869. In 1876 he married Mary H. Harlow, daughter of Thomas S. and Lucy J. (Hall) Harlow.

MOORE, JOSEPH EUGENE, Lawyer, Thomaston, was born in Lisbon, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 14, 1841, son of Joseph Q. and Anna B. (Pierce) Moore. He is descended on both sides from sturdy stock, who participated actively in the settlement and development of the country. His paternal great-grandfather, John Moore, came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, married a Miss Boothby of Saco, Maine, lived at Kittery and other towns in York county, and with his son Dennis was killed in the French and Indian War. His grandfather Moore, also named John, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, from Scarborough, and afterwards settled in Parsonsfield, Maine. His father, born in Parsonsfield, served in the Maine Legislature, and was a prominent man in town and county affairs. His mother was a native of Durham, Maine, and a descendant of Michael Pierce, who came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1646, and subsequently settled in Scituate, became noted as an Indian fighter, "a captain of great bravery," and was killed with most of his men in King Philip's War. He was a brother of Captain William Pierce, who came over as Master of the ship Paragon in 1622, brought to Plymouth the

J. E. MOORE.

Anne in 1623, the Charity in 1624, the Jacob in 1625, the Mayflower in 1629 and the Lyon several trips, and in 1639 issued Pierce's Almanack, the first in book form published in the colonies. The subject of this sketch was the fifth in a family of seven children, all of whom are living. When he was fourteen years old he was deprived of his father by death, and his youth was spent in work on the farm, acquiring in the meantime such education as was obtainable in the common schools. Subsequently determining to get a higher education, by his own energy and independent efforts he fitted for college, and graduated from Bowdoin with honor in 1865; was Class Prophet and Peucinian Orator,

and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. After reading law with Judge May of Lewiston and Hon. A. P. Gould of Thomaston, he was admitted to the Bar of Knox County in September 1868, and in 1871 entered into partnership with Mr. Gould, his late preceptor, in Thomastown, where he has ever since been in active practice, except for a year spent in European travel in 1878–9. He early became connected with important cases, and associated with prominent members of his profession. A good share of his practice has been before the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, and he has for many years been accorded a place among the leading lawyers of the state. Mr. Moore served as Collector of Customs for the Waldoboro District of Maine under the first Cleveland administration, and under President Cleveland's second term was appointed to that position, which he still holds. In 1883 he was a member of the Commission on Revision of the Maine Statutes. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and active in public speaking and in political work. In 1885 he was the party candidate for Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, of which he was a member in 1878, 1883 and 1885, serving on the Judiciary and other leading committees. Being a fluent speaker, and particularly happy in repartee, he held a prominent position in the legislative body, of which he was one of the hardest workers, and from his urbanity, courtesy and fairness was influential with all parties, his counsels having great weight in shaping legislation. He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1880 and Alternate Delegate to the Chicago National Convention in 1884, in both of which notable gatherings he was prominently active, and presided over the Democratic State Convention at Lewiston in 1894. Mr. Moore's legal standing and political abilities are supplemented by high literary tastes and attainments. He delivered the address before the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College Commencement in June 1891, for which he received the highest praise. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. He was married June 11, 1872, to Ella Maud Smith, of Thomaston; they have a daughter: Christine, E. Moore. Mrs. Moore is a writer of some note and has published a book of poems, entitled "Songs of Sunshine and Shadow." Her only story, "Miss Bashby," was published in the Youth's Companion, and received the first prize of five hundred dollars.

PACKARD, CHARLES WILLIAM, M. D., practicing Physician in New York city, was born in Brunswick, Maine, March 7, 1833, the eldest son of Charles and Rebecca Prentiss (Kent) Packard. His father, the late Rev. Charles Packard of Biddeford, Maine, was a son of Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D. D., of Wiscasset, Maine, whose wife was Mary Spring. His mother is the youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Austin Kent of Concord, New Hampshire, whose wife was Charlotte Mellen. He received his preliminary education at Lancaster (Massachusetts) Academy, and at the age of nineteen, in 1852, began the study of medicine, attending his first course

CHAS. W. PACKARD.

of medical lectures at Bowdoin College in 1853. At that time he also became a private pupil of the late Professor E. R. Peaslee, M. D., and continued under his instruction until graduation from the New York Medical College, where he attended two courses of lectures and was graduated in March 1855. Following graduation he became an assistant to Professor Peaslee, and was the latter's Demonstrator of Anatomy at Dartmouth Medical College during the medical term of 1855. In January 1856 he entered upon duty as Assistant Physician to the Blackwell's Island Hospital, New York, and after serving one year was appointed First Assistant Physician to the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum. After

a year's service in this position he resigned and became Deputy Resident Physician of the Charity, Almshouse, Workhouse and Smallpox hospitals on Blackwell's Island, acting in this capacity for two years, and making in all four years of service on Blackwell's Island, the first year being without salary. Then came a call for volunteer surgeons in the Civil War, and Dr. Packard was detailed to the large army hospital at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. After more than a year's service here he was invited to become Resident Physician to St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, upon agreeable and advantageous terms, and for the next two years, from October 1863 to October 1865, he officiated in that capacity. In May 1866 he was appointed Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, filling this office until 1878, when he was appointed one of the Consulting Physicians to the institution. At the present time he is President of the Medical Board of St. Luke's Hospital. He is also Physician to the New England Society of New York. Since October 1865 Dr. Packard has been in active general practice as a physician in New York city, and from 1866 to 1868 he was a Medical Inspector for the New York Board of Health. He is a member of the New York Medical and Surgical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society and New York Pathological Society; also of the Century and the Church clubs, and the Bowdoin Alumni Association. Dr. Packard received the honorary degrees of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College in 1883, and Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College in 1895. He was married December 11, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth McLanathan, of New York city.

PLUMMER, MYRICK, head of the wholesale paper house of M. Plummer & Company, New York city, was born in Pittston, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1835, son of Jason and Nancy (Swett) Plummer. He acquired his education in the common schools and in attendance for three winters at Litchfield (Maine) Academy. His parents died when he was four years old, and their four children were adopted by different families. The subject of this sketch was taken into the family of Elijah Pope of West Gardiner, Maine, where he worked on the farm until he was seventeen, when he bought his time of the farmer for fifty dollars, and after earning money at odd jobs, picking strawberries, working extra hours for other farmers, etc., he started for Boston, having but three dollars in his pocket on arrival. After a short time he obtained a start with Jonas Chickering, the father of the American piano, and spent three years in the hardest drudgery of the piano-making business. Then having become tired and dissatisfied with his prospects, he took the surplus earnings of those years and started for California, where he arrived just before the breaking out of the Civil War. Here he prospered for a while, in the feverish activity of the mining days, but after five years he returned to the East, and with barely two thousand dollars, and no knowledge of the city or acquaintance with the business community, he had the temerity to lease a small store in William

MYRICK PLUMMER.

street, and to enter into competition with the "giants of those days" in the paper trade. He had however a large capital in energy, perseverance and integrity; and with never-relaxing push and undiminished ardor he has gone on from the little, thin, brown ledger of those small days to the long line of steadily increasing thickness which now adorns the shelves in the office of the busy bookkeepers. To buy that little first ledger, which the owner sometimes shows in moments of confidence, would tax somewhat the finances of the country; the more so, as from that to its latest successor there is an unbroken record of plain, honest dealings and straightforward business life, with no

hypothecations, extensions, kitings or any of the gymnastics so common in these later days. Thirty-one years of constant attendance to these principles has brought the firm of M. Plummer & Company to the front rank, and from buying half a case of paper at a time to the six-story building of to-day, stocked with every size and kind. In 1882, Mr. Plummer gave three of the older employes an interest in the business, in order to travel abroad, and enjoyed a season of well-earned rest and recreation, visiting most of the European countries. Since then he has been less actively engaged than formerly, but is still at the helm, guiding with his judgment and experience the firm's most important affairs. Five years ago he purchased the handsome store numbered 45 Beekman Street, where the same business methods as of old continue, and where his house now ranks among the first, if not as the very first, in the wholesale and jobbing paper trade of the city and the country. There is one fact in connection with Mr. Plummer's business life of which he is very proud, and which is quite remarkable; which is, that he has never made a promise to pay a bill which was not kept, and payment made, on the day. Mr. Plummer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Director in the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, also a member of the Lotus Club and life member of the New England Society. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Townsend of New York city. They have no children.

SPOFFORD, JOHN CALVIN, Architect, Boston, was born in Webster, Androscoggin county, Maine, November 25, 1854, son of Phineas M. and Mary E. (Wentworth) Spofford. His American ancestry dates from John and Elizabeth (Scott) Spofford, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1638, and settled in that part of Rowley, Massachusetts, now the town of Georgetown. On the maternal side he is lineally descended from John Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, 1717–30, and his great-great-great-grandfather, Captain John Wentworth, fought on the Plains of Abraham at the Battle of Quebec, and was one of the men who carried Wolfe to the rock beside which he died. His father, Phineas M. Spofford, was a ship-carpenter, and a farmer in Webster. John C. Spofford's early boyhood was spent on the farm of his grandfather, Foster D. Wentworth, during the winter months of which period he attended the district school. Later he enjoyed the advantages of several terms at the Monmouth (Maine) Academy and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, meanwhile teaching for a time his old district school, and thus defraying the expenses of his education. Subsequently, 1876–7, he was for a year or more Principal of Smith's Business College in Lewiston, Maine. When a pupil in the district school he developed an especial talent for drawing, and he early evinced a liking for architecture, which was stimulated by work at the carpenters' and masons' trades outside of school hours. Finally determining to adopt architecture as a profession, he went to

JOHN C. SPOFFORD.

Boston in 1879 and entered the office of Architect H. J. Preston, where he worked and studied for about a year. In February 1881 he entered the employ of Sturgis & Brigham, a leading architectural firm of Boston, as draughtsman, and continued in this relation until 1886, during this period having charge of the construction of a number of noteworthy public and private structures of the firm's design, among them the building of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company in Boston and the residence of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company in New York. In 1887 Mr. Spofford engaged in professional work on his own account, in March of that year forming a co-partnership with

Willard M. Bacon, under the firm name of Spofford & Bacon. After a year this partnership was dissolved, and he entered into an association with Charles Brigham, formerly of Sturgis & Brigham, under the name of Brigham & Spofford. He soon obtained for the new firm, among other important contracts, the enlargement and alteration of the Maine State House at Augusta, and the construction of the New City Hall at Lewiston, Maine. They also designed and began the building of the Massachusetts State House extension; and other notable work included the Asylum for Inebriates and Dipsomaniacs at Foxboro; the Presbyterian Church in the Roxbury District, Boston; the Roxbury and Stoughton passenger-stations on the Old Colony division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Town Hall and Public Library, Fairhaven, Massachusetts; Memorial Hall, Belfast, Maine; residence of J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta, Maine (since burned), pronounced the finest private residence in the Kennebec Valley; and many pretentious residences in the Roxbury and West Roxbury districts of Boston. In February 1892 the firm was dissolved; and after a trip abroad, Mr. Spofford opened offices in the John Hancock Building, Boston, and resumed work upon several important commissions. Among his later designs are the new City Hall of Bangor, Maine; the Hapgood Building, Methodist Church, and a number of fine residences, including the elegant house of Charles E. Jennings, in Everett, Massachusetts, and many others in Boston and suburban cities and towns. Mr. Spofford belongs to the orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship, has been Grand Protector of Massachusetts in the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a member of various other fraternal associations. In 1888 he was elected President of the Spofford Family Association, on the occasion of the gathering of seven hundred members of the family, from all parts of the country, to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival in this country from England of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Spofford, the founders of the family in America. Mr. Spofford was married July 6, 1881, to Miss Ella M. Fuller, of Turner, Maine; they have one child: Mabel Fuller Spofford.

SMALL, JOSIAH BAKER, Merchant and Inventor, Boston, was born in Windham, Cumberland county, Maine, March 9, 1845, son of Gilbert and Abigail (Baker) Small. His father was a native of Gray, and son of Jeremiah and Jane (Frank) Small; and his mother was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Allen) Baker, of Windham. Mr. Small has recently traced his ancestry to Francis Small, who was born about 1620–7, and for the greater part of his life was a resident of Kittery, York county, Maine. He was a man of considerable note, and carried on a trading post with the Indians at what is now Cornish, Maine. He came to Kittery from Truro, Massachusetts, where the last fifteen years of his life were spent. His son Samuel was born in Kittery, lived and died there, and had four children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph and Mary. Of these, Joseph, born about 1702, had six or seven children, one of whom was David. The latter was the father of Isaac, who was a Selectman in the town of New Boston (now Gray), Maine, in 1781, and Isaac's son, Jeremiah, was the grandfather of Josiah, the subject of this sketch. Josiah B. Small acquired his education in the common schools of his native town. Brought up on the farm, he was engaged in the various duties of farm work from early boyhood until the age of seventeen, when he went to New Hampshire, and there learned the trade of heating iron for forging car-axles and other machinery. In March 1866 he went to Boston and entered

J. B. SMALL.

the agricultural implement store of Whittemore, Belcher & Company, where he remained two years, learning the ways of selling farm tools and machinery. In 1868 he entered into partnership with Frank F. Holbrook, son of Ex-Governor Holbrook of Vermont, under the firm name of F. F. Holbrook & Small, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Holbrook swivel-plows, Holbrook horse-hoes, garden seed-drills, and other specialties in farm tools. The firm continued for about two years, when another partner was admitted, and the name changed to F. F. Holbrook & Company. The new house added several other lines to the specialties which the old firm had put on the market, and continued the business until the fall of 1873, when it was wound up and sold out, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Small purchased the patterns and fixtures, and re-started the business alone, but finding that more capital was required to develop it to his satisfaction, he associated himself with Thomas B. Everett, under the firm name of Everett & Small. This partnership continued until 1883, when Mr. Small withdrew, and formed a new association with A. H. Matthews, under the name of Small & Matthews, for the continued manufacture and sale of seed drills and other agricultural implements, including the celebrated Small's calf-feeders, of which he is the inventor and patentee. Mr. Small is now doing business under the firm name of J. B. Small & Company, that of Small & Matthews having been dropped in 1887, and is almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture and sale of his calf-feeder, of which upwards of twenty-two thousand have been made and sold since the device was patented in 1884, and which is now in use in every state and territory of the Union and in various foreign countries. This feeder, which is said to be the only practical and successful invention of its kind in the world, has filled one of the greatest of the long felt wants of farm life; although a marvel of simplicity, it is a most ingenious affair, and has been carried to such a degree of perfection as to call forth thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all over the country. Many of its users write to thank the inventor for developing so useful and perfect an article adapted to farm needs, and to wish him a long life of business prosperity. In politics Mr. Small has always been a Republican. He was married first, October 19, 1870, to Miss Helen A. Smith, who died March 28, 1874, leaving a daughter, Hila H. Small. His second marriage was December 24, 1879, to Miss Ada R. Smith; she died April 10, 1882, also leaving a daughter, Grace A. Small. The eldest daughter graduated June 3, 1896, at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, as Commencement Speaker of her class, and is now teaching at Ayer High School, Ayer, Massachusetts; the younger daughter is in the Somerville High School, preparing for college. Mr. Small resides in East Somerville.

STAPLES, CYRUS EMERY, Banker and Broker, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Bangor, Maine, February 28, 1842, son of Isaac Richmond and Melvina Palmer (Spear) Staples His American

CYRUS E. STAPLES.

ancestor was an officer on one of the ships that accompanied the Mayflower to New England, who settled in Plymouth, and soon after moved to Cranberry Isles, near Mount Desert, off the coast of Maine. Here he intermarried with the Bunker family, and the relationship has been kept up to this day, on both sides, the male members on each side being seafaring men. The Bunkers were pioneers in the shipbuilding industry of Maine, and were among the first to open up trade with the West Indies. Mr. Staples' great-grandfather, Samuel Staples, son of the first settler, was a famous privateersman in the Revolutionary War, cruising near the Windward Islands in the West Indies,

and preying on British merchantmen; after the war he engaged in shipbuilding, meanwhile spending about half his time at sea as shipmaster. The first settler of Cranberry Isles was Samuel Staples, his son Samuel (second) being the privateer. Samuel (third), son of the last named, continued the business of his father, moving about 1835 to Lubec, where he died. Isaac R. Staples, son of the foregoing, and father of the subject of this sketch, was also a seafaring man, master of Maine vessels sailing mostly from New York to Mediterranean and other European ports; he moved to Brooklyn in the fifties, and died there in December 1884, at the present home of his son Cyrus. Cyrus Emery Staples attended the public schools of Eastport and Lubec, Maine, until the age of fourteen. In his fifteenth year he went to sea, and for the next five years sailed out of New York to different ports in the European and West Indian trades. When twenty years old he took command of a brig controlled by the old firm of Brett, Son & Company, shipping merchants of New York. Continuing with them for about three years, he then transferred his command to a bark under the control of James E. Ward & Company, and after about four years in their employ connected himself with Grinnell, Minturn & Company, as master of the ship Emerald Isle, in the famous "Swallow-Tail Packet Line" between New York and London. Captain Staples continued to sail in this relation and capacity for about four years, at the end of which time, the innovation of steam on the transatlantic route forcing the sail-packet lines out of service, he took command of a ship in the East Indian trade. After making several successful voyages to Hong Kong, Yokohama, Bombay and Calcutta, he decided to retire from the sea, and in 1882 established himself in the banking and brokerage business in Montague street, Brooklyn, in which place and business, under the firm name of Cyrus E. Staples & Company, he is still engaged. While conducting a large banking business and dealing extensively in investment securities, Mr. Staples has taken an active part in many large transactions of the gas, railroad and electric-light combines. He represented the big Boston syndicate in the purchase of the old Brooklyn Gas Company, whose capital was two millions, the Metropolitan Gas Company, with one million capital, and the Union Gas Company with capital of seven hundred thousand — all of which are now merged in the combination known as the Union Gas Company of Brooklyn, with stock and bonded indebtedness of thirty millions. He also effected the sale of the corporate interest known as the Flatbush Gas-light and Electric Company to the Brooklyn Union, a transaction amounting to about seven hundred thousand dollars, and has been interested in all the gas and railroad deals that have been made in Brooklyn in the last ten years. Mr. Staples' ancestors were men trained to cope with and manage large interests and industries, and to administer important trusts and affairs. He comes naturally, therefore, by the ability which he has shown in this direction throughout his busy life. Aside from his inherited qualities, his success may be largely attributed to his principle of doing to others as he would be done by, and to persevering in all his undertakings until the objective point is gained. Mr. Staples is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and Crescent clubs of Brooklyn, and of a half-dozen or more sporting clubs outside of that city. He has a handsome house on Remsen street, considered one of the best and most exclusive streets in Brooklyn, also a fine country residence at Great South Bay, and keeps both a steam yacht and a fine sailing yacht. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a life member of Stella Lodge, the oldest lodge in Brooklyn, and is a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Marine Society of the Port of New York, which latter organization is the oldest society in America. He has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, but voted for McKinley at the last Presidential election. He was married February 8, 1865, to Anna Prentiss, daughter of William D. Prentiss, of an old Maine family; they have no children. Mr. Staples has a daughter by a previous marriage: Georgianna Shepard Staples, now Mrs. E. Homer Trecartin of Brooklyn.

WHITEHOUSE, Francis Clark, Manager of the extensive pulp and paper mills at Lisbon Falls and Topsham, was born in Oxford, Oxford county, Maine, September 18, 1845, son of Benjamin and Susan Cobb (Putnam) Whitehouse. He is of English descent. His paternal grandfather moved to Oxford from New Hampshire when a young man, cleared his farm and resided there for the rest of his life. His father also was a farmer. His grandfather on the maternal side was a descendant from the Putnams of Salem and Danvers, Massachusetts; and his maternal grandmother was Susan Cobb, a sister of Dr. Sylvanus Cobb, a noted Universalist minister and author, of Boston, Massachusetts. F.

C. Whitehouse was reared on the home farm until sixteen years of age, in the meantime acquiring his education in the common schools and at High School in the adjoining town of Norway. From 1863 to 1865 he was in a drug store at Norway, and from 1865 to 1867 he was Route Messenger for the Canadian Express Company on the Grand Trunk Railway between Portland and Norway, and Portland and Montreal. For the next six years he was engaged in the drygoods and clothing business with Dwinal Brothers & Golderman at Mechanic Falls, Maine, during the last two years of this period being a member of the firm of Dwinal, Golderman & Company. In 1873–4 he was in the employ of the

F. C. WHITEHOUSE.

Denison Paper Manufacturing Company of Mechanic Falls, and in December 1874 he moved to Brunswick, Maine, and connected himself with the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company, of which since 1889 he has had the management. In the latter year he organized the Lisbon Falls Fibre Company of Lisbon Falls, and built the large mill of that company, which he has also managed successfully to the present time, as its Treasurer. In 1893 the Pejepscot Paper Company was organized, and as its Treasurer and Manager he began the erection of a large mill which was completed and put in successful operation in 1895. At the present time Mr. Whitehouse is Vice-President and Manager of the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company, Topsham, Maine; Treasurer and Manager of the Lisbon Falls Fibre Company, Lisbon Falls, Maine; Treasurer and Manager of the Pejepscot Paper Company, Pejepscot Mills, Maine; and Secretary of W. H. Parsons & Company (incorporated) of New York City, also a Director in each company. Mr. Whitehouse is a resident of Topsham. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, identified with United Lodge and St. Paul Royal Arch Chapter of Brunswick, and Dunlap Commandery Knights Templar of Bath. In politics he is a Republican, but not active, practically all of his time being devoted to the management of his extensive business. He was married August 15, 1869, to Mary Elizabeth Pettie, of Mechanic Falls, Maine. They have four children: Ada Frances, Abbie Etta, Francis Adna (deceased) and Susan Mary Whitehouse.

WIGHT, JOHN GREEN, Ph. D., Principal of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia, was born in Gilead, Oxford county, Maine, March 2, 1842, son of Timothy and Mary Ann (Green) Wight. He is descended from Thomas Wight, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Joel Wight, served in the patriot army of the Revolution, being in Colonel Phinney's regiment at Cambridge in 1776. When ten years of age the subject of this sketch moved from Gilead to Gorham, New Hampshire, which latter place continued to be his home until the time of his marriage. Thus his childhood and early youth were passed within the near view of the White Mountains. His early education was confined to the customary brief winter and summer terms of the rural public school. After moving to Gorham better opportunities for schooling were enjoyed, the terms being longer and the instruction more efficient; and at least once each year a short term of private high school was added. In his early public school experience he had several noble men and women as instructors, whose influence upon his life has been of essential value. One of these deserving special recognition was Henry C. Peabody, now Judge Peabody of Portland, who was his teacher for two winter terms at Gorham, and who gave him his first aspirations for a college education. His preparation for college was made principally at Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine, and at the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1864, and after

studying law for a few months at Lancaster, New Hampshire, began teaching, which proved to be his life work. In the spring of 1865 he was an assistant in Bridgton Academy at North Bridgton, Maine, Charles E. Hilton at that time being Principal. In May of the same year he became an assistant in Cooperstown Seminary, at Cooperstown, New York, filling the chair of mathematics for a little over two years; Dr. George Kerr was at the time Principal of the Seminary. In the fall of 1867 he was recalled to Bridgton Academy as Principal, holding the position and teaching the classics until the spring of 1870, when he returned to Cooperstown

JOHN G. WIGHT.

to become Principal of Cooperstown Union School and Academy. This position he held for over twenty years. In the summer of 1890 he was elected to the Principalship of the Worcester High School, Worcester, Massachusetts, at that time the largest mixed high school in New England, where he remained four years. In 1894 he was made Principal of the Girls' High School of Philadelphia, a position he occupies at the present time, having under his charge eighty teachers and over twenty-six hundred pupils. This is probably the largest high school in the United States. In 1888 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In politics Dr. Wight is a Republican. His religious preferences are Episcopalian He belongs to the Masonic Order and to the Grand Army of the Republic, having served in the navy for a year in the Civil War. He has been, and still is, a member of various literary and educational organizations, among them the Head Masters' Association, whose membership consists of about sixty principals of secondary schools, chiefly of New England and the Middle States. In 1883 he was President of the Inter-Academic Literary Union, an organization representing over three hundred secondary schools in New York State. He was the first President of the Cooperstown Shakespeare Club and at Worcester was for one year President of the "Natives of Maine" Society. While his literary work has not been extensive, he has frequently read papers before educational and other societies, and has contributed to various periodicals. His tastes are decidedly literary, being a student both by nature and habit. He is a great reader, especially of books that are but little read. The following extract relating to Dr. Wight is from the "Reminiscences of Cooperstown," by Elihu Phinney, Esq., and was written soon after the former's removal to Worcester: "As a citizen, in all respects exemplary; as a friend or neighbor, loyal and true; as a scholar critical, polished and exact; as an instructor, well equipped for his high calling by exceptional acuteness of intellect, by generous acquaintance with belles lettres, by a justly discriminating taste, by sound literary judgment, and lastly, perhaps chiefly by a more than German diligence." What follows is from the address of Mayor Henry A. Marsh of Worcester, made at the graduating exercises of the class of '94 of the Worcester Classical High School: "Mr. Wight: This occasion would not be complete did I not give official expression to a sentiment prevalent throughout this community, of sincere regret at your approaching departure from this city. In the four years of your residence here you have accomplished all, and even more, than was expected. Your work has been singularly free from ostentation. It has developed rich results. You will carry to your new field of usefulness the best wishes of the citizens whose friendship you early secured and merited, and whose appreciation of your efficient labors in the cause of education is both keen and acknowledged." Mr. Wight was married May 13, 1865, to Flora Annetta Stiles, daughter of Valentine L. Stiles and Betsey Adam Burnham. They have two children: Percy Loyall, born October 22, 1869, and Sarita Stiles, born

December 30, 1873. Mrs. Wight's maternal ancestors were the kin of General Israel Putnam.

WOODS, Solomon Adams, President of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, was born in Farmington, Maine, October 7, 1827, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Hannah (Adams) Woods. He is a descendant of Samuel Woods, an original landed proprietor of Groton, Massachusetts, where the family long lived. His grandfather Woods was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Farmington, Maine, and his father was a prominent citizen of that town and section. On the maternal side he is sixth in descent from Captain Samuel Adams, magistrate, and Representative of Chelmsford in the General Court of Massachusetts in the first half-century of that town. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district school and at Farmington Academy. At the age of nineteen he apprenticed himself to a local carpenter, to learn the use of tools and the trade of housebuilding. Four years later he formed a determination to build a mill at Farmington, and in partnership with his employer engage in door, sash and blind manufacturing; but after a trip to Boston to purchase machinery for the purpose, he changed his plans and decided to establish himself in that city. He entered the employ of Solomon S. Gray, door, sash and blind manufacturer, as journeyman, and within the first year (1851) of this connection he purchased Mr. Gray's plant, and continued the business on his own account until 1864. In the meantime, in 1854, he formed a partnership with Mr. Gray, under the firm name of Gray & Woods, for the manufacture and sale of a wood-planing machine, invented by Mr. Gray, but developed into more practical form by his own improvements. This partnership continued for five years, during which time various additional improvements were made and patented. In 1865 Mr. Woods bought the patterns, goodwill and right to manufacture the so-called Woodbury Planer, of which he was the sole licensee, and the year following extensive works were erected in South Boston, which being enlarged from time to time now occupy sixty thousand feet of floor space. Following this period Mr. Woods conducted the business alone until 1873, when the S. A. Woods Machine Company was organized, of which Mr. Woods was elected President, and holds that office at the present time. In 1875 the business was further enlarged, the capital increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and branch offices opened in New York and Chicago. Since the establishment of the firm of Gray & Woods, more than fifty patents for devices and improvements in planing and moulding machines have been issued to the successive firms; and they have received nearly a hundred medals in gold, silver and bronze, awarded at industrial exhibitions. Mr. Woods has been a Trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank since 1870, and is a member of the Board of Investment of that institution. He has served as a member of the Boston Common Council three terms, 1869–70–1, and as a Director

S. A. WOODS.

of the East Boston Ferries for two years, 1870–1. In 1878 a nomination as Alderman on the Republican and Citizens tickets was urged upon him, but he declined to stand. He is a member of St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar, also of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and the Boston Art Club. Mr. Woods was married August 21, 1854, in Boston, to Miss Sarah E. Weathern, of Farmington, Maine, who died in 1862. In 1867 he was a second time married, to Miss Sarah C. Watts, of Boston. He has three children: Frank Forrest, Florence and Frederic Adams Woods. Frank F. Woods, the elder son, is Vice-President and General Manager of the S. A. Woods Machine Company.

ABBOTT, FRANK, M. D., Dean of the Faculty in the New York College of Dentistry, was born at Ross Corner in the town of Shapleigh, Maine, September 5, 1836, son of Jacob and Susannah (Cook) Abbott. Dr. Abbott, who takes rank as one of the best authorities upon the subject of dental and oral surgery in the United States, and has been a chief factor in the elevation and development of the dental profession in the metropolis and country during the last quarter of a century, has an illustrious ancestry, of which he may well be proud. He is directly descended from one of the oldest Puritan families, and one which has produced as many notable men as any other which could be named. The

FRANK ABBOTT.

Abbott family in Europe is of the greatest antiquity. Its origin has been traced back for hundreds of years to the Island of Sicily. From this starting point Burke's Peerage traces the descent. The migration was from Sicily to Austria and thence to England. In the latter country two "septs" or branches of the family arose, one of whom spelled the name with one *t*, while the other doubled the consonant. The former sept is in the direct line of descent of the subject of this sketch. In 1640, George Abbot, one of this branch of the family, came to America with two others of the same name, supposed to have been his brothers. George Abbot settled in Andover, Massachusetts, and became the progenitor of an illustrious line. His descendants have served in all the wars in the history of the American colonies and the United States, from the earliest of the French and Indian conflicts. In the Revolution alone there were from sixty to one hundred of the name, ranking from privates to generals. The captain of the famous squad of militia at Lexington was one of these. But for the main part the Abbotts of New England have been farmers, teachers and clergymen, with a goodly number who have distinguished themselves in literature. Among these last, Jacob Abbott and John S. C. Abbott were notable. About the year 1750 a branch of the family established itself at York, Maine, its pioneer being Moses Abbot, from Andover, who was the great-grandfather of Professor Abbott. The latter's grandfather, Maturin Abbot, was born in York. His father, Jacob Abbot, was born in Shapleigh, Maine. His grandfather spelled his name with a single *t*, like his fathers before him. In truth, the change to a double consonant, so common now, has been adopted in America within a generation or two, in most branches of the family. For example, the father of Professor Abbott was the first to make the change in his line. His mother was Susannah Cook, of Waterborough, York county, Maine. Professor Frank Abbott spent his early years upon his father's farm, and was educated in the public schools and the High School of Shapleigh. His early determination was to follow a business career, and accordingly, at the age of sixteen, he secured a position in a mercantile house in Boston. He remained in business for two years, but although his prospects were very bright, he concluded that a profession would be more congenial and afford a better field for his energies. Hence, at eighteen years of age we find him in Central New York, where he joined an elder brother. A little later he entered the office of the late Dr. John E. Ostrander, of Oneida, Madison county, New York. With him the young man studied until the fall of 1857, and then, through the importunity of friends, he removed to Johnstown, New York, where he practiced for six years. During this time, however, his practice was interrupted by his service in the Federal army in 1862, as First Lieutenant in Company E of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He participated in a number of engagements and was taken prisoner with some ten thousand others by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry. In 1863, on the tenth day of November, Professor Abbott removed from Johnstown to New York city,

his chief design in this move being to equip himself with the most thorough medical education possible. He entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, beginning with the session of 1864–5, and in regular course graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1866, when the New York College of Dentistry was organized, Dr. Abbott was appointed Clinical Lecturer, and held this position during the two sessions of 1866–7 and 1867–8. In April 1868 he was made Professor of Operative Dentistry in the same institution, and during the same month of the year following he was elected Dean of the Faculty of the College. He has continued to hold both these positions up to the present time, the duties of the Professorship having been extended however in the meantime, and its name changed to that of Dental Histology, Surgery and Therapeutics. During the past twenty-five years Professor Abbott has been a frequent contributor to the various journals devoted to dental and oral surgery, and has introduced into the profession many valuable instruments, important remedies, and new methods in practice, which have been of incalculable service in the development of this branch of medical science. It has been already stated that his efforts have been a chief instrumentality in elevating the dental profession to its present dignity and perfection. Professor Abbott has also devoted much time and labor to the prosecution of microscopical investigations in the line of his profession. Among the many published papers from his pen may be cited the following: —

"Alveolar Abscess," in Dental Cosmos, February 1872.

"Caries of Human Teeth," Dental Cosmos, 1879.

"Address before the American Academy of Dental Science," Boston, October 25, 1882.

"Minute Anatomy of the Human Teeth," Independent Practitioner, October 1883.

"A Condensed History of Histological Observations," in Transactions of the Dental Society of the State of New York, 1884.

"Studies of the Pathology of Enamel of Human Teeth, with Special Reference to the Etiology of Caries," in Dental Cosmos, November 1885.

"Contributions to the Knowledge of Tumors of the Jaws," Heitzmann and Abbott, in Dental Cosmos, March 1888.

President's "Annual Address," delivered before the joint meeting of the American and Southern Dental Associations at Louisville, Kentucky, August 28, 1888.

"Teeth of the Lower Jaw at Birth," in Proceedings of the World's Columbian Dental Congress, Chicago, August 1893.

A volume, "Dental Pathology and Practice," Abbott, 1896.

The wife of Professor Abbott, Catherine Ann Cuyler, can boast an ancestry equally ancient and honorable with that of her husband. She was a daughter of the late Captain David H. Cuyler, who served in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion. She is also the granddaughter of Judge Joseph Cuyler, of Fulton county, New York, and is a direct descendant of Cornelius Cuyler (and Catalyntje Schuyler, his wife), who was Mayor of Albany, and held a number of important offices in that city through a long course of years, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He was a merchant in Albany, for some years served as Alderman, was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for a long time held the office of Magistrate, in addition to that of Mayor, as before said. The Cuylers came originally from Holland, and were one of the most honorable of the old Knickerbocker stocks. Between Albany and Troy there were in those early days three notable manor houses, the homes respectively of the Van Rensselaers, Schuylers and Cuylers. Judge Joseph Cuyler's wife, the grandmother of Mrs. Abbott, was the daughter of Judge Amaziah Rust, Chief Magistrate of Tyron county, before that extensive territory was divided up into smaller counties. The Judge's father, also Amaziah Rust, was a colonial soldier who did valiant service against Canada in the French and Indian War, as well as against the British in the Revolution. He served throughout the latter war with great distinction, with the full rank of Captain and that of brevet Major. He was in command of the forces in the Johnstown district. His sword, a powerful sabre carried through both these wars, now hangs in Professor Abbott's library, together with the one carried by Dr. Abbott himself during the Rebellion. It is also interesting to note that a number of valuable relics of Sir William Johnston have come down through the Cuyler family and are in Professor Abbott's possession. Sir William was a Tory, and in accordance with the law passed by the Colonial Congress, his estate and effects were confiscated and sold at auction. The master of Cuyler Manor took this occasion to become owner of the choice part of Sir William Johnston's furniture and table-ware. Professor Abbott has four of the antique mahogany chairs which did service in the baronial halls of the great Indian fighter, at Johnstown, as well as the great punch-bowl over which Sir William, with Jo Brant and his dusky warriors, more than once grew hilarious. The bowl is beautifully decorated, and is one of the very finest specimens of the costly china ware of those days. Professor Abbott has many curios which he has collected, besides many choice paintings, and a rare collection

of etchings and engravings. He is also well equipped with an unusually large private library, which contains many a rare treasure. Many of these are old folios profusely illustrated. His collection of old works on dentistry, invaluable for reference, is said to be one of the best in America. But his unique collection, and the one certain to prove of the greater public interest, is a set of engravings and etchings illustrating all the important events in American history. This collection includes hundreds of the largest and finest engravings, some of them executed in colors, and many of them exceedingly rare. Enough has been said to indicate the tastes of Professor Abbott, and the private occupations of a life extremely busy in study, practice, college instruction and authorship along the lines of his profession. Dr. Abbott is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; a member of the American Dental Association, the Dental Society of the State of New York, the New York Odontological Society and the First District Dental Society; also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and enjoys many other similar honors. He is a member of the University Club, the New England Society, the Museum of Natural History, and has been a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art ever since it was first founded and had its headquarters on Fourteenth Street. He is also connected with a number of Masonic bodies. Four children, three of whom are living, were born to Professor and Mrs. Abbott. The eldest is Mrs. Willet Coles Cly, of New York; the second, Dr. Frank Abbott, Jr., has acquired considerable reputation by his work on Swinburne Island, in connection with the cholera scourge of 1892, and also in connection with the Bacteriological Department of the Loomis Laboratory, and as Director of the Histological Laboratory of the New York College of Dentistry; the youngest, Miss Katherine Cuyler Abbott, is still at school.

BEAL, GEORGE LAFAYETTE, Treasurer of the State of Maine 1888–95, was born in Norway, Oxford county, Maine, May 21, 1825, son of Ezra Fluent and Mary Ann (Bennett) Beal; died in Norway, December 11, 1896, aged seventy-one years. His father, who was one of the leading citizens of Norway, was for many years a resident of Portland. George L. Beal received his education in the common schools and at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary. From an early age he manifested great interest in military affairs, and as he was a very popular young man with his associates, he was elected Captain of the Norway Light Infantry, in which position he was serving at the outbreak of the Civil War. On the receipt of the news of the fall of Sumter and President Lincoln's first call for troops, Governor Washburn promptly organized the First Maine Regiment to fill the quota of Maine. Captain Beal tendered his company for immediate service on the twentieth of April 1861, and was the first man to enlist in Oxford county. Seven days later he took his company into camp at Portland. On the expiration of his three-months term of ser-

GEORGE L. BEAL.

vice in the vicinity of Washington, he re-enlisted for two years, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Maine Infantry. His regiment covered the famous retreat of General Banks from Winchester to Williamsport, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, General Pope's retreat, and Antietam. At Antietam he was severely wounded, but quickly recovered and soon returned to duty. Colonel Beal was mustered out with his regiment in May 1863, but promptly re-enlisted for three years and was made Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment. His command participated in the battles of the Red River and Shenandoah Valley campaigns in 1864. At the battle of Sabine Cross

Roads, Louisiana, he rendered distinguished service in the successful efforts of the Nineteenth Corps in checking the advance of the enemy and saving Banks's army, for which he was made Brigadier-General by brevet and later given full-grade commission as Brigadier-General. At Cedar Creek, his brigade was the first to advance and break the enemy's lines, after Sheridan had ridden from Winchester "twenty miles away," turning defeat in the morning into a glorious victory in the afternoon. During reconstruction times General Beal was placed in command of the Eastern District of South Carolina, with headquarters at Darlington, where he performed his duties so faithfully and well that he was promoted to Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. He was mustered out in January 1866, having been in active service nearly five years. After the war he returned to Norway, where he actively engaged in business enterprises. He was foremost in the building of the Norway Branch Railroad connecting with the Grand Trunk, also was active in the construction of the Norway Electric Railroad and largely interested in real estate operations. In 1872 General Beal was appointed United States Pension Agent at Portland, which position he filled with marked ability and fidelity until the office was transferred to Concord, New Hampshire. From 1880 to 1885 he was Adjutant-General of the State, and from 1888 to 1895 he held the office of State Treasurer. At the time of his death he was serving as one of the Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Togus, Maine. He was the first Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Maine, and for the year 1894 commanded the Commandery of Maine in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In politics General Beal was always a Republican. He served as a Delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President in 1868, and was Presidential Elector-at-Large on the ticket for that year. He was married June 8, 1851, to Belinda Deane Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Rumford, Maine, by whom he had two children: Elizabeth Bennett and Agnes Jenette Beal.

BIXBY, Augustus Rufus, of Skowhegan, was born in Norridgewock, Somerset county, Maine, December 17, 1832, son of Rufus and Betsey (Weston) Bixby. He comes from an old and well-known family. His grandfather Bixby came from Worcester county, Massachusetts, and settled in Norridgewock, where he reared a large family. Four of his sons settled on large farms adjoining each other. His father, Deacon Rufus Bixby, was a prominent farmer and fruit grower, an active and staunch supporter of the Congregational church, and served in the militia during the War of 1812. His mother was a daughter of Deacon Benjamin Weston, a pioneer settler of Madison, Somerset county, Maine. His boyhood days were spent in working on his father's farm, and attending the town schools and Bloomfield Academy. From earliest boyhood he had a taste for mercantile pursuits, and formed the intention of following such in

AUGUSTUS R. BIXBY.

his business career. After leaving the farm he successfully taught school for two years. In 1856 he went to California, engaging in business there for six years, and then returned to Maine for a short time. The same year he went to Minnesota and was in business there two years. In January 1865 he opened a large mercantile business in Skowhegan, with which he has ever since been connected. In addition to his mercantile business, he was one of the promoters and officials of the Skowhegan Electric Light Company, Skowhegan Water Company and the Skowhegan & Norridgewock Railway and Power Company. From his father Mr. Bixby inherits his extraordinary executive ability, his clear, unshaken judgment and his

love of horticulture; from his mother, strong intellect and vitality, and a generous, sensitive nature; from both, sterling principles, industrious and irreproachable habits, godly reverence and hearty zealousness in the good of his fellow-men. During the years 1885 and 1886 he was a member of the Executive Council of Maine. In May 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison as Commissioner for Maine to the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. At this Exposition he was Chairman of the Committee on Fish and Fisheries, and served with credit on the Committee of Horticulture and Floriculture. In politics Mr. Bixby has always been a Republican and an active worker. At a gubernatorial convention held in Portland in 1888, the Press of that city said of Mr. Bixby: "He is a man with a wonderful amount of energy, and a great deal of public spirit. He makes everything that he takes hold of boom, and is always good natured about it." Throughout his life he has been a valued man to his town and to the public. He was first married in May 1864, to Mary Lizzie Hopkins, daughter of Rev. Mark Hopkins of Norridgewock, Maine, who died in March 1866, leaving no issue. In December 1870 he married Sarah H. Spaulding, daughter of Ephraim Spaulding of Dover, Maine. From this union they have one child: Mary Blanche Bixby, born November 12, 1873.

CURTIS, William John, Lawyer, New York, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 28, 1854, son of Captain John and Letitia A. (Bammer) Curtis. His father was the son of Christopher S. Curtis of Damariscotta, Maine, whose father was William Curtis of Union, Maine. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Brunswick High School in 1871, and entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1875. After graduation he accepted the position of City Editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier, where he remained until October 1876. He then studied law with Wilson & Woodard of Bangor, and in 1878 was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in Penobscot county. In May 1878 he moved to New York and entered the office of Frederick de Peyster Foster, as a clerk. During 1878–9 he pursued a course at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the latter year. Since admission to the New York Bar he has been associated with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, either as clerk or partner, with the exception of a few short intervals. At the present time he is a member of the firm, whose offices are in Wall street, New York. Mr. Curtis resides in Summit, New Jersey. He was actively engaged in the organization of the National Democratic Party in the state of New Jersey in 1896, and was a Delegate-at-Large to the Indianapolis Convention, also the Member for New Jersey of the National Committee of that party. He is a member of the University, Lawyers' and City clubs of New York, also of the Bar Association of the City

W. J. CURTIS.

of New York and the "Down Town" Association. He was married June 13, 1881, at Augusta, Maine, to Miss Lena S. Riley, of Boston, Massachusetts; they have five children; Katherine R., Helen V., Lena R., Mildred and William J. Curtis, Jr.

FLINT, Charles Ranlett, Merchant and Financier, of Flint, Eddy & Company, commission merchants, New York, was born in Thomaston, Maine, January 24, 1850, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Tobey) Flint. He is descended from Thomas Flint, who came from Wales in 1642, and settled in the village of Salem, now South Danvers,

Massachusetts. His father was an extensive ship-owner, who lived and built his vessels in Thomaston during the early part of his career, and in 1858 moved to New York. Charles R. Flint received his early education in the public schools of Thomaston and Brooklyn, and at the private school of Warren Johnson in Topsham, Maine, and graduated in 1868 from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York. An eager and popular student, he was made President of his class, and of the Polytechnic Alumni Association. He began his business career in New York City as a dock clerk, and later spent two years as a clerk in a shipping and commission house engaged in business with the West Coast of South America. In 1871 he entered into a co-partnership of Gilchrist, Flint & Company, ship chandlers, and in February 1872 he united with William R. Grace in forming the firm of W. R. Grace & Company. In 1874 he visited the different countries of South America, and in 1876 he organized the firm of Grace Bros. & Company in the city of Callao, Peru. Mr. Flint remained on the west coast nearly a year. Upon his return he was appointed Consul of Chili at New York, and during the absence of the chargé d'affaires was intrusted with the archives and correspondence of the Chilian Legation in the United States. In 1878 Mr. Flint organized the Export Lumber Company (Limited), now one of the most successful lumber concerns in the United States, with yards in Michigan, Ottawa, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York, and handling over two hundred million feet of lumber a year. In 1880 he was elected President of the United States Electric Lighting Company. In 1884 he visited Brazil and established a large rubber exporting business on the River Amazon. About this time he was appointed Consul for Nicaragua, and represented that country in negotiations which resulted in concessions being granted to Americans to build the canal. He has also been in recent years the Consul-General of Costa Rica in this country. In 1885 Mr. Flint retired from W. R. Grace & Company and became a partner with his father, Benjamin, and his brother, Wallace B., in the well-known house of Flint & Company. This firm succeeded to the shipping business established by Benjamin Flint in 1840, and the lumber, rubber and general commission business created by Charles R. Flint. During ten years following, the firm were importers of South American products and among the largest exporters of American manufactures to Latin-America. In February 1895 Mr. Flint brought about the consolidation of the export department of his firm with the Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company, founded in 1858 by Hon. William J. Coombs. This consolidation, combining the energies and abilities of the most active and successful men engaged in the export trade, assumed the corporate name of Flint, Eddy & Company, and is to-day the largest house in the United States engaged in the purchase of American manufactured goods for export. In the summer of 1896, upon the death of Woodruff Sutton, the firm of Flint & Company, which had continued in the general banking and shipping business, established the Flint & Company Pacific Coast Clipper Line between New York

CHARLES R. FLINT.

and San Francisco. Mr. Flint's financial ability has been conspicuously exhibited during the last few years by the consummation of several undertakings of great importance. In 1891 he united the manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes in this country into one large concern, under the title of the United States Rubber Company, having a capital of forty millions of dollars, and of which corporation he became the Treasurer. In 1892 he brought about a union of five companies manufacturing rubber belting, packing and hose, under the title of the Mechanical Rubber Company, with a capital of fifteen millions, of which concern he is a Director. During the winter of 1889–90 Mr. Flint was

appointed a delegate of the United States to the International Conference of American Republics, which was held in the city of Washington. His intimate knowledge of the South American continent enabled him to render important services as a member of that conference. In a letter, the original of which is in the archives of the Republic of Brazil, bearing on the recognition of the new Republic by the United States, Secretary Blaine wrote Mr. Flint: "It is important that you return to Washington as soon as possible. Your services in the conference are so valuable that we need you every hour, though I am asking much of you to be here so constantly, for your large business demands a great deal of attention. But just now it must be patriotism first and business afterward." It was he who, as a member of the Committee on Banking, proposed the idea of an International American Bank, with its headquarters in the United States and branches in all the other republics. His recommendations were ratified by the conference, heartily indorsed by Secretary Blaine and President Harrison, and by the latter pressed upon the attention of Congress. As a member of the Committee on Customs Regulations, he proposed the organization of a Bureau of American Republics to carry out the vote of the conference in favor of a uniform system of statistics and the extension of trade between the republics. The proposition was favorably received, and has since been carried out by the governments represented in the conference. After the adjournment of the conference, at the request of Secretary Blaine, Mr. Flint served as the confidential agent of the United States in negotiating the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, the first one which was effected under the Aldrich amendment to the McKinley bill. This work was successfully accomplished. It provided for the concession of tariff duties on American products in Brazil, lower than those imposed by that republic upon kindred products from all other countries. This treaty was the key to the reciprocity situation. It became at once the basis of other treaties with American republics. It proved of especial value in the negotiations with Spain. Our Spanish neighbor was reluctant to open Cuba and Porto Rico to American products, but was, by force of the free admission of sugar from Brazil to this country, finally compelled to agree to a treaty by which American manufactures, flour and provisions were admitted to those islands at greatly reduced and special rates of duty in consideration of our admitting their sugar free. At the time of the trouble between Chili and the United States the large influence of Mr. Flint led Secretary Blaine to invite him to take part in the efforts for a friendly and peaceful adjustment of the questions at issue. In response to a telegram from Secretary Blaine Mr. Flint went to Washington. There he learned that the Chilian complication was drifting into a position where the relations of friendship and goodwill between two American republics, which had been so cordially expressed at the international conference, were in danger of being disrupted. Mr. Blaine said that while the United States would be able to force Chili into submission, yet he felt that it would be a more gracious action if the differences between the two countries could be arranged on the more advanced plane of arbitration. The whole matter was then in such a delicate position that it was not convenient for the Secretary of State to speak officially. Mr. Flint promptly called on the Brazilian minister, Mr. Mendonca, who said that if desired by the United States he would telegraph to his government, suggesting that Brazil offer her services as a mediator. Mr. Flint suggested that Dr. Mendonca might render even a more friendly service by making the suggestion to his government on his own responsibility. The result was that Dr. Mendonca cabled at once and advised that Brazil offer her services to Chili and the United States in a settlement of arbitration under American international law. Brazil graciously complied with this suggestion and tendered her good offices. During the Da Gama rebellion in Brazil Mr. Flint became the agent of President Piexoto in the purchase of vessels and munitions of war. He discharged his duties in this crisis with characteristic energy. He purchased Ericsson's Destroyer, and the swift yachts Feiseen and Javelin, and caused the two latter to be converted promptly into torpedo boats. El Cid, a steel merchant steamer of forty-six hundred tons displacement, came into port October 26, 1893, was discharged, placed in dry dock and fitted out with a pneumatic dynamite gun, twenty-two rapid-fire guns and four torpedo launching tubes, and the ship changed so as to receive them. On November 18, christened anew as the Nictheroy, she dropped down the bay in commission. The Britannia, an iron steamer of twenty-six hundred tons displacement, came into port November 6, went into dry dock, and was fitted with sixteen rapid-fire guns, four launching tubes and the Sims-Edison dirigible torpedo, and, renamed America,

was ready for her voyage November 24. This fleet, capable of discharging forty-five hundred pounds of dynamite simultaneously, arrived in time to strengthen the Republicans so that they were enabled to defeat the Monarchists in their attempt to re-establish the empire in Brazil. Mr. Flint has proved a useful associate in the management of financial institutions in the metropolis. He is a Director of the National Bank of the Republic, the State Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company and the Produce Exchange Bank. He is also Treasurer of the Hastings Pavement Company, the Manaos Electric Lighting Company, and was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee which has recently consolidated the street railroads of Syracuse under the name of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company. He is also one of the Council of the University of the City of New York. An active, stirring, hard-working business man, Mr. Flint maintains his vigor for the work which is pressing upon him by entering with zest into out-door recreations. He spends one day in every week with either the gun or rod. He has hunted in South America, the Rocky Mountains and Canada, and has shot moose, elk, caribou, bear and nearly all other big game found on the two continents. He is fond of yachting, and was the owner of the Gracie, which has probably taken more prizes than any other yacht in the United States. He was one of the patriotic syndicate which built and raced the Vigilant, which successfully defended the America's Cup against the Valkyrie. He is a member of several clubs, including the Union, Century, Riding and Metropolitan, also of the New York, Seawanhaka and Larchmont Yacht and South Side Sportsmen's clubs. He is also a member of the New England Society. Mr. Flint was married in 1883 to E. Kate Simmons, daughter of Joseph F. Simmons of Troy, New York. Mrs. Flint is noted for her musical ability. She has devoted the receipts from her musical compositions to charity, and from the sale of the "Racquet Galop" endowed a permanent bed in St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

FOSS, VARNUM RICHARD, late General Agent of the New England Life Insurance Company for Maine, was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 3, 1857, son of Thomas C. and Elizabeth L. (Cobb) Foss; died in Portland, March 3, 1896. The name of Foss is of Norwegian origin, signifying "waterfall"; but the ancestors of the subject of this sketch came from England. His great-grandfather, Reverend Walter Foss, was a Baptist clergyman for fifty years; and his great-grandfather, Levi Foss, of Saco (Pepperellboro), Maine, was a Revolutionary soldier. His great-great-grandfather Charles Kent, for whom Kent's Hill (Maine) was named, was an ancestor of Edward Kent, twice Governor of Maine (1838–40). On the maternal side his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Millett of Gloucester, Massachusetts, was also a soldier of the Revolution. V. Richard Foss received his rudimentary education in the schools of his native town, mainly

V. RICHARD FOSS.

at the "little red schoolhouse" in North Leeds, and subsequently attended Wilton (Maine) Academy and the Lewiston (Maine) High School. At the age of eighteen he became a reporter on the staff of the Lewiston Journal, also Lewiston correspondent for the Eastern Argus and Boston Globe. In 1880 he entered the insurance business in Lewiston, and in 1883 came to Portland, where he ever since resided, as General Agent for Maine of the New England Life Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Foss was an energetic business man, always making a success of whatever he undertook. Through his agency since 1882, up to the time of his death, about twenty-three hundred policies in his company were issued

through his instrumentality, amounting to nearly four millions of dollars. He was President in 1894, and was for ten years a Director, of the Maine Life Underwriters' Association, was a member of the Portland Board of Trade, and in 1890 was President of the City Council of Portland. In church and religious work Mr. Foss was very active and prominent, having spoken on religious themes in over one hundred churches of Maine. He was a leading member of the First Baptist Church of Portland, and had served as Superintendent of its Sunday School, where he was greatly respected and beloved. He took great interest in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and organized the Maine State Union of that body, serving as its first President. He was President of the Portland Young Men's Christian Association in 1890–1, was President of the State Young Men's Christian Association three years, member of the Executive Committee for eight years, and Treasurer of that committee at the time of his death. In 1893 he officiated as a member of the Advisory Committee of the World's Congress of Religions at the World's Fair. Mr. Foss had made several trips abroad, having crossed the ocean six times. He was a member of Portland Lodge of Masons, Hadattah Lodge of Odd Fellows and Trinity Lodge Knights of Pythias, and in politics was a Republican. He had been again elected to the Common Council of Portland the day before his death, which occurred suddenly, from acute congestion of the lungs, and came as a shock to the social and business community of Portland. Few men of the city were better known or had a larger circle of warm friends. Mr. Foss was married December 18, 1878, to Alice F. Pillsbury, of Pownal, Maine. He leaves four children: Helen A., Marian E., Harold R. and Esther A. Foss.

GILMORE, Pascal Pearl, of Bucksport, was born in Dedham, Hancock county, Maine, June 24, 1845, son of Tyrrel and Mary Wood (Pearl) Gilmore. He is of the seventh generation in descent from John Gillmor, the head of this line in America, who settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, about the year 1700. The Gillmors were of Scotch origin. The paternal grandmother of Pascal was descended from the Huguenots in France; his maternal ancestors were English. The line of his paternal descent in this country is as follows: John Gillmor of Weymouth, Massachusetts; James Gillmor, Raynham, Massachusetts; Tyrrel Gillmor, Attleboro (or Franklin), Massachusetts; Samuel Gillmor (or Gilmore), East Brewer, Maine; David Gilmore, Holden, Maine; Tyrrel Gilmore, Dedham, Maine; Pascal Pearl Gilmore, Bucksport, Maine. Pascal's great-grandfather Samuel was a soldier of the Revolution, and his discharge shows that his name was spelled Gillmor while in the army, but was changed to Gilmore soon after the war. Pascal's father, Tyrrel Gilmore, was born in Holden, Maine, July 12, 1815, and his mother, Mary Wood Pearl, was born in West Boxford, Essex county, Massachusetts, July 10, 1815. In early life Tyrrel

PASCAL P. GILMORE.

was a successful schoolteacher, and in 1840 he bought the farm in Dedham where he resided until his death in 1890. Mrs. Gilmore died in 1888. Both Mr and Mrs. Gilmore took a deep interest in educational matters, also in the leading issues of the day; and both were active and consistent members of the Congregational Church at Dedham. Pascal P. Gilmore received his education in the town schools of Dedham, and at the East Maine Conference Seminary in Bucksport. In the autumn of 1861 he joined the army of the Potomac, spending the winter in Washington, and was in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, but the unusual strain proving too much for his system he came home.

Later he returned as a recruit to the Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers — then in the Fifth Corps commanded by General Governeur K. Warren — and was in every battle in which it participated from that time; never off duty a single day during his term of service, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He remembers with interest the fact that President Lincoln reveiwed his Corps a few hours after the attack on Fort Stedman, Virginia. After the war Mr. Gilmore resumed his studies at Bucksport, teaching in winter. Between three and four years were spent in the West, mostly in Michigan, where he was engaged in surveying or "inspecting" lumber, work at which he gained considerable knowledge during his minority. His health giving way on account of the climate, he returned to the East, and since 1873 has carried on the old homestead farm in Dedham, living there until 1891. During these years he did quite a business in making legal conveyances, settling estates, etc., and for several years has been engaged in the manufacture of a line of goods which have had an extensive sale. Mr. Gilmore is a Director of the Bucksport National Bank, the Mexico Bridge Company and the Bucksport Water Company, of which latter corporation he is also the President. He has held many positions of trust, having been on the Board of Selectmen in Dedham for many years, serving nine years as Chairman, and for fifteen years as Supervisor of Schools. He was a Representative to the Legislature in 1875 and in 1883, and State Senator from Hancock county in 1891. During the latter year he was appointed State Liquor Commissioner by Governor Burleigh; and that he conducted this trying and peculiar office with discreetness and efficiency, is shown by reports of the various cities and towns, and by the fact that the Governor and Council allowed him to hold over for quite a period after his regular term had expired. Mr. Gilmore's personal acquaintance is exceptionally large; he has visited every town in Maine, and most of them frequently. He is an enthusiastic admirer of New England, and especially of his native state. In religion he is of the Congregational faith; in politics, a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first Commander of Walter L. Parker Post, of Dedham. He was married in 1881 to Alma Maria Hart, daughter of the late Henry Thomas Hart of Holden, Maine. A daughter, Madge Gilmore, is their only child.

HEATH, HERBERT MILTON, Lawyer, Augusta, was born in Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, August 27, 1853, son of Alvan M. C. and Sarah H. (Philbrook) Heath. He is a grandson of Asa Heath, physician, born September 7, 1804, died November 26, 1881; and great-grandson of Asa Heath, born July 31, 1876, died September 1, 1860, who was distinguished as a powerful preacher of the Methodist denomination, and was a nephew of General William Heath of the Revolutionary War. His father, A. M. C. Heath, in whose honor the Grand Army Post at Gardiner was named, was a journalist, Editor of the Gardiner Home Journal, and a gallant soldier,

HERBERT M. HEATH.

who entered the ranks of the Sixteenth Maine Regiment and was killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg in the Civil War. His mother, whose ancestors, the Kendalls, founded Kendall's Mills (now Fairfield), Maine, was a descendant of General Kendall. She is universally recognized as a woman of remarkable force, and after the death of her husband, which occurred when Herbert was but nine years old, kept her little family together and largely assisted in their education. The other children are Willis K. Heath, with the Plymouth (Massachusetts) Cordage Company, a thorough business man; Dr. Fred C. Heath, of Indianapolis, one of the leading eye and ear surgeons in the West; and Dr. Gertrude E. Heath, of

Gardiner, homœopathic physician, and of marked literary talent as well, having done some very creditable magazine work in the Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas and other periodicals. Herbert M. Heath acquired his early education in the public schools of Gardiner and at the Dirigo Business College in Augusta, and entering Bowdoin College in 1868, graduated therefrom in July 1872, as Valedictorian of his class. During the year of his graduation he taught one term of country school in West Bath, Maine, and from September to December was Principal of Limerick (Maine) Academy. From March 1873 to July 1876 he was Principal of Washington Academy at East Machias, Maine. In the meantime he studied law with Judge Charles Danforth of the Supreme Court, upon whose recommendation he was admitted to the Bar of Kennebec County at the August term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1876. Since 1876 he has been engaged in active practice of his profession in Augusta. In 1878 he was elected City Solicitor of Augusta, and in 1879 was elected County Attorney of Kennebec County, in which office he served for the years 1880–1–2. As a lawyer Mr. Heath ranks among the foremost at the Maine Bar, and few men of his age have dealt with and won as many important and intricate cases as he has successfully handled in his official positions and his private practice. Among his notable criminal cases have been the prosecution of Charles Merrill for murder in 1880; defences in the murder trials of Daniel Wilkinson in 1883, Hopkins and Turner in 1883, John Baker in 1884, Harry Burns in 1884 and Clara Emma Getchell in 1894; and the Burns "Original Package Liquor Case," which he argued and won in 1887. Prominent civil trials in which he officiated as counsel successfully include the will case of Horatio Foster, an uneducated deaf mute (will made by pantomime), Washington county, 1881; various malpractice cases, defending surgeons; pauper cases for towns, notably Fayette against Chesterville; a large number of personal damage cases against the Maine Central Railroad; the peculiar illegitimacy case of Grant against Mitchell, in Washington county; and the will of John F. Harmon, Washington county, 1894. Mr. Heath's specialties are jury trials in all counties, legislative counsel before committees, settlement of estates and trusts, and as corporation counsel. As an advocate he has few equals in the state, and his power to sway a jury by his eloquent words is a faculty which rarely fails to win success. He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession, and claims no ambition whatever for political office, holding that the "Law allows no divided love." His present partner in the law business is Charles L. Andrews, formerly City Solicitor of Gardiner. Mr. Heath's interest in and ready grasp of public affairs have, however, naturally led him into public life, and he entered upon on official career at a very early age, serving as a page in the Maine Senate for the four years from 1866, and for the four years 1870–3 as Assistant Secretary of that body. In 1883–4 and 1885–6 he was a Representative in the Legislature from Augusta, serving on the Judiciary Committee both terms, and in 1883 as a member of the Legislative Commission to Revise the Statutes of the state; and in 1887–8 and 1889-90 was State Senator from Kennebec county, serving during both terms as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Always an ardent Republican, he has stumped the state in every campaign since 1878, and has served as Chairman of the City Committee of Augusta (1880), the Third District Congressional Convention (1890) and the Republican State Convention (1892). He enjoys nothing better than to be in the thickest of a political fight helping a friend, being always willing to go down with the ship rather than desert the crew. Mr. Heath is President of the Maine State Bar Association, also a member of the Examining Committee of the Kennebec Bar. He is a Trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank and the Augusta Safe Deposit and Trust Company; is a member of Augusta Masonic Lodge and Cushnoc Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Augusta, Alpha Council Royal and Select Masters of Hallowell, Trinity Commandery Knights Templar and is a thirty-second degree Mason; member of Highland Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen and Henry G. Staples Camp Sons of Veterans, is President of the Abnaki (social) Club of Augusta, and member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity of Bowdoin College. He has delivered a Memorial Day oration every year since 1875, is in great demand at conventions and banquets, and for several years has been much called on as an after-dinner speaker. Mr. Heath is a constant student of the best literature; devotes much time to mineralogy, in which he is an expert, also to chemistry, in which he is fairly proficient; is a great lover of whist and billiards; and is an enthusiastic sportsman, spending several weeks of each year in the Maine woods with trout-rod or rifle in the proper seasons. He was married August 27, 1876, to Laura S. Gardner, of East Machias. They have had four children, all now living: Marion, born November

26, 1879; Gardner K., born May 29, 1886; Herbert M. and Gertrude L. Heath, twins, born April 16, 1892.

HUNKINS, James Henry, Physician, Portland, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 6, 1851, son of James B. H. and Mary Hill (Rand) Hunkins. Dr. Hunkins can trace a long line of notable ancestry. Many positions of honor and trust have been filled by members of his mother's family. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of the Wentworths, who came from England in 1639 and settled in New Hampshire. Three of the family were Colonial (New Hampshire) Governors: Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, died in 1718; his son Benning Wentworth, appointed Governor in 1741, and whose wife was the subject of the poem, "Lady Wentworth," from the pen of one of Portland's honored sons, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; and John Wentworth, the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire, who received his appointment in 1766 and closed his administration at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. Another relative was Dr. Seth Chellis Hunkins, who died in Portland in 1868, and whose name is well remembered and his memory respected by many people, not only in Portland but throughout the entire state. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Boston, in the period from 1856 to 1870. In early life he followed the occupation of bookkeeper, and was for three years an officer in the County Hospital and Almshouse at Wilton, New Hampshire. For a number of years he has been engaged in successful medical practice, making the treatment of stomach and lung diseases a specialty. He is at present located on Free street in the City of Portland, where he has a large and increasing practice. Being especially gifted in the diagnosis of disease, his skilful treatment of different cases has won for him a reputation which has extended beyond the boundaries of Maine, and brought him patients from distant parts of New England. Where personal interviews have been impracticable, correspondence has been the agent employed in treating patients at a distance. A careful practitioner, a wise counsellor, a genial and sympathetic friend as well as physician, he wins the confidence and commands the respect of all who apply to him for examination and treatment. Always manifesting an active interest in all things educational, the people of Wilton, New Hampshire, recognizing Dr. Hunkins' ability and fitness for the position, elected him Supervisor of Schools in 1876. Later, while residing in Biddeford, he filled a similar office from 1877 to 1879 inclusive. Careful consideration for the physical comfort as well as the mental advancement of pupils, and prompt to conform to all modern, progressive methods for guiding the youthful mind, his services in the capacity of School Supervisor proved both satisfactory and successful. Dr. Hunkins is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married June 25, 1877, to Inazella Price of Biddeford, Maine; they have six children: Arthur A., Annie May, Charles H., Clarence P., Maurice W. and Ralph Harlan Hunkins.

J. H. HUNKINS.

MORSE, Charles Wyman, President of the Consolidated Ice Company, New York, was born in Bath, Maine, October 21, 1856, son of Benjamin Wyman and Anna E. J. (Rodbird) Morse. He is descended, in common with the Morse families of Bath, from Samuel Morse, who with six brothers came from England to this country in 1635 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Bath High School

in 1873, and entering Bowdoin College in the same year, graduated therefrom in 1877. Following graduation he spent a few months in Europe, and on his return entered into business with his father's firm, Morse & Company, shipbuilders and ice mer-

C. W. MORSE.

chants, at Bath. He has been a member of the firm of Morse & Company since 1877. Since 1887 Mr. Morse's business has been mostly in New York, spending his summers with his mother in Bath, where the firm have a shipyard and have built many large vessels, towboats and barges. He has been President of the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company since 1887, and is Treasurer of the Morse Transportation Company; is President of the Consolidated Ice Company, Ridgewood Ice Company and Clark & Chaplin Ice Company, and a Director in several corporations in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. He is also a Director in the Lincoln National Bank of Bath, the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, Bank of the State of New York and Garfield National Bank of New York City, and is interested in many other banks and trust companies. Mr. Morse is a Republican in politics, and a Protestant in religion. He has been a member of the Sagadahoc Club of Bath, is one of the charter members of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Union League Club of New York. He was married in Brooklyn, April 14, 1884, to Hattie B. Hussey; they have three children: Benjamin W., Erwin A. and Harry F. Morse. Mr. Morse's residence is at 40 West Seventieth street, New York city.

MORSE, HARRY FRANKLIN, of the firm of Morse & Company, New York, was born in Bath, Maine, January 5, 1852, son of J. Parker and Mary F. (Henry) Morse. His father, who was a prominent shipbuilder and shipowner of Maine, was the son of Richard Morse, a native and lifelong resident of Maine and a shipbuilder of Phipsburg. His mother's father was John Henry, also a prominent shipbuilder, of Bath. He received his early education in the public schools and at Phillips Andover Academy, and early began active life in the shipbuilding business. Subsequently, in 1874, he engaged in the ice business and steamboating, in which he has since continued. In the fall of 1884 he went to New York, where he has since been

H. F. MORSE.

located, in partnership with Charles W. Morse, the subject of the preceding sketch. Mr. Morse is Treasurer of the Consolidated Ice Company of New York city, and is a member of the Union League Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married February 16, 1892, to Jane Schuyler, daughter of Garrett L. Schuyler of New York city.

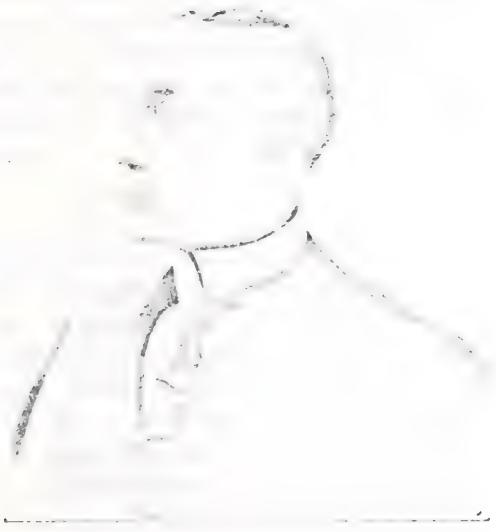
PRESCOTT, CHARLES HENRY, Publisher of the Biddeford Journal, Biddeford, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, August 3, 1857, son of James Lewis and Harriet Morrill (Tripp) Prescott. He was educated at Berwick Academy in South Berwick (Maine) and at Boston University, and was admitted to the Bar of Maine in York county in 1880. In the same year he bought the Biddeford Journal, at that time a weekly paper published under the name of the Union and Journal, and in 1884 established the Biddeford Daily Journal, of which he has always been the sole owner, publisher and managing editor. The paper is now one of the leading

C. H. PRESCOTT.

dailies in the state, being a member of the Associated Press and taking that association's full service over a leased wire, and having an office well equipped with modern machinery throughout, all matter being set on typesetting machines. Mr. Prescott was one of the original promoters of the Biddeford & Saco Railroad Company, whose electric line runs from Biddeford through Saco to Old Orchard Beach, six miles. He drew the charter for the company, and has always been one of its officers, gradually acquiring a large interest in its stock, and being now Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager. He is also local manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and one of the Trustees of the York County Savings Bank of Biddeford. Mr. Prescott has always been a Republican in politics, and has been active and prominent in public life. He was elected to the State Legislature of 1883–4 from Biddeford, of which body he was the youngest member; and was renominated in 1885, but declined to accept the nomination. He was a Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and served on the Committee on Resolutions, of which Hon. William McKinley was Chairman. He has been a member of various political committees, serving as Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Biddeford for four years from 1888. In 1887–8–9–90 he was Treasurer of York County. In 1894 he was elected to the Maine Senate for a term of two years, serving as Chairman of the York County Delegation; in 1893 he was appointed by Governor Cleaves a member of his staff, in which capacity he served for four years; and in 1895 he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Biddeford, for a term of four years. He was never nominated for any political office except by acclamation. Colonel Prescott is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Masons, and was one of the founders of the York Club of Biddeford, of which he was for six years Treasurer. He is also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. He was married January 17, 1882, to Ellen S. Hobbs of North Berwick, Maine.

SANBORN, BIGELOW THATCHER, M. D., Superintendent of the Maine State Insane Hospital, Augusta, was born in Standish, York county, Maine, July 11, 1839, son of Warren and Jane (Warren) Sanborn. His parents were among the prominent citizens of his native town, and were representatives of the best families in the state. His illustrious grandfather, John Sanborn, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Doctor Sanborn was brought up on a farm, where he contracted those habits of industry and frugality which have contributed so much in making New England men distinguished and successful in whatever they undertake. His education was acquired in select schools, and he finally finished his academic course at Limington Academy, one of the oldest and best institutions in the state. After some deliberation, he wisely made choice of the profession of medicine as his field of future labor and usefulness, and after a three-years course of hard study graduated at the Medical School of Bowdoin College in June 1866, with distinguished honors. On this

account, by the recommendation of the medical faculty, he was immediately selected as First Assistant Physician in the Maine State Insane Hospital. He served in this capacity for nearly seventeen years, and during this long period was eminently successful and won the esteem and entire confidence of the official management of the institution, so that when the late distinguished and beloved Dr. H. M. Harlow retired, on account of physical disabilities, from the superintendency of the institution where he had spent nearly forty years of active and efficient service, Doctor Sanborn was found adequate to meet the demands of the occasion, and in 1882 was



BIGELOW T. SANBORN.

elected and assumed the responsibilities of Superintendent of the Hospital. He immediately spent several months in investigating the workings of similar institutions in other states, thus early bringing to the management of his own charge the most advanced practice and modern modes of the older and larger hospitals, and a professional knowledge of the most approved features in the practical workings of the best asylums of the country. He has always been an assiduous student in medicine, and particularly in that department of mental disease to which he has given thus far his life-work. His many medical essays delivered at stated meetings of the medical profession, in Maine and other states, have been distinguished as the fruits of original thought and research, and have always been received with favorable consideration. His large experience in mental diseases has frequently brought him into the courts of the state, where the judgment and evidence of so distinguished an expert have had great weight and influence in determining personal cases of insanity, where responsibility and justice should be carefully considered. Consultations in regard to insanity, outside the routine work of the hospital, have been and are continually being sought and arranged with him by anxious families, and to these appeals he has always responded, when official duties would permit. The several yearly reports of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital furnish the best evidence of the high consideration and esteem which have followed Doctor Sanborn in the discharge of his multitudinous and responsible duties, during his thirty years of active service, which was manifested several years ago by giving one of the large buildings of the Hospital the name of "Sanborn Hall." While Doctor Sanborn is everywhere known as an educated, painstaking and careful physician, he also unites the qualifications of a practical mechanic and business man, which are so essential in the management of the physical wants and economic demands of a great State Institution. The History of Kennebec County says: "The two large hospital buildings in the center of the background of the Institution were erected under the superintendence of Doctor Sanborn in 1888–9; in fact, less than one-half the present equipment of the Institution was in existence when he was elected Assistant Physician in 1866, and nearly one-half of the buildings have been erected under his supervision. It is a great credit to the Commonwealth of Maine that the existence and efficiency of so liberal a charity to unfortunate humanity stands as one of its proudest monuments, and it is only just to a broadminded and capable public servant, to note here that this noble Institution, under the liberal provisions of the state, has made such progress and reached its most important period of proficiency within the decade marked by the management of Bigelow T. Sanborn." The social, intellectual and moral entertainments at the Hospital have largely increased in variety and power, and with excellent results, during the past ten years. The increased works of art which please the eye, and the introduction of modern articles of comfort have materially changed the appearance of the interior of the Hospital and make it far more attractive to the unfortunate, but appreciative, inmates; and the artistic arrangement of beds of beautiful flowers and varie-

gated shrubbery, and the shady walks through the extended grounds of the Institution, have each and all contributed to make hospital life far more endurable, and recoveries more speedy and sure. Doctor Sanborn is a member of the Medical Club of Augusta, the Kennebec Medical Society, Maine Medical Association, New England Psychological Society and American Medico-Psychological Association, also of the various Masonic bodies. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1872 to Miss Emma F. Martin, an accomplished and highly esteemed lady of Augusta, and her department in the hospital has been wisely administered and well conducted. Their pleasant and bright family of children consists of Maud L., Warren B., Walter M. and Ray F. Sanborn. Notwithstanding his constant and laborious public duties, Doctor Sanborn finds great enjoyment in the pleasures of the family fireside, and he has given his time and influence in favor of the advancement of all great moral questions, always aiding in all public efforts which have contributed to the educational and business prosperity of the State of Maine.

SPOFFORD, PARKER, Civil Engineer, Bucksport, was born in Bucksport, July 12, 1842, son of Frederic and Augusta (Parker) Spofford. He is descended from John Spofford, who emigrated from England and settled in Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1638. Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and Richard S. Spofford, whose wife is Harriet Prescott Spofford, are of the same family. He acquired his early education in the public schools and at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, and graduated at Dartmouth College, Scientific Department, in 1865. In the fall of that year he went West, and for the next seven years was engaged in railroad engineering in Iowa and Missouri, during four years of that time being employed in the location and construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. Returning to Maine in the latter part of 1872, he was Engineer of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad in 1873–4, devoting two years to this work. Since then he has been engaged as engineer upon surveys and construction of various railroads in Maine, including the Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway in 1881–2; the Somerset Railroad in 1887; Limerock Railroad, Rockland, 1888–9; Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad in the summer of 1891; and as one of the contractors on the construction of the latter road in the fall of 1891 and season of 1892. In 1893 he was engaged in building the Mexico bridge across the Androscoggin River, at Rumford Falls. Mr. Spofford has also been interested and engaged in various enterprises outside of his profession, and is connected in an official capacity with several business organizations. He has been for nine years an active member of the Superintending School Committee of Bucksport, and is now serving his fourth year as Superintendent of Public Schools. He represented Bucksport in the Maine Legislature in 1883 and again in 1889,

PARKER SPOFFORD.

and in 1891–2 served as a member of the Executive Council of Governor Burleigh. In politics Mr. Spofford is a Republican. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, and in 1889–90 was Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Order United Workmen. He was married in 1870 to Mary E. Spofford, of Dixon, Illinois.

STEWART, JOHN CONANT, M. D., of York, President of the People's Prohibitory Enforcement League, was born in South Ryegate, Caledonia county, Vermont, June 19, 1850, son of Duncan and Margaret (Ritchie) Stewart. As may be sur-

mised from the name, and as is unmistakably indicated by the individual character of the man, the subject of this sketch traces his ancestry to the Highlands of Scotland. His great-grandfather Allan Stewart was born in 1756 at Cromdale, in Invernesshire, on the River Spey, in Scotland. At sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor. He enlisted in Colonel Campbell's Highland Regiment, and when it was drafted for service in America during the Revolutionary War he was rejected on account of his small stature. But when he saw his comrades embarking for this country the temptation to accompany them was so strong, that with their

JOHN C. STEWART.

assistance he was concealed on board the vessel until the fourth day out, when he was allowed to take his place in the ranks. He performed no further military service, however, as the vessel was captured by the American navy and taken into Boston. Colonel Campbell was confined in the old Concord prison and afterwards exchanged for Colonel Ethan Allen. The private soldiers were nearly all paroled. Stewart, however, being useful as a tailor, was kept a prisoner for four years, when he enlisted as a private, at Westford, Massachusetts, in Captain Proctor's Company of Colonel Cilley's Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, under a promise that he should not be sent to the front. He was credited to the town of Amherst, New Hampshire, and served nineteen months. After his discharge he settled in Dunstable (now Nashua), New Hampshire, where he married Mary Berry and continued to reside until the spring of 1790, when he removed with his family to Ryegate, Vermont, where he died at the age of ninety-six. Allan Stewart, Jr., grandfather of our subject, was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, April 22, 1788. In July 1810 he married Mary Miller, daughter of Alexander and Jean (Allen) Miller, who emigrated from Scotland; she was born February 15, 1789, and died April 17, 1848. He was a farmer, and with the exception of four years spent in Quebec, 1815–1819, lived in Ryegate until his death, August 9, 1873. He had twelve children. Duncan Stewart, father of John C., was the eighth child of Allan, Jr., and was born February 4, 1826. On September 20, 1849, he married Margaret Ritchie, daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Leitch) Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie was born in Roseneath, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, August 7, 1797. In 1811 the family removed to Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, where on March 31, 1824, he married Elizabeth Leitch, by whom he had six children, all born in Kilmalcolm. In 1844 the family came to America and settled in Ryegate, Vermont. Mrs. Ritchie died of ship fever and was buried at sea. He was a farmer, and died March 23, 1886. Margaret was the fourth child and was born October 29, 1830. Duncan Stewart was a farmer and storekeeper, and died in Topsham, Orange county, Vermont, September 10, 1882. His children were: John Conant Stewart, born June 19, 1850; Archibald Ritchie Stewart, born April 1, 1852, died December 15, 1864; and Mary Elizabeth Stewart, born May 19, 1858, married Dr. Charles B. Sturtevant of Manchester, New Hampshire. John C. Stewart acquired his early education in the common schools, the high schools at Topsham and West Topsham, Vermont, and at Peacham (Vermont) Academy. Entering Dartmouth College, he graduated therefrom in the class of 1873. He studied medicine with Dr. J. J. Hazen of York, Maine, and in November 1876 graduated from Dartmouth Medical School as Valedictorian of his class. While in college he taught school in York, Maine, 1870–1; Lexington, Mississippi, 1871–2; North Berwick, Maine, 1872–3; Brewster, Massachusetts, 1873–4, and York, Maine, 1875–6. In 1875 he opened a lumber yard in York, which he successfully managed for two years, when he sold the business. For the ten years 1876–86 he practiced medicine in York,

and being a hard worker, met with almost exceptional success in his profession, acquiring a very large practice and establishing an enviable reputation. During this period he was a frequent contributor to the standard medical journals. In 1877 he entered into partnership with Charles L. Grant of York, bought the stage line from Cape Neddick, Maine, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and established a line of Concord coaches to York Beach. When the business outgrew the stage line Mr. Stewart became an incorporator and Director of the York Harbor & Beach Railroad, and continued as a Director and acted as its Clerk for four years. He surveyed the line for the first location of the road, and was a contractor in its construction. In 1883 he organized the S. S. S. Building Association, of which he has from the first been a Director and President. In 1884–5 he managed a large meat and provision market in York Village, and in 1889–90 he was in partnership with J. P. Norton in the manufacture of bricks and lumber. In 1891 he organized the Orient Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was President until its consolidation with the Kennebec Mutual and York Mutual companies in 1895. In the meantime he read law with Moses A. Safford of Kittery and Hon. Horace H. Burbank of Saco, and in June 1895 was admitted to the York County Bar. Mr. Stewart now devotes his time wholly to the practice of law, in which he is meeting with success and is building up a large and lucrative business. He has been from its organization in 1891 the President of the People's Prohibitory Enforcement League of Maine, a corporation created by special act of the Legislature for the better enforcement of the prohibitory laws of the state. He is a Notary Public and has held for seven years a commission as Justice of the Peace, has served as a member of the Board of Health of York seven years, Town Physician three years, member of the Superintending School Committee seven years, Constable nine years, Collector of Taxes three years, and was Deputy Sheriff of York County six years. He is actively and prominently identified with various fraternal societies and organizations. In the United Order of the Golden Cross he is a charter member of Agamenticus Commandery, was its first Past Noble Commander and Medical Examiner, and was also a charter member of the Grand Commandery of Maine; has filled all the chairs in the Subordinate Commandery; was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine for 1886; Representative in the Supreme Commandery four years; Supreme Herald four years; Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws four years and Chairman of the Board of Supreme Trustees two years, and was elected Supreme Treasurer in May 1887, but resigned in August of the same year. In the Independent Order of Good Templars he is a charter member of Old York Lodge, and a Past Chief Templar and Representative in the Grand Lodge of Maine; has been many years a State Deputy, and has been District Templar of York District Lodge. In 1888 he was made Chairman of the Committee on Enforcement of the Prohibitory Law of the Grand Lodge, which position he held three years. In this capacity he made a thorough investigation of the liquor traffic in all parts of the state and his reports to the Grand Lodge were widely circulated by the newspapers. For five years he was Deputy International Templar for Maine, and in 1894 was a Representative to the National Temperance Congress which met in Philadelphia. In 1889 Mr. Stewart became a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining Naval Lodge, of Kittery, and in 1892 he became a charter member of Saint Aspinquid Lodge, of York, serving three years as its Secretary and Proxy in the Grand Lodge of Maine. He is a member and Medical Examiner, and has been Recorder and Trustee, of Georgeana Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 1, of Maine, Workmen's Benefit Association. He is also a charter member, Past Chancellor, Keeper of Records and Seal, and Representative to the Grand Lodge, of Old York Lodge Knights of Pythias; is a charter member, Past Councillor and Trustee of Lincoln Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, and was the first State Councillor of Maine; was an incorporator and for three years Vice-President of the York County Horse Breeders Association; is a member of the Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution and of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and was eight years President of the York Association. In politics Mr. Stewart has always been an uncompromising Republican, and has served eighteen years as a member of the Republican Town Committee, twelve of which were as Chairman; has been a member and Secretary of the Republican County Committee; and from 1876 to 1894, with only two exceptions, was a member of every State Convention. In 1888 and 1890 he was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the York County Republican Con-

vention. In the latter year he was nominated for State Senator and elected, receiving with a single exception the largest vote cast for any candidate, running sixteen ahead of Reed for Congressman and forty-seven ahead of Burleigh for Governor. In the Senate he served as Chairman of the Committee on Temperance and was a member of the committees on Labor, Banks and Banking, Congressional Apportionment and Engrossed Bills. He worked hard to secure the passage of the Australian Ballot law, and was recognized by his associates as one of the best debaters in the Senate. In 1893 Governor Cleaves appointed him as one of the Commissioners from Maine to the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington, District of Columbia. He first went "on the stump" in New Hampshire and Vermont in 1876, and has devoted more or less time to that work in every election since. In 1888 he was asked by the District Committee to be a candidate for Delegate to the National Republican Convention, but declined. In 1891 and 1892 he was strongly urged by the more radical of the Prohibition Republicans to allow his name to be presented in the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor, but declined to so do, being entirely satisfied with the position of General Cleaves upon that question. Mr. Stewart received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1876. He is unmarried.

BRADBURY, JAMES WARE, LL. D., Lawyer, Augusta, who bears the especial distinction of being the oldest living ex-United States Senator, was born in Parsonsfield, York county, Maine, June 10, 1802, eldest son of Dr. James and Ann (Moulton) Bradbury. His father was a practising physician; his mother was a daughter of Deacon Samuel Moulton, and widow of Samuel Moulton, a distant relative, who had died leaving a son afterwards a leading physician in New Hampshire. He is of the sixth generation in descent from Thomas Bradbury, the common ancestor of the Bradburys in New England, who was born in Wicken Bonant, county of Essex, England, February 28, 1610, and came to Agamenticus (now York), Maine, about 1634, as an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who claimed ownership of the Province of Maine. Thomas Bradbury was a man of mark and influence, and held important positions in his time. His ancestry is traced to and beyond William Bradbury, the nephew and heir by will of Sir Thomas Bradbury, Mayor of London in 1509. James W. Bradbury attended the public schools of his native town, then for a term or two each at the academies at Saco and Limerick in Maine and Effingham in New Hampshire, and completed his college-preparatory course at Gorham (Maine) Academy under charge of Preceptor Nason. Entering the Sophomore class at Bowdoin College in 1822, he graduated with high rank in the famous class of 1825, among his classmates being Henry W. Longfellow, Josiah S. Little, Jonathan Cilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott and George B. Cheever. Of this notable group Mr. Little took first place among all the students in scholarship; of the three English orations assigned to the class at Commencement, Mr. Little had the valedictory, and Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Longfellow the two others. For a year after graduation Mr. Bradbury taught the Hallowell (Maine) Academy. Soon after, he commenced the study of law with Hon. Rufus McIntyre of Parsonsfield. After a year he entered the office of Hon. Ether Shepley in Saco, where he completed his legal studies. He then, in 1829, opened a school in Effingham, New Hampshire, for a short time, for the instruction of teachers, which it is believed was the first normal school in New England. After admission to the Bar, in 1830, he opened an office and commenced practice in Augusta, where he has ever since resided. At the Kennebec Bar were Peleg Sprague, Reuel Williams, George Evans and other famous lawyers of that time, and to gain a foothold in a field filled with such talent required great energy and ability. But in about four years from the date of his admission to the Bar, Mr. Bradbury had built up one of the largest law practices in the state, which continued to grow until his election a dozen years later to the United States Senate. In 1833 he formed a partnership with Horatio Bridges, and in 1835 he was appointed County Attorney by Governor Dunlap. In 1841 he took into partnership Richard D. Rice, who had read law with him, and the association continued until Mr. Rice was appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1848. He then invited Lot M. Morrill to take charge of the business of his office, and the firm of Bradbury & Morrill was established, which continued for several years after Mr. Morrill had been elected United States Senator. In 1846 Mr. Bradbury was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1847. There he was associated with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Douglass, Seward, Chase, and others of scarcely less ability and distinction. The Mexican War was then

raging, and Mr. Bradbury gave President Polk his hearty support, though the voting of men and supplies for the army was stoutly resisted by the President's opponents, and the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico was so strongly opposed that a change of two or three votes would have defeated it. When bills for the organization of the territories acquired by the treaty were introduced, amendments were offered by the Abolitionists prohibiting slavery in all of them. This was resisted by the southern members. Intense and excited debate sprang up and continued day after day. The South urged that the territories were the common property of the whole Union, that they were owners in common with the North, and it would be a violation of their rights to deprive them of the right to move into them with their families as constituted. The reply was that they had not a right to carry their local laws into the territories, and that the North was opposed to the extension of slavery. The excitement continued to increase and extended throughout the Southern States, and finally became dangerous. Threats of secession were made if the northern members insisted in applying the provision to all the territory. These threats were treated and believed by the Abolitionists as mere buncombe. In the midst of this excitement Mr. Clay returned to the Senate. A compromise was talked of. The conservative members of both parties, Democrats and Whigs, favored it. But every attempt at any compromise was resisted by the extreme North and the extreme South; each demanded all. Jefferson Davis and John P. Hale voted together against every compromise. When Mr. Clay's compromise bill (as it is called) was reported by a committee, Mr. Bradbury acted and voted with the conservatives in support of it. They kept advised of the movements of the excited South and were aware of the danger. In their conference meetings Mr. Clay met with them. Mr. Webster was consulted. Both believed in the danger, and enough was known to warrant the belief. But the ultra Northern members and the people of the North did not believe there was the slightest danger. They regarded the threats of secession as the merest gasconade. Mr. Bradbury and the other conservatives who supported the compromise believed that its adoption would probably prevent any future attempt at secession; and if not, it would postpone it until the relatively rapid increase of the strength of the North would give it such preponderance as to make any future attempt a failure. He regarded Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay as acting throughout the struggle from high motives of patriotism, and wisely too, and Mr. Webster's 7th of March speech as one of the most patriotic acts of his life. He has ever been fully satisfied that he was right in his active efforts in support of the compromise of 1850. Senator Bradbury served on the Judiciary Committee, the Claims Committee, and the Special Committee on French Spoliations. He saw the need of a tribunal to adjust claims for the Government, and he prepared and had an amendment to a pending bill adopted and passed by the Senate, which finally resulted in the establishment of the

JAS. W. BRADBURY.

Court of Claims. The French Spoliation bill, to satisfy claims for damages committed by the French prior to 1800, was also championed by him and passed by the Senate. It was through his exertions that the first appropriation was made for improving the Kennebec River; he always looked carefully after the interests of his constituents and of the public as well. Mr. Bradbury was an active, hard-working and prominent member of the Senate throughout his entire term, at the expiration of which, having declined a re-election, he retired to private life and the practice of his profession. Politically Mr. Bradbury has always been a Democrat of the old school, and a patriotic American.

He was a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1844, and threw the vote of Maine for Mr. Polk which resulted in his nomination. Subsequently he took the stump and aided materially in the election, and in the admission of Texas, which was an issue in the campaign. He was the first prominent member of his party to denounce the platform of the 1896 Democratic Convention in Chicago, and in response to a request from the New York Herald, wrote to that paper his reasons for so doing, using the following strong language: —

"In response to your request, I have to say that I am and always have been a Democrat from principle; I have uniformly voted the Democratic ticket for seventy-three years, and I cannot with self-respect turn about and sustain a ticket nominated on a platform in direct conflict with the principles and practice of the Democratic party from its foundation to the present time.

"The Democratic party and its great leaders, from Jefferson and Jackson to the statesmen of to-day, have always stood for sound money. No paper money has ever been made and issued by any Democratic administration.

"The platform means a depreciated currency of silver and government-paper money worth the value of the silver necessary to redeem it.

"It means monometallism, as the coinage of silver at a ratio double its value would, of course, expel gold from the country, it being worth twice as much to send abroad to purchase silver; as to coin, none would be coined.

"It means the repudiation of fifty per cent of millions upon millions of one kind of property, held more largely by savings banks and literary institutions than any other — the savings of toil — and I am not a repudiator.

"It means a stain upon the character and credit of our republic, and I love her too well to fail to enter my protest against it.

"It means the reduction in an hour of the great volume of our currency from a gold to a silver basis, and I fear the disasters that would follow.

"Instead of bringing the promised prosperity, I am satisfied a depreciated, fluctuating silver currency, subject to the whim of Congress, would tend to paralyze enterprise and bring on business depression and disaster.

"Instead of the implied censure, I think the President was entitled to the thanks of the convention and the country for using the necessary means to sustain the public credit and employing the legitimate power of the government to suppress resistance to its laws, preserve the public peace and avert anarchy. These, in brief, are reasons why I cannot support the Chicago ticket."

Mr. Bradbury has always maintained an active interest in his alma mater, Bowdoin College, and was elected a member of its Board of Overseers in 1846, was chosen one of its Trustees in 1861, and for nearly a quarter of a century has been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the institution. He has also been, since 1846, an active member, and for the twenty years 1867–87 was President, of the Maine Historical Society, which tendered him a complimentary dinner on his eighty-fifth birthday, June 10, 1887. He has, among other honors, that of having advocated and secured the passage by the Legislature of the Act giving the charter for the first railroad in Maine, that of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth, in 1835. At the present time Mr. Bradbury is still fairly vigorous, although he is nearing his ninety-fifth birthday. He takes care of a large private business, is an attendant at the Congregational Church, of which he has long been a member, and at the meetings of the Maine Historical Society. His mind is still unimpaired and active, and his interest in the affairs of state and nation is as great as at any time during his long and useful life. Mr. Bradbury was married November 25, 1834, to Eliza Ann Smith, of Augusta. They have had four children: Henry W., born February 10, 1836, died June 10, 1884; James Ware, Jr., born July 22, 1839, died September 21, 1876; Thomas W. S., born July 24, 1841, died May 11, 1868; and Charles Bradbury, born March 31, 1846, residing in Boston. Mrs. Bradbury died January 29, 1879. Since her decease, and that of Henry W., his son, the latter's widow has kept the house and carefully cared for him. He has only one grandchild: Eliza Louisa, now sixteen years of age.

BRAGDON, Fred Augustus, M. D., Springvale, was born in Limington, York county, October 24, 1858, son of George and Amanda (Sawyer) Bragdon. His father, son of William Bragdon, who was a pioneer settler and successful farmer of Limington, was born in Limington, acquired a good practical education, and for many years was known as one of the most efficient educators in the county. He retired from the teaching profession some two years ago, and has since resided upon his farm in Limington. He has served the town as a member of the Board of Selectmen and has been prominent in public affairs. Fred A. Bragdon was educated in the public schools of his native town, and from the age of nineteen taught school in Limington, Cornish and adjoining towns for an uninterrupted period of five years. During that time he read medicine with Dr. John T. Wedgewood of Cornish. Subsequently he finished his medical studies at the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College), from which he graduated in 1883, and in the following

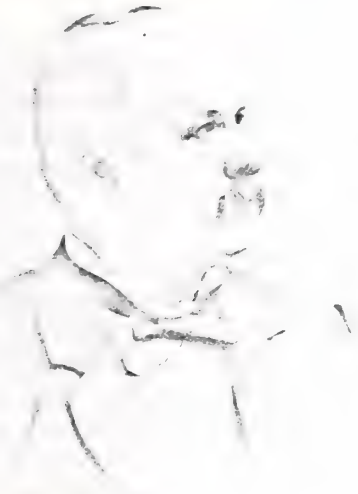
July commenced the practice of his profession at Shapleigh, York county. In 1886 and again in 1891 he took a post-graduate course at the Post Graduate School in New York, and in the latter year, attracted by the wider field and greater opportunities for advancement in his profession afforded by the flourishing manufacturing community of Springvale, he established himself in that place, where his application and skill as a physician and surgeon soon brought him a successful practice, and where he has since resided. Dr. Bragdon is a member of Springvale Masonic Lodge, White Rose Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Sanford, and Ossipee Valley

FRED A. BRAGDON.

Odd Fellows Lodge of Cornish. He was married November 22, 1884, to Nellie Welch, daughter of Aaron Welch of Shapleigh, Maine; they have four children: Blanche A., Lena B., Florence E. and Fred Ray Bragdon.

BONNEY, PERCIVAL, Judge of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, was born in Minot, Androscoggin county, Maine, September 24, 1842, son of William Lowell and Adeline Lois (French) Bonney. His parents were natives of Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine. He is of the ninth generation in descent from Thomas Bonney, who came to this country from Sandwich in Kent, England, in the Hercules in 1634 or 1635. He owned land in what is now Pembroke, Massachusetts, but lived in Duxbury. Later the family seems to have settled in Pembroke, where the Bonneys are now quite numerous. On the twentieth day of June 1768, the General Court of Massachusetts granted "to the heirs of Captain Joseph Sylvester, for military services rendered in the invasion of Canada under Sir William Phipps in 1690, a tract of land seven miles square on the west side of the Androscoggin River, on condition that the grantees within six years after should settle thirty families on the tract, build a house fit for public worship, settle a learned Protestant minister, and lay out one sixty-fourth part of said tract for the use of said settled minister, and one sixty-fourth for the ministry, and one sixty-fourth for a grammar school in said tract, and one sixty-fourth for the use of Harvard College in Cambridge." General Peleg Wadsworth, Captain Ichabod Bonney and Peleg Chandler were the first persons who performed such settling duties as entitled them to three of the settlers' lots. This tract of land was known as Sylvester-Canada, but in 1786 was incorporated as a town under the name of Turner. Ichabod Bonney, Judge Bonney's great-great-grandfather, was the agent of the proprietors to carry out the provisions of the grant. He was a Captain of militia in Pembroke, and served in the Revolutionary War. He came to what is now Turner, in September 1783, with his family, in company with Samuel Taylor, Daniel Oldham, John Briggs, William Hayford and Deacon Robinson, whose descendants still inhabit the town. He landed at North Yarmouth by vessel, and his earthly possessions were taken from there to Turner by ox-team; his son Ichabod drove the team, and slept under the cart one night near what is now known as East Auburn. He afterwards became a prominent citizen of the town, serving several terms as Representative to the General Court, was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace and went into the neighboring towns to solemnize marriages, there being very few at that time qualified to perform that duty. He built a house on what is now known as Lower street, where he died February 25, 1807, "greatly lamented," as the town historian declares. His son Ichabod, born December 14, 1762, was a private in his father's military company, and served in that capacity in the latter part of the Revolutionary War. He came to Turner as above stated with his father, and married Anna Merrill, daughter of Deacon Daniel Merrill, who moved from Salisbury to New

Gloucester and became the first Deacon of the Congregational Church, of which the well-known Rev. Samuel Foxcroft was so long Pastor. He also had a son Ichabod, grandfather of Judge Bonney, who was a Colonel of militia, served in the state Legislature, was "a man respected by his townsmen," and died in 1860. His wife was Polly Lowell, a sister of Hon. James Lowell of Lewiston, Hon. Stephen Lowell of Sangerville and Hon. William Lowell of Minot, who were members of the Senate of Maine in 1854, from Lincoln, Piscataquis and Cumberland counties respectively. His son William L. Bonney, father of our subject,



PERCIVAL BONNEY.

settled in Minot, which town he served as Selectman for many years and as Representative to the Legislature. In 1864 he removed to Turner, and there remained until his death, September 2, 1893. The Bonney family is of Anglo-Norman origin, descended from one Godfrey De Bon, a Knight of Normandy under William the Conqueror. The coat of arms seems to be five escallops in cross azure, field argent, the crest a square padlock, proper. Percival Bonney acquired his early education in the public schools of Minot, under various instructors — one, Oscar D. Allen, afterwards a Professor in Yale University; another, Hon. S. G. Hilborn, now a member of Congress from California. He prepared for college at Hebron (Maine) Academy and the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, and entering Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1859, graduated therefrom in 1863. Among his classmates in college were Hon. W. P. Whitehouse, Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, Governor M. L. Stevens of Florida, Judge J. C. Gray of California, Colonel F. S. Hesseltine of Boston and George B. Ilsley of Bangor. During his college course he taught school each winter in his native town of Turner; and after graduation he taught in Bucksport, Maine. While in Bucksport he received an appointment to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, where he remained from November 1863 to May 1865. In addition to his clerical duties he read law more or less while in Washington, and upon returning to Maine in 1865 he entered the law office of Hon. Josiah H. Drummond in Portland as a student. In August 1866 he was admitted to the Bar, and at once began the practice of law in Bath. In November 1866 he removed to Portland and opened an office in that city. In April 1867 he formed a partnership with Daniel G. Harriman, which continued until September 1868, when Mr. Harriman removed to New York. Mr. Harriman is now Judge of one of the City Courts of Brooklyn. In December 1869, Mr. Bonney formed a partnership with Stanley T. Pullen, which continued until March 1872, when Mr. Pullen left the profession of law to enter journalism as Editor of the Portland Press. He continued practice alone until October 7, 1878, when he was appointed by Governor Connor to the Bench of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, to succeed Judge Joseph W. Symonds, which position he still holds. Judge Bonney has been a Director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland since 1881, of the Westbrook Trust Company since 1894, and of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company since 1895. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Colby University since 1876, was Secretary of the Board from 1878 to 1893, and since 1881 has been Treasurer of the Institution. He has also been since 1877 a member of the Board of Trustees of Hebron Academy, and President since 1880, and was President of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention from 1892 to 1894. In politics Judge Bonney has always been a Republican. In 1869 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from Portland, and was re-elected in 1870 for the sessions of 1870 and 1871, serving as a member of

the Judiciary Committee during both terms. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Fraternity (literary) Club of Portland, the Phi Beta Kappa of Colby University, and while in college was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He has always been actively interested in the prosperity of Colby University and Hebron Academy. The latter, located within three miles of his birthplace, has grown under his Presidency from an ordinary country academy to one of the best-equipped and best-endowed institutions of learning in the state. Judge Bonney was married August 5, 1864, to Elizabeth H. Bray, daughter of Stephen Bray of Turner, Maine. They have two daughters: Adeline L. and Helen B. Bonney; the former a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1894.

CARLETON, LEROY THOMAS, State Fish and Game Commissioner, was born in Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, February 8, 1847, son of Thomas and Hannah (Parker) Carleton. His father was of English descent and his mother of French Huguenot extraction. The famous Carleton coat-of-arms is still extant. His parents had twelve children — six boys and six girls. Inured to hard work on the farm from his earliest recollection, he developed fine physical powers, but his opportunities for an early education were exceedingly limited, the schoolhouse being a mile away; and eight or nine weeks in winter was all the opportunity he had of attending school until his army services terminated. In September 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, and went to the front with his company. At Hilton Head, South Carolina, he suffered a long and dangerous sickness from measles, followed by typhoid pneumonia, and his life was despaired of for many days by the surgeons in charge. Rallying sufficiently, he was sent to his Northern home, where he regained his health in a considerable degree and then re-enlisted in Company E of the Thirty-second Maine Regiment, in which he was made a Corporal and promoted to Sergeant. He participated in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, viz., the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna River, Front of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Burnside Mine and Poplar Grove Church. Before leaving Augusta with the Thirty-second, he had a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left him nearly deaf in the right ear, and at the Battle of Burnside Mine he was wounded in four different places by the explosion of a shell. When his regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-first Maine, he was granted a discharge as a non-commissioned officer, in preference to others on account of his disabilities and services. Returning home he undertook to labor on a farm again, but his impaired health would not permit, and thereupon he recommenced to go to school. Having no assistance, it was uphill work; but by lecturing, and running in debt, he was enabled to take a course at Phillips High School, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to practice in August 1873, settling in Winthrop,

LEROY T. CARLETON.

Kennebec county, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Carleton early took high rank as a lawyer and has always had a large and lucrative practice. He served eight years in succession as County Attorney for Kennebec county, a longer term than any incumbent in that office in any county in the state. At the close of the celebrated Getchell trial, where Mr. Carleton secured a conviction of Mrs. Getchell for poisoning her husband, unaided by other counsel, one of the older justices of the Supreme Judicial Court made the remark that he was undoubtedly the ablest criminal lawyer in Maine. Mr. Carleton for seventeen years in succession was Chairman of the School Board in Winthrop. In

1894, he was appointed by Governor Cleaves as Chairman of the Commission on Special Legislation, which made its report to the Legislature of 1895, and the bills he drafted relating to the subject matter were passed and became laws by an almost unanimous vote. In March 1896 he was appointed by Governor Cleaves Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game — an highly important office — and his appointment was received with general favor throughout the state. Mr. Carleton in politics has always been a Republican of a pronounced type. His services as a speaker are always in demand and he has been prominently mentioned as a candidate of his party for Congress in the Third District. A prominent Grand Army man, and twice Judge-Advocate of the Department of Maine, he is much sought after as a Memorial Day speaker; he was engaged to speak at Kittery in 1896, and at Bath in 1897, and has delivered similar addresses in many of the principal cities and towns of the state. On April 16, 1897, he was unanimously elected Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Maine. Liberal in his religious convictions, he is a constant attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal contributor to religious, benevolent and charitable objects. He enjoys the confidence and respect, to a marked degree, of all who come in contact with him. Mr. Carleton was married June 1, 1872, to Nellie M. Longfellow, daughter of Hon. George A. Longfellow, of Winthrop; they had one son: George L. Carleton, an exceptionally promising boy, who died of typhoid fever when seventeen years of age.

HOBART, JOHN WALTER, Real Estate Dealer, Boston, was born in Newport, Penobscot county, Maine, July 13, 1854, son of Atkinson and Mary (Kelsey) Hobart. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Readfield. Leaving school at the early age of sixteen, he entered upon active business as a clerk in his father's employ, in connection with a drygoods store, savings bank, and office of the American Express Company. At the age of eighteen he became a partner in the firm with his father, under the name of A. Hobart & Son, Newport. When twenty-four years old he was appointed Receiver of the Newport Savings Bank, by Judge John A. Peters of the Supreme Court of Maine; and when twenty-seven he was tendered the position of Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Bangor, by Hon. S. H. Blake, President of that institution. Declining this flattering offer, he removed in that year (1881) to Boston, and engaged temporarily in the sale of municipal and railroad securities to savings banks and capitalists in Maine. In 1882 he formed a syndicate composed of the Hon. Abner Coburn of Skowhegan, Colonel Darius Alden of Augusta, the Trustees of the Thomas M. Reed estate of Bath, and other prominent capitalists, and purchased control of the Nantasket Land Company and the Boston & Hingham (now the Nantasket Beach) Steamboat Company, of both of which companies Mr. Hobart subsequently became Treasurer

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and Manager. In 1886 the Nantasket Land Company sold out all its lands, which comprised a considerable part of the town of Hull, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, known as "Nantasket Beach." Mr. Hobart then purchased largely on his own account, and has since continued to deal in real estate at this prominent seashore resort, and has contributed largely to its development. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, also of the Boston Art, Exchange and Pine Tree State clubs. He resides in Brookline. Mr. Hobart was married June 11, 1874, to Emma Estelle Chase, daughter of Edward Chase of Palmyra, Maine; they have three children: Lillian May, Earle Tisdale and Donald Atkinson Hobart.

HOBBS, GEORGE SAYWARD, of Washington, District of Columbia, Auditor of the Southern Railway, was born in Wells, York county, Maine, in 1859, son of Cyrus Hall and Clementine (Mildram) Hobbs. His grandparents were Sayard and Lydia (Hall) Hobbs, and on the maternal side Samuel and Olive (Hobbs) Mildram. He received his education in the common and high schools of Maine, at South Berwick (Maine) Academy, and at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of eighteen, in 1878, he entered the railway service, since which time he has been consecutively Clerk in the general offices of the Eastern Railroad

GEO. S. HOBBS.

of Massachusetts, 1878–83, and Paymaster and Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's office of the same road 1883–5; Auditor of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Michigan, 1885–7; Chief Clerk in the Accounting Department of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, 1887–9; Accountant in the President's office of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, 1889–90; Superintendent of Car Service of Boston & Maine Railroad, 1890–4, and since the latter date Auditor of the Southern Railway, with office in Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Hobbs is a Free Mason, a member of Marquette (Michigan) Lodge. In politics he is an Independent. He was married October 29, 1883, to Mary Philbrick Adams, of Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts; they have two children: Margarett Adams, born May 5, 1888, and Eleanor Mildram, born November 2, 1894.

MANLEY, JOSEPH HOMAN, of Augusta, Member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, was born in Bangor, Maine, October 13, 1842, son of James Sullivan and Caroline G. (Sewall) Manley. On the maternal side he is in direct descent from Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts, of old Puritan stock. His great-grandfather Henry Sewall was a Captain in the Revolutionary army. His education during early boyhood was received in the public schools of Augusta, and from the age of eleven until he was fifteen he attended the "Little Blue" Abbott School for boys in Farmington, Maine, where he fitted for college. Ill health, however, which had somewhat limited his earlier opportunities, compelled the abandonment of his plans for a collegiate education. After recovering his health, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Sweetsir & Gardiner of Boston, and in September 1863, at the age of nineteen, graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the Bar of New York State. Returning the same year to Augusta, he formed a law partnership with H. W. True, which continued for some years In 1865 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District courts, and also was appointed a Commissioner of the United States District Court of Maine. From 1869 to 1876 he was in the employ of the Government as a Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Department. Subsequently he was for a time in Washington as Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1878 he purchased of Joseph H. Homan a half interest in the Maine Farmer, published in Augusta, which he still holds, and for several years he continued in control of the editorial columns of that journal. In May 1881 he was appointed Postmaster of Augusta, by President Garfield. During his first term in this office he instituted many improvements in the postal service, and was untiring in his efforts to secure the erection of the fine Postoffice Building which now adorns the city. In 1889 he was reappointed Postmaster by President Harrison, and held the office until his resignation in August 1892, to assume, at Mr. Harrison's request, responsible duties as a member of the Republican National Committee during the campaign of that year. Mr.

Manley has for many years been actively interested in business in Augusta, and largely identified with the city's progress. He is a Director in the First National Bank and President of the Augusta Savings Bank, Treasurer of the Augusta Water Company and of the Augusta Electric Light and Power Company, and a Director in the Edwards Manufacturing Company of that city. He is also a Director in the Maine Central Railroad, Knox & Lincoln Railroad, Portland & Rochester Railroad and in the Portland, Mount Desert & Machias Steamboat Company. Many large enterprises in Maine and outside have been planned and carried out mainly by his aid and influence. In 1887-8 and 1889–90 he represented

JOS. H. MANLEY.

Augusta in the State Legislature. As a factor in the political affairs of the state and nation Mr. Manley is more widely known than any other private citizen of Maine. The Republican party has no more thorough-going adherent and earnest worker among its leaders in the country, and as a political strategist he has no superior. For many years a very warm friend and intimate associate of James G. Blaine, he learned from his affiliations with that great leader much that is of the higher order in the art of politics. He has been for a dozen years Chairman of the State Republican Committee of Maine, and was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892. In May 1893 he was elected Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and in January 1894 was made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the national organization; and was in June 1896 appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, which position he at present holds. Mr. Manley was married October 4, 1866, to Susan Cony, daughter of Samuel Cony, Governor of Maine 1864–6. His wife died February 17, 1895. He has four children: Samuel Cony, graduated at Harvard in 1889, now with the General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad; Lucy Cony, married to Chase Mellen, a lawyer of New York city; Harriet and Sydney Sewall Manley.

MOODY, EDWARD CHARLES, Postmaster at York Village, is a native of the town of York, having been born on the family homestead, where he now resides. The date of his birth was February 14, 1849. He is of Welch descent, and is of the ninth generation from William Moody, the American ancestor of the family, who came to this country in 1633. The line of succession is: (1) William Moody, born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1598; (2) Caleb, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1637; (3) Samuel, born in Newbury, 1675; (4) Joseph, born in York, Maine, 1700; (5) Joseph, born 1728; (6) Samuel, born 1762; (7) Charles, born in York, 1796; (8) Eliza E., daughter of Charles, born in York, 1830; and (9) Edward C., the subject of this sketch. Of his progenitors, William was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was granted ninety-two acres of land; Caleb was a man of affairs in Newbury, and represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts; Samuel was a graduate of Harvard in 1697, and for half a century was an active minister of the Congregational denomination at York, Maine, where he died in 1747; Joseph was also a Harvard graduate and a Congregational minister, like his father, but was compelled by ill health to abandon the calling at an early age; Joseph second inherited the homestead, and bequeathed it to his son Samuel, who left it to Charles, by whom it was in turn handed down to the latter's grandson, the subject of this sketch. Edward C. Moody received a fair common-school education in the district school at York Village, under the tutorage of Isaiah P. Moody, John D. Frost and Samuel W. Junkins successively. A term at Lebanon (Maine) Academy terminated his school life. When twenty-

three years of age he was appointed by Secretary-of-the-Navy Robeson, on the recommendation of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and Congressman John H. Burleigh, as Chief Accountant at the Kittery Navy Yard, a position drawing a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year. On the abolishment of this office he was transferred to the Department of Yards and Docks, and remained in the employ of the Government for about three years. Mr. Moody has been active in political affairs from the time of attaining his majority. A staunch adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, he consequently belongs to the minority in the town of his residence, but has held notwithstanding many important public offices. His first elective office was that of School Agent in his old district, Number One. In 1876 he was nominated as candidate for Representative to the Legislature, receiving one hundred and nine votes to nineteen opposition in the Democratic caucus; but as nineteen members of his party voted against him at election, he was defeated by six votes. In 1878 he was nominated for State Senator, and defeated, although running over two hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Executive Council of the State by the Legislature, in which body he served on the Elections, State Prisons and Pardons, Indian Affairs and Pay Roll committees. He has served the town as Moderator at several notable meetings, also on various committees, the last being the Town Building Committee of the New Home, of which he was Chairman — his associates being Edward B. Blaisdell, Edward E. Young, W. H. Chase and Bradford S. Woodward, Esq. In 1894 he was nominated Postmaster of York Village, of which community he is a public-spirited citizen and for which he has stood up in sunshine and in storm. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for State Senator from York County, leading, of course, a forlorn hope. Mr. Moody is a member of the York Association, of which he was President in 1877–8–9, and has served on its Prudential Committee. He is a Director of the York Historical Society, but has no connection with any secret organization. Although making no pretentions to piety, he is a Congregationalist in religious preference, and was a member of the original committee chosen by the First Parish of York in 1881 to remodel the Congregational meeting-house, which was completed at a cost approximating ten thousand dollars. Mr. Moody's occupation is that of a farmer, which he carries on with a moderate degree of success. He generally attends the sessions of the State Legislature as a member of the "Third House," and has witnessed the inauguration of thirteen Governors of Maine. The estate he occupies is a fine one, commanding a view of York Bay, and from the residence can be seen, between sunset and sunrise, the lights of warning to mariners at Boon Island, "The Knubble" and Isles of Shoals. Mr. Moody was married August 3, 1870, to Juliette Marshall, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel G. and Sophia (Bragdon) Marshall. Mrs. Moody was born December 4, 1851. Four childen have been the fruit of this union: Charles Edward,

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born 1871, died the same year; Sally Bragdon, born September 2, 1872, now the wife of Dr. Edward C. Cook of York Village; Edna Marshall, born August 31, 1874, and Edward Charles Moody, Jr., born July 4, 1876.

MOORE, JOHN GODFREY, senior member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, who gained national prominence as the plaintiff in a suit contesting the constitutionality of the Income Tax law, was born in Steuben, Washington county, Maine, July 7, 1847. His father was Captain Henry D. Moore, a shipmaster, who spent most of

his time at sea, and retired from active service on account of severe injuries received during a storm. Mr. Moore's preparatory education was that of the majority of youths born in the Pine Tree State, the district schools; but a few years later he enjoyed a winter at Cherryfield (Maine) Academy and another at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport. Thus equipped, he came to New York when eighteen years of age. His first employment in the city was as a clerk in the office of Thomas Mahew and Wilson Godfrey, lumber merchants, 117 Wall street. There he gathered his first experience of trade in New York, although presumably, like most

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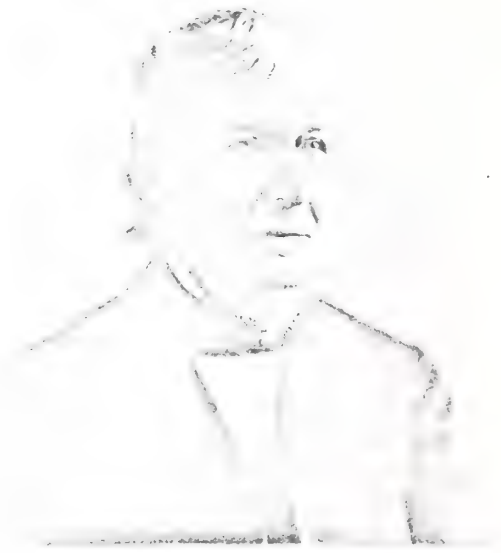
natives of Maine, he had previously acquired some knowledge of the lumber business. Within a year, he bettered himself by accepting a position with Bell Brothers, lumber dealers, at the foot of West 23d street, and with this firm he remained until the summer of 1868. In that year, during which he attained his majority, he started in business on his own account, at 96 Wall street, in the occupation in which he had served an apprenticeship. He rapidly extended his connections, and finally, in company with John O. Evans, executed several important contracts with the War Department. His constructions consisted in part of piers and breakwaters at Buffalo and Cleveland, and improvements along the Delaware River from Philadelphia to Wilmington. To carry out these projects, he and his associates organized The National Dredging Company of the City of Wilmington, Delaware. In 1880, when the Western Union Telegraph Company had apparently absorbed all its rivals, Messrs. Evans and Moore entertained the idea of constructing lines connecting the principal cities, and of leasing wires to bankers and merchants during business hours and to newspapers at night. Abundant capital was forthcoming for the purpose, and the projectors had soon stretched wires connecting the cities of New York, Boston and Washington. Later, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City and other important points in the West and Northwest were connected, and the competition thus established materially reduced rates. Finally, the Western Union purchased the lines of the American Union Telegraph Company, and then Mr. Moore organized The Mutual Union Telegraph Company, the prospectus of which announced that it would stretch wires all over the United States. From the inception of this enterprise, the work was pushed with energy and perseverance. Its construction was of the most perfect character, and its lines were rapidly extended through all parts of the country. Mr. Evans as President of the company attended to its finances, while Mr. Moore had charge of the work of construction and equipment. Before all the lines had been completed, Mr. Evans died and Mr. Moore succeeded him as President. Under his administration, the lines of the Mutual Union were leased to the Western Union Company for ninety-three years. Soon after the making of this compact, Mr. Moore became one of the directors of The Western Union Company. His management of the Mutual Union brought him into prominence as a financier, and when he returned to New York on February 1, 1885, after a vacation taken to recruit his health, he became a member of the stock-brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, which at once became one of the most prominent on the Stock Exchange. In recent years, Mr. Moore has taken an active interest in railroad affairs, especially in the South. In 1886, he acquired a large interest in the Chase National Bank and takes an active part in its management. He is also a director in the Manhattan Trust Company. He is a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Missouri Pacific, the Texas & Pacific, the Lake Erie & Western, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Nor-

folk & Southern railroads, also of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and is interested in many other industrial and manufacturing concerns and companies. Mr. Moore owns a fine private library, is a supporter of the great public museums of the city, and extends discriminating aid to charity. Among his clubs are the Union League, Manhattan, New, Lotos, New York and Riding. The courageous and determined opposition of Mr. Moore to what he considered an unconstitutional and unjust law was a matter which attracted wide attention. Actuated by the principles which have guided his business career, he announced soon after the Income Tax clause had been added to the tariff bill his antagonism to the measure, and declared he would exhaust every legal means to defeat the act. His success is well known to every well-informed citizen of the United States.

PAINE, ALBERT WARE, Lawyer, Bangor, was born in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, August 16, 1812, son of Frederic and Abiel (Ware) Paine. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts, and both were of English descent. The Paines are of Norman ancestry. For a particular history of the Paine descent the reader is referred to the work prepared by the subject of this sketch, entitled "Paine Genealogy, Ipswich Branch," which gives all the particulars of the family back to about the year 1400, to the time of Sir Thomas Payne, Knight, of Market Bosworth; and thence back fragmentally some five hundred years more, embracing the family of Hugh de Payen and others of an earlier date noted in Domesday. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Paine commenced fitting for college at Waterville, and in 1828 entered Waterville College (now Colby University), graduating in the class of 1832. At present he is the oldest living alumnus of that institution. Immediately after leaving college he commenced the study of law. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at Bangor on May 28, 1835, and commenced practice there, from which time until the present (1897), for the term of sixty-two years, he has continued in practice without interruption. During these sixty-two years he has been generally a very busy member of the profession, having, with only one exception, by sickness, been present at every term of the courts in the county, with more or less work on his hands. A review of his law docket, which agrees with his memory, shows that during the fifty-nine years succeeding his entry he has had more or less causes to argue before the Law Court at every term; the whole number of law cases which he has thus had to argue exceeding five hundred and twenty in all, more than three hundred of which are found reported in the Maine Reports, more or less in number in almost every volume (from Vols. 14 to 87 inclusive). Besides these he has had occasion to argue cases before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and also before the Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Portland, besides others before the State Courts in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and



ALBERT W PAINE.

Minnesota. Connected with this history, it is an interesting fact that Mr. Paine has had occasion to try or argue cases with or before every Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the District Court and the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine who has had a seat on the Bench since Maine was a state, excepting only Judge Parris, who left the bench before Mr. Paine's admission; also before every Judge of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Maine during the same time; the latter class including Judges Story, Woodbury, Curtis, Clifford, Ware, Fox, Putnam, Lowell and Webb. Judges Mellen and Preble both left the Bench before his admission to the Bar, but he has had cases to try

with them both, one of the causes argued at Washington being argued by Preble as his opponent. Among the cases thus at different times committed to Mr. Paine for trial and argument a few notable ones are cited. The case of Moor against Veazie was one argued by him orally before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving the question of the Constitutional right of the Legislature to grant a monopoly of steam navigation of the Penobscot River above Oldtown. The decision of the Court is a leading one, defining the extent of the general government's right to control the navigation of rivers from the sea. The Mallet case, involving the title of homestead farm and mills in Lee, Maine, was another of his Washington cases, in which the Supreme Court of the United States overruled several decisions of the Court in Maine. His client having removed from the state after several unfavorable decisions, Mr. Paine commenced suit in the Circuit Court, before Judge Story, with Judge Preble as his contestant. The case having been decided favorably, then went to the higher court at Washington, with the same result. In the course of his practice Mr. Paine has had occasion to try causes involving questions of title, or otherwise, respecting almost every dam or mill privilege on the Penobscot River, including the dam at the outlet of Chesuncook Lake at the head of the river, and the several mill privileges at Lincoln and Lincoln Centre, Oldtown and Milford, Lower Oldtown, Great Works and Bradley, Upper and Lower Stillwater, Eddington, Basin Mills and Veazie, and the dam at Bangor, besides others on the tributary rivers of Piscataquis and Mattawamkeag. The right of the city to lay out and establish the public square in front of the Universalist Church, and Pickering Square, in Bangor, was contested by the land owners, and suits were accordingly instituted by him to try the right. Other cases were brought to settle the question of right of the city to the shores of the Kenduskeag in front of the streets leading from Exchange street to the stream. All these cases were committed to Mr. Paine's care by the contestants. The right of a town to exempt property from taxation to encourage the introduction of new enterprises, was committed to Mr. Paine by the town of Brewer, with a favorable result to his clients. The extent of the Oldtown Indian rights under their treaty with the state was tried in a suit brought (by Speaker Reed as Attorney General), by order of the Legislature, to recover several small islands along the shore of the river above Oldtown Falls claimed by General Veazie, whom Mr. Paine represented, also with favorable result. The right of the city of Bangor to appropriate the Hersey fund to the erection of the City Hall was another of the questions committed to Mr. Paine to represent on the part of the city. The question of the constitutionality of the Collateral Inheritance Tax was another. Owing to the very defective and erroneous original survey and lotting by Park Holland of the territory of Bangor and the neighboring towns of Hampden, Hermon and Newburg, all the vacant and unsold lands in all of which towns, subject to the settler's lots, were conveyed by the state to Bussey, a very great amount of litigation was the result in order to fix the true lines. As his attorney an immense labor was devolved on Mr. Paine during the many years of Bussey's life, in the work of preparing and trial of the suits commenced to determine the questions litigated. Few if any persons of the present day are aware of the uncertainty of the lines which encompass the lots thus originally mapped out on the plans of those four towns, and the extent of litigation caused thereby. During his professional practice it has been Mr. Paine's habit, when he found a defect in any statute of the state, to seek a remedy by an appropriate appeal to the Legislature for amendment. His first work in that line was to procure an amendment of the statute that forbids attorneys to practice in the Supreme Judicial Court until their admission as counsellors, after three years in the Court of Common Pleas. The most important work in this line was the originating and procuring of the enactment of the statute allowing respondents in criminal suits to be witnesses in their own behalf. Until Mr. Paine's work was done, said right was nowhere existent. Having procured a former student of his (A. G. Lebroke), who had been chosen to a seat in the House, to introduce the measure, he followed it for six successive years, until 1864, when success crowned his efforts; so that in Maine a person could not be sent to the gallows or prison without having the right to tell his story to the jury. Having thus succeeded in Maine, he brought the subject before the people of Massachusetts by correspondence with the Daily Advertiser; his last communication, a report of a murder case in Bangor, where the man's own testimony led to his acquittal, proving effectual there. The law thus started soon became universal over all the states of the Union and the United States Government, the Canadian Provinces, and across the sea to England and France, and almost everywhere

else. The law originating and establishing the Insurance Department in Maine, and in connection with that, the laws regulating the whole subject of Savings Banks, are also to be credited to Mr. Paine's efforts, in their introduction, drafting and subsequent work before the Legislative Committees. The Statute of 1887 originating and regulating illegitimate heirship, by a repeal of the old doctrine of nullius filius, was readily effected by a forcible presentation of Mr. Paine's draught and a few hard cases which had occurred in his practice, and which he laid before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature with success. The statute exempting stockholders from liability for corporation debts, enacted originally in 1879, is another of the works accomplished by his introduction, intercession and argument. The taxation of insurance companies and railroad corporations by the statutes of 1874 was also of his originating and recommendation. Besides those above mentioned, many other statutes have been originated by him, among them being those exempting cemetery lots from attachment; the statute of 1873 providing for compulsory fire inquests; those of 1887 and 1889 amending the law of divorce, and others of less importance. Other of his amendments are now on the tapis seeking enactment, among them being one allowing the sick and absent voter to send his prepared vote to the polls by proxy; another to regulate the descent of intestate personal estate, so that it may vest at death subject to debts, etc., the same as real estate; another vastly important subject is an amendment of the United States Constitution to meet the contingency of death of a President-elect after the electoral vote in January and before his inauguration in March, a contingency for which there is now no remedy, upon the happening of which no Constitutional President could be elected. Congress has so far given attention to the latter subject as to refer it to the appropriate committee, where it is pigeonholed to await some future call. Early in life Mr. Paine resolved that he would not seek or accept any office which would interfere with his work as a lawyer. He steadily adhered to this resolution, until one morning he took from the postoffice a commission as Bank and Insurance Examiner, an office the existence of which he had no knowledge and which the Governor had just had created. His first impulse was to decline its acceptance, but on examination he concluded to accept, and did; and as a result he originated the two separate departments of Insurance and Savings Banks, both of which, after much labor, he succeeded in having adopted by the Legislature. He was thereupon appointed to the office of Insurance Commissioner, which he held for three years, during which time he perfected the practice under the statute. As such Commissioner he was an active promoter of the organization and work of the National Insurance Convention, of which he was the first presiding officer. As Chairman of the principal committee he originated the rule of assets which was adopted and is still the rule governing the subject throughout the United States. Other important subjects devolved on the Insurance Commissioner from Maine during the sessions of Mr. Paine's holding the office. The Convention is still in existence, having in 1896 held its twenty-sixth session. In 1874 Mr. Paine held the temporary office of Tax Commissioner of the state, under special appointment, during which time he procured the enactment of the laws already alluded to, taxing insurance and railroad corporations, having visited a large number of the states on this duty. For some forty years he has held the office of one of the Directors of the Maine Telegraph Company, and since the year 1876 has been its President. Since 1852 he has held the office of Treasurer of the Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation, the present form of the corporation, composed wholly of lot owners as members, instead of a close stock corporation as it was originally, having been effected by his effort after a somewhat long delay and discussion, a new act of incorporation having been obtained by him to effectuate the object. As senior member of the Penobscot Bar, Mr. Paine now holds the office of President, and since 1849 has been its Treasurer and Librarian; the present library, with only a few old volumes, having been the result of his purchases, except a few volumes donated. In connection with his profession Mr. Paine has had frequent occasion to have in his care and under his management various parcels of property, real and personal. Among them were the Davenport lands, lying west of the Theological Seminary on both sides of Hammond street in Bangor, wholly unoccupied except as pasture land. The planning of the lands devolved on him, as also the work of preparation for its sale. The laying out, naming and making of the streets was consequently his work, including West Broadway, Hayward and Pond streets, Sixth and Johnson streets, and Cedar street west of Hammond, also Whitney Square. Davenport Square, near the Bangor House, in its

present form, was of his originating and perfection instead of the old form which admitted of none of the present favorable and prominent features, Mr. Emerson as owner of the adjoining lots concurring with his suggestions. As Treasurer of the Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation having the sale of lots as part of Mr. Paine's official duty, the Soldiers' Cemetery and Monument were the result of his suggestion, and the duty was devolved on him to originate and perfect the means of their perpetuation by organized corporation. For many years Mr. Paine was the Attorney for the State Land Office, which had its location in Bangor until its removal to Augusta at the commencement of General Connor's governorship. As such he was obliged to familiarize himself with its work in its various departments, and especially with its records. As such attorney, and as attorney for other clients, it frequently devolved on him to inform himself of the records in the Land Office in Massachusetts, inasmuch as originally all the lands in Maine (except certain Royal grants) before the separation, and one half afterwards for several years, belonged to that state. The defective and erroneous surveys of the lands made this duty much more imperative and burdensome. After Massachusetts had conveyed all her interest in the lands to Maine, he found in his visits to the Land Office in Boston that the early records and documents as well as plans of lands in all parts of the state were being carelessly managed and subjected to loss and destruction, many of them being in piles on the floor and otherwise subject to early disappearance. By his advice the Land Agent authorized him to take all necessary steps to obtain possession of all the records and papers connected with the lands in Maine then in the Land Office in Massachusetts, and he accordingly went to work. At the first opportunity he procured a Resolve of the State Legislature directing the Land Agent to take the necessary measures to secure the object. With this authority he went to the Legislature of Massachusetts filed the proper petition, which was at once referred to committee, before which he argued his cause with a favorable result. A Resolve authorizing the delivery of the documents as prayed for having been enacted and approved, he went to the Land Office at the Capitol in Boston and made thorough search, with the aid of the Massachusetts Land Agent there, through the several departments, having resolved that he would not give up the hunt until he found the missing record certificates of the settlers' lots in Bangor and other towns, as these contained the only descriptions of the lots in the survey made by the surveyors, Holland and others. These at length he found, in what may be called the waste closet at the end of the entry under the stairs, into which the dirt of the entry was swept and waste papers were thrown, awaiting the spring cleaning when all would have gone to the dump. Here he found a large amount of valuable papers, including the ones especially desired and many others pertaining to other towns, of more or less importance. The maps and plans and documents, in all, thus recovered, filling two very large drygoods boxes, were packed and sent to the Land Office and under the general authority of Governor Connor and the especial care of the Land Agent have been gradually bound into volumes and preserved for all future time in the Land Office of Maine, a rich inheritance for its citizens, the title of whose homes is there largely to be found, in their origin, in all parts of the state. But for the zeal with which Mr. Paine pursued the matter, the greater part would have gone to the dump or met some other equally objectionable fate. Connected with Mr. Paine's practice outside of the courts one, perhaps the most important, was his work in connection with the Lewiston manufacturing rights and powers. The several manufacturing corporations of the city of Lewiston having made purchase of the several dams and water privileges among the lakes at the head of the Androscoggin River for the consideration of $350,000, the matter was committed to Mr. Paine to prescribe the plan and make the proper conveyances to effect the object of the purchase. It was readily seen that a proper corporation should be organized. A constitutional amendment had recently been adopted forbidding legislative enactment of private corporations, and the law then existing did not admit of corporations being formed by other or minor corporations as stockholders. Certain individuals by his advice were elected by the respective companies as trustees to receive the title and constitute a corporation under the general law, and the Union Water Power Company was accordingly organized. Then a new act of the Legislature was by him drawn to meet the contingency, making the several corporations capable of being its stockholders (being the Private Statute of 1879, Chapter 127), whereupon the several trustees conveyed their respective shares to the different corporations, including the city waterworks, thus constituting the Union Water Power Company, a corporation of corporations under

which the manufacturing powers of Lewiston have ever since been carried on with perfect harmony and success, the Androscoggin River being under its perfect control with equal flow at all seasons free from floods and drouth. Among the incidents of Mr. Paine's busy life is that of being the author of two or three books, including "The Paine Genealogy, Ipswich Branch," before mentioned. The family, as distinct from others of the name, was unknown until his investigations, and the duty devolved on him to give it a name, as he did from the fact that the original immigrant of the family spent the most important part of his life at Ipswich, though afterwards a merchant in Boston. "The New Philosophy," an exposition of mental phenomena heretofore generally ascribed to the imagination, is another of the works which it has been Mr. Paine's privilege and pleasure to make public, the basis and origin of such being ascribed to the close connection, now so fully proved, of the spiritual and natural worlds with each other. The "Territorial History of Bangor and Vicinity," a work of not many pages, carrying the city's history back to the days of the Puritan forefathers, is one of the results following his investigations of title in the various suits before alluded to. The manuscript of the work was submitted to the Maine Historical Society, by whom it is published among its numerous volumes. As correspondent of the press of various kinds he has through his life had frequent occasion to exercise his writing faculties. He was the only correspondent of the Aroostook War, and his letters were published all over the country and some in England. Mr. Paine is a member of the Bangor, the Maine, the Webster and the Old Colony historical societies, and of the American Institute of Civics. All secret societies of all kinds he has ever ignored and abjured. He was married July 9, 1840, to Mary Jones Hale, a lineal descendant of Rev. John Hale, so famed for his work in connection with the witchcraft delusion in Salem, and who, in company with Mr. Paine's ancestor Rev. Robert Paine, Jr., foreman of the Grand Jury which found the many indictments for witchcraft, were mainly effective of the final dispelling of the delusion, by reason of which his wife was accused. His investigation was the means of establishing the true reason of Mrs. Hale being so accused, she being thus treated for the reason that her husband had abjured the sin, instead of his being led to do so by reason of her being accused; the order of cause and effect being thus reversed as heretofore universally represented, it being generally charged that he was led to abandon the heresy because she was accused. Their children are: Mary Abby; Selma Ware; Lydia Augusta, the wife of Henry H. Carter; and Eugenie Hale Paine. Mrs. Carter has two children: Albert Paine Carter and Martha Carter. Mr. Paine has lived to be the oldest member of the Penobscot Bar, and is reputed to be the oldest member of the Bar in New England in continuous practice, except one, Hon. Mr. Roberts of Vermont, who is one year his senior both in age and profession.

PERCY, DAVID THOMAS, Merchant, Bath, is a direct descendant of the Thomas Percy, scion of

DAVID T. PERCY.

the illustrious English house, who came to America in 1730, settling in the Lower Kennebec region of Maine. With that immigrant came his wife, two sons and three daughters. Of these children the eldest son, Arthur, made his home in Phipsburg, and from his loins spring those of the Percy name in the western part of the state. David, the second son of Arthur, and father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Bath, where he died February 9, 1867. David Thomas Percy, son of David and Elsie (Grace) Percy, was born in Bath, August 15, 1831. His mother, who died January 3, 1866, was the granddaughter of James and Jane Grace, who

came to this country with Alexander Drummond (Jane's grandfather) in 1729. His maternal grandfather was William Grace, born April 13, 1764, and his grandmother was Sarah (Andrews) Grace, born May 30, 1757. Mr. Percy early evinced an aptitude for mercantile pursuits, in the following of which the major portion of his long, honorable and useful life has been spent. With the exception of the years from 1857 to 1859, when he was senior member of the firm of Percy & Marrett in Portland, the scene of his business activity has been chiefly in Bath. There he is at the head of the extensive firm of D. T. Percy & Sons, which conducts a drygoods, carpet and crockery business — an establishment of high repute and one of the largest in Maine. Taking a wide and intelligent interest in public affairs and commercial growth, Mr. Percy has for years been a prominent and active member of the Board of Trade of his native city and a leader in all judicious measures designed to promote its prosperity and enlarge its healthy growth. He is now Trustee and Vice-President of the Bath People's Safe Deposit and Savings Bank. He is also deeply concerned in religious and philanthropic movements, having been Deacon of the Winter Street (Congregational) Church for years, and Superintendent of its Sabbath School. There he has proved himself forward in all good work, liberal in all benevolent movements, a staunch friend to missions and an active and earnest worker in the temperance cause. In a word, he emphatically is a good citizen, the material from which communities and nations are founded. In politics Mr. Percy is classed as a Democrat, that being the party of his predilections, but not ranked as a partisan; ever preferring the great interests of the country and the advancement of its prosperity to the triumph of faction. He has been a member of both branches of the Bath city government, and the candidate of the minority party for the highest honors within its gift. Mr. Percy was married January 5, 1854, to Adriana Bosworth, daughter of Captain Robert Bosworth. Of this union seven children have been the issue, of whom six sons are living: Frederick B., graduated at Yale and the Boston Medical University, and in practice at Brookline, Massachusetts; George E., graduated at the Bath High School and the Boston Medical University, in practice at Salem, Massachusetts; Frank H., manager of the crockery store of the firm of D. T. Percy & Sons, Bath; Augustus A., who conducts the business of the drygoods and carpet departments of the firm; Arthur S., in the lumber business in Boston; and David Thomas, Jr., graduate of Exeter, the Harvard Medical College and the Boston Medical University, now settled in Arlington, Massachusetts.

SANBORN, Moses Lendsley, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Baldwin, Cumberland county, Maine, September 30, 1858, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Walker) Sanborn. After attending the town schools in Denmark, Maine, at the age of fourteen he entered Fryeburg (Maine) Academy, pursued his studies there for four terms and then entered

M. L. SANBORN.

the Bridgton (Maine) High School, from which he graduated first in the class of 1878. Entering Bowdoin College in July of the latter year, he remained there for three years and then transferred to Dartmouth College, where he entered the Senior class and graduated in 1882. Following graduation he taught High School for three years in Plainfield, Vermont, and afterwards in Denmark, Maine. Subsequently he read law with Mattocks, Coombs & Neal in Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland Bar in Portland on May 20, 1886, and to the Suffolk Bar in Boston on July 20, 1886. Since the latter date Mr. Sanborn has practiced his profession in Boston, where he has established a large and lucrative law business. In August 1893 he defended

and won the suit brought against E. W. Walker & Company by Emily A. Corliss, widow of George H. Corliss, the great inventor, which settled the right of publishers and others to publish portraits and biographical sketches of public men. Mr. Sanborn is a Republican in political principles, and was a member of the convention at Lewiston in 1886 that nominated Joseph R. Bodwell for Governor of Maine. In 1880 he took the census of Denmark, Maine, under General Francis A. Walker. He is a member of Hugh de Payens Commandery Knights Templar, of Melrose, where he resides, and while in Dartmouth College was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He was married September 16, 1896, to H. Bertha Falconer, of Boston.

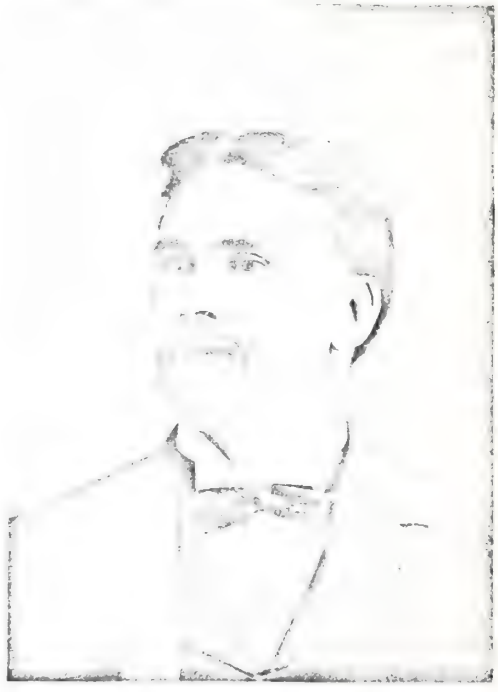
SHANNON, Richard Cutts, Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth District of New York, was born in New London, Connecticut, February 12, 1839, son of Charles T. and Jane Randall (Stanwood) Shannon. He is descended from Nathaniel Shannon (1655–1723), who settled in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1685, and was the first Naval Officer of the Port of Boston, serving from 1701 to 1723, when he died and was buried in the Old Granary Cemetery on Tremont street. Congressman Shannon is also descended from Richard Cutts (died 1679) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and from Chief Justice William Vaughan of New Hampshire (died 1719), through female lines of those families. His great-great-grandfather, Cutts Shannon, was a lawyer of some prominence in Portsmouth, and married Mary Vaughan, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George Vaughan of New Hampshire (1713–14) whose son William Vaughan was the projector and one of the leading spirits of the expedition against Louisburg, Nova Scotia. His great-grandfather Captain Thomas Shannon served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His grandfather Dr. Richard Cutts Shannon, for whom he was named, who was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1795, and settled in Saco, Maine, in 1800, had previously served as Surgeon in the United States Navy. His father, Charles T. Shannon, was born in Saco, in 1802. Born of poor parents, whose life experience was little more than a constant struggle for existence, the subject of this sketch was early taught the great lesson of self-reliance, which he considers worth more than all the knowledge acquired in school or college. He received his general education in the public schools and at Colby University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. Enlisting as a private in Company H, Fifth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, May 10, 1861, he was promoted to Second Sergeant, and soon after, in October 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant of the same company; in October 1862 he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and served continuously until the close of the war, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. Soon after the war Colonel Shannon went to Brazil and for several years was a resident of Rio de Janeiro, serving during that period as the correspondent of

R. C. SHANNON.

prominent New York journals. In 1871, he received from President Grant the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro and served in that capacity until March 1875, when he resigned. In 1876 he took charge of the Botanical Garden Railroad Company, an American enterprise in Brazil, of which he subsequently became the Vice-President and General Manager, and finally President. Returning again to this country in 1883, he entered the Law School of Columbia University, was graduated therefrom in 1885, admitted to the New York Bar in 1886, and became a member of the law firm of Purington & Shannon, with which he is still connected. In 1891 Colonel Shannon was appointed

by President Harrison Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, and served until May 1893, when he was relieved by Hon. Lewis Baker, appointed by President Cleveland. In 1894 he was elected a Member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Thirteenth District of New York, and in 1896 was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress in which body he is serving at the present time. Colonel Shannon is a Republican in politics, and has served as Delegate to the State Convention of his party. He is a member of the University, Lawyers', United Service, Union League, D K E and Republican clubs of New York city, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is also an alumni Trustee of Colby University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1892. He was married September 19, 1887, at St. Paul's, Knightbridge, London, England, to Martha Ann Spaulding Greenough, of Brockport, New York.

SOULE, ALLEN PELATIAH, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born in Waterville, Maine, August 14, 1855, son of Charles and Ardra Ellen (Wing) Soule. He is a descendant in direct line of George Soule, who came over in the Mayflower. George Soule was a close friend of Myles Standish, and when the latter went to Duxbury and settled on Captain's Hill, the former went with him and located at what was later called Powder Point. He was an influential citizen, and represented the town in the General Court of the colony eight different times. Jonathan Soule, who went from Duxbury about 1797, in a coasting vessel, up the Kennebec River as far as the place where the city of Waterville now stands, where he located, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His mother's people, the Wings, also came from Duxbury. He worked on his father's farm until the age of sixteen, meanwhile attending the country schools. After fitting for college at Waterville (now Coburn) Classical Institute, he entered Colby University in 1875, and graduated therefrom in 1879. During his college course he taught district schools to defray his educational expenses. Subsequently he was Principal of the High Schools in Oakland and Dexter, Maine. At a later period he was Superintendent of Schools in Hingham, Massachusetts. In 1887 Mr. Soule became the New England Representative of the New York book publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman & Company, with headquarters in Boston. A year later he similarly represented A. S. Barnes & Company, another New York publishing firm, and since the consolidation of these with other publishing houses in 1890 under the name of the American Book Company, has continued his position with the latter organization to the present time. Mr. Soule is a member of the various Masonic bodies, also of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club and other club organizations. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was married December 31, 1887, to Harriet L. Seymour, of Hingham, Massachusetts; they have three children: Harold W., Mabel Ardra and Seymour Soule. Mr. Soule resides in Hingham.



A. P. SOULE.

TUCKER, LUTHER PIKE, Banker and Broker, New York city, was born in Norway, Oxford county, Maine, January 17, 1832, son of Benjamin and Mary (Pike) Tucker. He is a grandson of Benjamin Tucker, born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1744; and great-grandson of Jeremiah Tucker, born in Milton in 1713, and a descendant of Robert Tucker, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Norway Liberal Institute, and for about five years following his school career

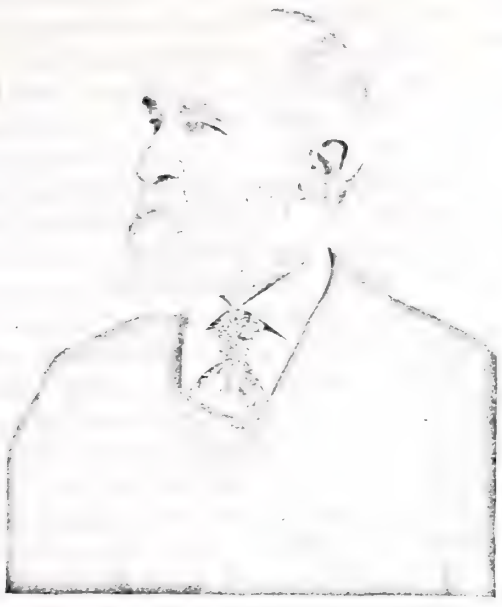
was a clerk in the clothing and furnishing store of Ira P. Farrington in Portland, Maine. In December 1853 he commenced business for himself in partnership with R. S. Webster, under the firm name of Tucker & Webster, at Middle and Temple streets, Portland, where he continued until January 1864, when he entered as partner into the firm of Hatch, Johnson & Company, Boston, the firm being sole agents and liberal owners of the stock of the Gray's Patent Molded Collar Company, from which they realized a fortune. In 1866 he removed to N / York, where the business was continued until 1872. For some years thereafter Mr. Tucker was not in active business. In 1893 he commenced

L. P. TUCKER.

business as a banker and broker, as partner in the firm of Buckhout, Davis & Company, at 71 Broadway, New York. Mr. Buckhout is the board member of the firm, having a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. The office of the firm, since May 1, 1897, is at 2 Wall street. Mr. Tucker's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He was first married February 22, 1854, to Georgiana S. Manning of Norway, Maine, who died in June 1864; they had three children: Fred Manning Tucker, now living, and Mary Georgie and Charles Freeland, both now deceased. In 1885, August 5, Mr. Tucker was a second time married, to Marion E. Dick of New York city.

WHITTIER, CHARLES, President of the Whittier Machine Company, Boston, was born in Vienna, Kennebec county, Maine, November 26, 1829, son of John Brodhead and Lucy (Graham) Whittier. He is a descendant of Thomas and Ruth (Green) Whittier, the first of whom came from England to New England at the age of sixteen in 1638. From the same stock the poet Whittier descended. His father was a farmer of Vienna, born in that town in the year 1800. His mother was of an old Walpole, Massachusetts, family. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Roxbury and Boston, and at the age of seventeen entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist trade, in the works of Cubbuck & Campbell, Roxbury, where steam engines, boilers and general machinery were made. During this term of service, which covered a period of three years, he made a systematic study of steam-engineering, and also attended for two years the drawing-school of the Lowell Institute in Boston. After completing his apprenticeship he continued with the firm as a journeyman, and for the next few years travelled extensively throughout the Eastern and Northern states, setting up and installing steam-engines and machinery. In 1859 he was made Superintendent of the works, and also admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Campbell, Whittier & Company. This relation continued until 1874, when the business was incorporated as the Whittier Machine Company, of which Mr. Whittier has since been President to the present time. Mr. Whittier was one of the first to engage in the development of the freight and passenger elevator, and many of the noteworthy improvements in these machines, whereby their speed, capacity, safety and comfort have been marvellously increased, are the fruits of his inventive genius. He has been the recipient of numerous medals and awards from industrial exhibitions, including silver medal, "first degree of merit, special," from the International Exhibition at Sydney, Australia, in 1869, for his steam passenger-elevator and engine, the first of its kind shown in Australia; from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, gold medal for his steam elevator exhibited at the Fourteenth Exhibition of this organization in 1881, also gold medal for his new hydro-electric elevator at the Sixteenth Exhibition in 1887, and bronze medal for the improved hydro-electric elevator at the Seventeenth Exhibition in 1891; gold medal from the Middlesex Mechanics' Exhibition at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1867, for the Miller patent elevator of Mr. Whittier's make; and diploma

from the Atlanta (Georgia) Exposition of 1891, for his direct-acting double-screw electric elevator. Previous to 1870 the company contracted to build the first locomotive for the railway to the summit of Mount Washington in the White Mountains. The



CHARLES WHITTIER.

works of the Whittier Machine Company at South Boston are equipped with a complete and extensive plant for general machine building, their specialty being the manufacture of steam, hydraulic and electric elevators. Mr. Whittier's success in machine making and in inventions is attributed to his natural bent and enthusiasm for applied mechanics, supplemented by close application. He has been for many years an active member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York. He is a Trustee and Vice-President of the Eliot Savings Bank, Roxbury District, Boston; a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Tufts College, and a Trustee of Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. Mr. Whittier is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the State Senate in 1884, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and member of the Committee on the Treasury. He has been a member of the First Universalist Society of Roxbury for over forty years. He was married June 7, 1855, to Eliza Isabel Campbell, daughter of Benjamin F. Campbell of Roxbury. They have no children.

VANCE, JOHN BELL, Shaker Elder, was born in Baileyville, Washington county, Maine, May 9, 1833, eldest son of Shubael B. and Elizabeth Moshier (Morrill) Vance. He was the grandson of Hon. William Vance, a large landholder in the eastern part of the state, and a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Maine after its separation from Massachusetts. In 1838 his father became a convert to the faith of the United Society of Believers, commonly known as Shakers, and joined the Family at Alfred, Maine, September 14 of that year, taking John, then five years of age, with him. In that pious and kindly community the future Elder was reared and educated, and to its service and that of God devoted his long, laborious and useful life. At a very early age he began to manifest a strong pre-

JOHN B. VANCE.

disposition for learning and love for books, improving every leisure moment. The strength and beauty of his character and his manifest fitness for high religious station soon attracted the attention of the wise leaders of the community, and at the age of sixteen he began teaching in the district school of the Society; and taught the winter term more than

half the years up to the time of his death. Possessing a fine spiritual nature and deep religious instincts, he became a profound student of the Shaker faith and one of its ablest exponents. He was early an able debater and firm defender of the faith in the second manifestation of Christ, as held by the United Society of Believers, and in later years was their principal public speaker in Maine, delivering discourses notable for soundness of reasoning and clearness and vigor of expression. At the singularly early age of twenty he was appointed Elder in the Novitiate Order, and in January 1872, at the reorganization of the Society, was appointed Senior Trustee and Elder of the Church Family. For financial and executive ability he ranked among the best officers the Society ever had. In 1886, on the death of Elder Otis Sawyer, he was appointed First Trustee and Presiding Minister of both the Alfred and New Gloucester communities, a position designated in some of the Western families as Presiding Bishop. This position he held until he died. In 1864 he was joined at Alfred by his sister, Mary P. Vance, who became Senior Sister of the Board of Elders. On the thirteenth of March 1896, Elder Vance passed to the other life, after a brief and painful illness, the result of disease brought on by his unremitting labors in behalf of the Society. To that Society he gave his heart, the utmost resources of hand and intellect, and trained skill and wide knowledge. He was bound up in its welfare. Having a faculty for almost all kinds of business, he applied his skill to practical purposes. In order to help his people in their business relations he studied law; in order to promote their bodily health he studied medicine; in order to promote the security of their landed property he studied surveying; and in order to better cultivate their farms and guard their herds he studied scientific agriculture and stock-breeding and the dairy, being a conspicuous figure at the state agricultural meetings. During his later years he had general charge of all the farming interests of the Society. In his ardor he even went so far as to acquire the tailoring trade, and for a long time cut the garments worn by the brethren. From all these multifarious occupations he managed to save time for an intelligent study of literature, and for the perusal of books of weight and value. Though taking no part in political strife, he always evinced a strong and intelligent interest in state and national affairs, and was eminently a good citizen as well as an honorable man. Such was John Bell Vance, a lofty spirit who made better the world in which he lived; a kindly nature who won the respect of all and the deep affection of those who knew him intimately. His acquaintance was wide throughout Maine, and he was everywhere welcome. In the town where he passed his life he leaves a tender and gracious memory.

BAKER, William Henry, Lawyer, Boston, was born in Cornville, Somerset county, Maine, July 22, 1865, son of Jarvis E. and Eliza Ann (McKinney) Baker. His paternal grandfather,

W. H. BAKER.

William Baker, was a farmer of New Brunswick, residing just over the Aroostook border, about twelve miles from Houlton. His maternal grandfather, Henry McKinney, of Madison, Somerset county, Maine, who was also a farmer, came originally from near Portland, Maine, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. William H. Baker was reared on the home farm, and received his early education in the common schools, and at the Eaton School in Norridgewock, Somerset county, Maine — to which town his parents moved in 1873 — then well known through the country as a family school for boys, from which he graduated June 22, 1883. The next two years he spent as a bookkeeper in Boston,

reading law evenings during a part of this time. In October 1885 he entered Boston University Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL B. in June 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in Boston in August following. In September succeeding he was admitted to the Somerset County Bar in Maine. On October 16, 1887, he commenced the practice of law in Boston, in which he has since continued, having established an extensive and lucrative business. Mr. Baker's practice is chiefly confined to the courts, where he has been employed as chief counsel in many important trials. Among his notable cases were the conspiracy suit of the Rev. W. W. Downs against Joseph Story and others, in which as counsel for the plaintiff he obtained a verdict of ten thousand dollars for his client, before a jury; the suit of Whelton against the West End Railway Company, tried in 1895, for personal injuries, in which the jury awarded him seventy-one hundred dollars; also in 1895, the State of Connecticut against Dr. George E. Whitten, charged with murder in the second degree, in which as counsel for the defence he succeeded in getting his client released on a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Circuit Court, in a writ directed to the Sheriff of the County Court at New Haven claiming that the defendant was deprived of his liberty "without due process of law and in violation of the Constitution of the United States." The latter case was a noted one from having attracted the attention of both states. He has been engaged in many cases chiefly as counsel against corporations. Mr. Baker in the summer of 1896, believing that the declarations of the Democratic party as enunciated in its Chicago platform were for the best interests of all the people, quickly espoused the policy of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and became an ardent supporter of William J. Bryan. On October 5, 1896, Mr. Baker received unanimously the nomination for Congress from the Democratic party, in the Eleventh Congressional District of Massachusetts, and immediately began a campaign throughout his district, speaking upon the party issues in every section. In the race for Congress however he was defeated by a Republican, in what proved to be a great Republican year. Mr. Baker is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Democratic Club, the party organization of the state. He resides in Newton, Massachusetts. He was married October 11, 1893, to Miss Lottie E. Stevens, of Oakland, Maine.

DAVIS, SAMUEL GRANVILLE, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Denmark, Oxford county, Maine, July 30, 1842, son of William Farrington and Pamelia Goodwin (Travis) Davis. He is descended from English ancestors, who settled in Massachusetts in early Colonial times. Two of his paternal progenitors and two on the maternal side served in the War of the Revolution, and another of his mother's ancestors was in the French and Indian War and took part in the expedition against Crown Point. His two grandfathers were in the War of 1812. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, prepared

SAMUEL G. DAVIS.

for college at Bridgton Academy in North Bridgton, Maine, and was a member of the class of 1865 in Bowdoin College. He studied law in the offices of Charles E. Holt of Denmark, Maine, and Fessenden & Butler, Portland, Maine, and was admitted to the Bar of Maine in September 1867. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law, diversified by school teaching and farming, except when in government employ. In his native town he has served as Auditor, Town Agent, Town Clerk, Selectman and Supervisor of Schools, holding each of these offices several years. He has been a Justice of the Peace and Quorum most of the time since January 1868, and Dedimus Justice since

February 1877. From September 1882 to September 1886 he was a Clerk in the United States Pension Bureau at Washington, and was detailed as a Special Examiner during that time. Since January 11, 1893, he has served as a Clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the Treasury Department. Mr. Davis is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has held many offices, including those of Worshipful Master in the Lodge, High Priest in the Chapter, District Deputy Grand Master and Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine. He holds membership in Mount Moriah Lodge of Denmark, Oriental Royal Arch Chapter of Bridgton, St. Albans Commandery Knights Templar of Portland, the Grand Lodge of Maine, and the Order of the Eastern Star, Denmark. He is a member of the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, also of the Sons and Daughters of Maine in Washington, and is President of the Executive Board of the latter organization. Mr. Davis was married January 29, 1873, to Parriezina M. Bennett, of Nashua, New Hampshire. They have had six children: Blanche P., Norman C., Mollie P., Bertram G. and Webster B. Davis, now living, and Rupert G. Davis, deceased.

EATON, Bradley Llewellyn, Lumber Merchant, New York, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, December 5, 1850, son of Joseph Emerson and Jane (Wright) Eaton. Although born on the Canadian side of the St. Croix River, his family has long been prominently identified with the business interests of Eastern Maine, his father being for many years at the head of an extensive lumber manufacturing industry in the city of Calais. His father was a native of Groton, Massachusetts, moving in early life to the St. Croix region, where he engaged with others of the family in the lumber business. He is descended from a line of hale and upright ancestors who reach back to the earliest days of the settlement of the New World, and from whom he inherited the vigorous nature and upright character with which it was his good fortune to commence life. His early education, obtained in the common schools of his native town and in five years' attendance at the public schools of Boston, was made very thorough by diligent study, supplemented by his alert observation and retentive memory. He entered upon business life at the early age of sixteen, at the time of his father's death; and from that time was actively engaged in manufacturing and shipping lumber on the St. Croix River until 1887, when he sold out and moved to New York city. In 1889 he became a partner in the firm of Church E. Gates & Company, lumber merchants — one of the leading firms in their line in New York — in which relation he still continues. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Harlem Social and Harlem Republican clubs. He was married October 10, 1872, to Vashti Gates, daughter of E. C. Gates of Calais, Maine. This union brought them six children: Jane Vashti, born May 28, 1874; Church Gates, born December 18, 1876, died December 2, 1878; F. Emerson, born November 13, 1878, died October 31, 1881; Grace Llewellyn, born January 21, 1883; Ruth Lois, born October 20, 1884, and Walter Bradley Eaton, born July 9, 1888.

BRADLEY L. EATON.

FRYE, William Pierce, United States Senator, was born in Lewiston, Maine, September 2, 1831, son of John M. and Alice M. Frye. His father, Colonel John M. Frye, was one of the early settlers of Lewiston, was largely instrumental in developing its manufacturing industries, and until his death was one of its most prominent citizens. His grandfather, General Joseph Frye, originally a Colonel in

the English army, was a General in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and received for his military services a grant of the town afterwards known as Fryeburg, Maine. William P. Frye received his early education in the public schools, and at the age of nineteen graduated from Bowdoin College, in the class of 1850. After studying law with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden of Portland, he was admitted to the Bar in 1853, and commenced the practice of his profession in Rockland, Maine. Soon removing to his native town, Lewiston, he formed a co-partnership with Thomas A. D. Fessenden, which continued until the latter's death.

WM. P. FRYE.

He then associated with him John B. Cotton, who became Assistant Attorney-General of the United States under President Harrison; and later, Wallace H. White, a son-in-law, became a member of the firm, under the name of Frye, Cotton & White. The business of the firm of which Mr. Frye was the head was extensive and important, being largely connected with the affairs of the cotton-manufacturing corporations which constitute the principal industry of the city of Lewiston. A logical mind and quick perceptions contributed to his success, and he early gained a reputation as an advocate of pronounced ability. The rapidity with which he absorbed the facts of a case, and the promptness with which he met every new phase of its development, are still subjects of comment in the Bar of the county, of which he was the acknowledged leader. In the examinations of witnesses he particularly excelled. The Supreme Court room of Androscoggin county was the arena of many a famous trial, and, as is usual in New England shire towns, these trials often called out a great number of listeners. This was especially true when Mr. Frye was counsel. Such occasions were anticipated and discussed as opportunities not to be neglected for the enjoyment of true eloquence. His abilities were recognized as a lawyer in 1867 by his election as Attorney-General of the State, an office which he held for three years. As such he conducted a number of trials for capital offences which are celebrated in the criminal annals. But he was not allowed to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was chosen in 1861, 1862, and 1867 as the representative of Lewiston in the State Legislature; in 1864 he served as a Presidential Elector, and in 1866 he was elected Mayor of Lewiston, and re-elected in 1867 — thus holding at one time no less than three public offices. He was a member of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1872, was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1880. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1872, 1876 and 1880, and in 1881 was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in the place of James G. Blaine. He was chosen a Trustee of Bowdoin College in 1880; and received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in July 1881 and from Bowdoin in 1889. In 1871 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress, and he continued to hold a seat in that body until elected in 1889 to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Blaine. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1883, and again in 1888 and 1893. While a member of the House of Representatives he was Chairman of the Library Committee, served for several terms on the Judiciary and the Ways and Means, and for two or three Congresses he was Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was generally conceded that he would have been elected Speaker of the House in the Forty-seventh Congress, had he not resigned before the meeting of that Congress, on account of his election to the Senate. In the House he was prominent as a debater, especially on political questions, for he was ever a zealous partisan, and a sturdy champion of the principles of the Republi-

can party. He took also a leading part in the discussion of all important national questions. He was one of the members of a Congressional committee sent to New Orleans to investigate the election in the state of Louisiana in 1874, and to effect a compromise between the discordant factions, which the committee accomplished. In the distribution of the Geneva award, he espoused the cause of the actual losers, conducted the contest in the House through four Congresses, and in the Senate through one, until the bill as originally introduced by him became a law, and the entire fund was distributed according to its terms. In the Senate he has for several years been Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, one of the largest and most important in that body; he has also served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on Privileges and Elections, and also as Chairman of the special Committee on Pacific Railroads. He was unanimously elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate in 1896. He took a leading part in all matters touching our fishery relations with Canada. It was largely due to his efforts that the attention of the country was called to the condition of affairs in Samoa, which resulted in the settlement of the complications there. He introduced the bill providing for a Congress of American Nations, and took charge of it until it became a law, as he did also of the bill providing for the Maritime Congress, and all legislation resulting therefrom. As Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, he has charge of all matters relating to the general commerce of the country, and he never fails in passing through that body such measures as he reports and advocates. With most of the important legislation of Congress during the past twenty-five years, he has been closely identified. For thirty years he has been a platform speaker in every political campaign, and in nearly every Northern state; and whether he addresses the public or his colleagues in Congress, his speeches are remarkable, not only for their eloquence, but for the directness and courage with which he expresses his convictions. Senator Frye in private life is a man of scrupulous integrity and honor, of religious tendencies, and of pronounced temperance views, making occasional speeches upon this topic. Domestic in his tastes, a lover of art and of all that is beautiful in our cultured civilization, he is at his best in the sanctity of his home, away from the busy cares of statesmanship. He is very devoted in his friendships, is a good story-teller, is fond of outdoor sports, especially trout and salmon fishing, and spends a part of every summer at his comfortable log camp on a little island opposite Indian Rock in the Rangeley Lakes. He was married in February 1853 to Caroline Frances Spear, of Rockland, Maine. They have two living children: Helen Frye White, wife of Hon. W. H. White of Lewiston, Maine, and Alice Frye Briggs, wife of Frank U. Briggs of Auburn, Maine.

GARCELON, Alonzo, A. M., M. D., Governor of Maine in 1879, was born in Lewiston, Maine, May 6, 1813, son of Colonel William and Mary

ALONZO GARCELON.

(Davis) Garcelon. His father, who was a prominent citizen of Lewiston in his time, was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. His boyhood was spent in working on the home farm and in attendance at the town school winters. At the age of sixteen, in 1829, he entered Monmouth (Maine) Academy, where he spent a year and a half, and subsequently attended the Maine academies of Waterville and Newcastle. Entering Bowdoin College in 1832, he graduated therefrom in 1836, meanwhile by teaching school winters defraying the expenses of his collegiate course. Following graduation he was Principal of Alfred (Maine) Academy for three terms, and then relinquished

teaching to enter upon the study of medicine with Dr. Abiel Hall of Alfred. Subsequently he entered the Medical School of Dartmouth College, also becoming a private student of the celebrated Dr. Muzzey of Hanover, New Hampshire. In 1838 Dr. Muzzey was called to a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and his pupil accompanied him, mainly for the reason that better facilities would be afforded him in his studies, especially in the way of large hospital practice. From this institution Dr. Garcelon graduated in 1839, and in October of that year he returned to Lewiston and at once began the practice of his profession. He immediately gained prominence as a physician, and acquired an extensive practice, which he has maintained to the present time. His services are in almost constant demand, and though he is past eighty years of age, he appears to be as vigorous, mentally and physically, as he was thirty years ago, and thinks nothing of driving twenty-five miles into the country to attend a patient. He resides in the easterly part of the city, where he has an elegant estate, with a fine farm connected, the operations of which he directs with as much interest and as successfully as could any young farmer. In politics Dr. Garcelon was raised as a Whig, but he admired President Jackson for the firm stand he took against nullification, and allied himself for a time with the Democratic party. He was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, regarding it as a gigantic evil, and consequently he early became a Free Soiler. During the war he was a Republican, but he could not support his party in some of its reconstruction measures, and more especially was he opposed to the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson, deeming that action unfair and unwise ; so he withdrew and joined the Democratic party, of which he has been a prominent and active member to this time. Dr. Garcelon represented Lewiston in the Maine Legislature in 1853 and in 1857, and was in the State Senate in 1855. He was the Democratic candidate for Congressman in 1868, and made an excellent run in his district, which has always been strongly Republican. In 1871 he was elected Mayor of his city, being the first Democratic Mayor of Lewiston. The Democratic party in 1878 tendered him the nomination for Governor of the State, but there being three candidates in the field, there was no election by the people. The duty of electing the Governor falling upon the Legislature, that body, at the beginning of the session in 1879, chose Dr. Garcelon Governor, and he served his term with distinction and ability. Political excitement at this time was intense throughout the state, and Governor Garcelon assumed his positions on the questions of the day with rare good judgment, and maintained them to the end with great firmness and dignity, so that he secured the approval of his political friends and the respect of his enemies. In city and county affairs Dr. Garcelon has always taken a lively interest, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is no man living to-day who has done more during the past forty years to promote the industrial and commercial interests of Lewiston, and to make it what it is, than he. He took especial interest in securing the erection of the Lincoln Mill, the first important mill in Lewiston, and exerted his best efforts in securing the construction of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, and subsequently the Androscoggin & Kennebec, the Androscoggin, and still later the Lewiston & Auburn — the first and last now under the management of the Grank Trunk, and the other forming a part of the Maine Central system. For seven years, 1850–7, he was President of the Androscoggin Railroad, and in 1872–3 he assumed the position of General Agent or Superintendent of the construction of the Lewiston & Auburn, the building of which was fought by the capitalists interested in the mills of the city with all the means which their capital and influence could bring against it. In 1847 he furnished the capital to start the Lewiston Journal, and in company with his brother-in-law, the late William H. Waldron, who was a practical printer, he retained its control until its success was firmly established. Simultaneously he proposed the formation of the county of Androscoggin, and it was mainly by his perseverance and influence that the project was brought to a successful termination. In the decade of the fifties the location of the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), Riverside Cemetery, public thoroughfares, and other matters of public interest always found in him a pioneer and an effective advocate. In 1861 he was commissioned as Surgeon-General of the State during the Rebellion, and during the entire period was untiring in the discharge of his official duties in the state, and in rendering such assistance at the front as was in his power. He is broad-minded and far-seeing, positive in his opinions, and quick to act. His sense of justice and right is highly developed, and he is a deadly foe, an outspoken enemy of all shams, humbugs and false pretensions. Being social, kindly, frank,

polite and agreeable in his manners, he is a fine example of the old-school gentleman. As a citizen he is public-spirited and liberal, and his efforts to improve and build up his native city are unceasing. Dr. Garcelon was first married in Great Falls, New Hampshire, to Ann Augusta Waldron, granddaughter of Job Philpot of Somersworth, New Hampshire; she died in December 1857, leaving four children: Charles A., Ellen E., Alonzo M. and Edward L. Garcelon. In 1859 he was again married, to Olivia N. Spear, daughter of Captain A. Spear of Rockland, Maine. A daughter, Edith S., now the wife of F. T. Dennis, was the fruit of this union. Mrs. Olivia Garcelon died January 2, 1889.

JONES, Charles Willis, Lawyer, Augusta, was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Maine, March 16, 1862, son of Albion K. and Ellen W. (Weeks) Jones. His great-grandfather on the paternal side came from England, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine. His maternal grandfather, Abner Weeks, was a prominent business man of Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine. Charles W. Jones was the elder of the two children comprising his parents' family, the other being Frederick A. Jones, now of Boston, Massachusetts. He was born and reared on a farm, and after attending the town schools, fitted for college at Oak Grove Seminary in Vassalboro, Maine, and at Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute. When he was twelve years old his father died, leaving the management of his business largely to the son, so that on becoming of age he was equipped with a more than ordinary business experience and training, which has been of great value to him since. Entering upon the study of law with S. & L. Titcomb of Augusta, he was admitted to the Bar in Kennebec county at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1888, and from that time has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of law in Augusta. Mr. Jones has devoted himself largely to commercial law business, and has built up a large and lucrative practice in that special line. He has always been active in Republican politics, both local and state. In 1892 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Jails, by Governor Burleigh, and during his term of office introduced many improvements both in the management of jails and at the State Prison. He was a delegate from Maine to the Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States, at Baltimore, in 1892. In 1896 he was elected an Assessor of the city of Augusta. Mr. Jones is prominently identified with the Masonic order, and served as Master of Neguemkeag Lodge of Vassalboro in 1887; he is a member of Augusta Lodge, Cushnoc Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Jerusalem Council Royal and Select Masters and Trinity Commandery Knights Templar, also of the Abnaki Club of Augusta. He was married March 11, 1891,

C. W. JONES.

to Pauline S. Sawtelle, of Bangor, Maine; they have a son: Frederick Sawtelle Jones, born July 6, 1892. Mrs. Jones is widely known as a portrait artist.

MORSE, Edward Emery, M. D., L. M., Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Bangor, Penobscot county, Maine, January 7, 1867, second son of Charles Brown and Elsie (Emery) Morse. He is of the ninth generation in descent from Samuel Morse, originally from Wiltshire in England, who came over to Massachusetts shortly after the founding of the colony. He received his general education in the public schools of his native city, and studying for the medical profession,

was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbian University in Washington, District of Columbia, March 17, 1892. He received the highest honors of his class at graduation, being the winner of the Corcoran prize of fifty dollars in

EDWARD E. MORSE.

gold, annually awarded to the student graduating with the highest average rank for the entire college course. Following graduation he received an appointment on the resident staff of the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington, where he remained for nearly a year and then went abroad for further study. While in Europe he spent the greater part of his time in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and was for six months a resident of the world-famous Rotunda Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, graduating at the end of that period with the degree of L. M. On his return to the United States he began the practice of his profession in Washington, where he has since resided. Dr. Morse is Demonstrator of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Columbian University, and is connected with the gynæcological department of the Emergency and the Garfield hospitals. He is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and the Clinical Society of Washington. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried.

MURPHY, NATHAN OAKES, Governor of Arizona 1892–3, and Delegate from that Territory to the Fifty-fourth Congress, was born in Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, October 14, 1849, son of B. F. and Lucy A. (Oakes) Murphy. On the paternal side he comes of Protestant-Irish ancestors, who came from the North of Ireland early in the seventeenth century and settled in what is now Portsmouth, Maine. His maternal progenitors were English, and came to America in 1670. On both sides his American ancestors performed military service in the War of the Revolution. He received his early education in the common schools of Maine and Wisconsin, and after teaching school for a time in the latter state, went to the Far West and engaged in mining and railroad building, and in various commercial interests, in Arizona. From 1870 to 1889 he was prominently identified with Western enterprises, and from that time to the present has been continuously in public and official life. He served as Secretary for Arizona from

NATHAN O. MURPHY.

April 21, 1889, to June 2, 1892; as Governor of the Territory from the latter date to April 13, 1893, and as Delegate from Arizona to the Fifty-fourth Congress 1895–7. Mr. Murphy is a Republican in politics, and was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892 at Minneapolis. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason,

also a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He was married August 6, 1894, to Sarah E. Banghart, of Prescott, Arizona; they have a son: Paul F. Murphy.

PENDLETON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Pendleton, Carver & Nichols, ship brokers, New York, was

B. F. PENDLETON.

born in Searsport, Waldo county, Maine, November 28, 1829, son of Phineas and Nancy (Gilmore) Pendleton. He is descended from (1) Bryan Pendleton, who came to Massachusetts from England about 1635, the line being through (2) James, (3) Joseph, (4) William, (5) William, (6) Peleg and (7) Phineas Pendleton. Of the foregoing, Joseph, the two Williams, Peleg and Phineas were all born in and about Stonington, Connecticut. Peleg Pendleton moved to Maine in 1783, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, the subject of this sketch. Benjamin F. Pendleton acquired his early education in the common and high schools of his native town, and received his training for active life on the farm and on the sea. His life occupations have been those of shipmaster, shipbuilder, shipowner, and later that of shipbroker. At the age of twenty-one he was placed in command of the bark Edgar, and subsequently commanded the brig Leghorn, and ships Wm. V. Bent, Bell Rock, Moonlight, Charlotte W. White, Nancy Pendleton and Wm. H. Conner. He was also engaged in shipbuilding a part of the time, between 1870 and 1881, at different places in Maine. In 1881 he retired from the sea and established himself in the shipbrokerage business in New York, and in 1885, in association with B. F. Carver and Wilfred V. Nichols, formed the firm of Pendleton, Carver & Nichols, in which he continues at the present time. Captain Pendleton resides in New York, but usually spends part of each year at the old homestead in Searsport, which he maintains as a summer home. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 11, 1852, to Rachel M. McGlathry. They have one daughter, Jennie M., married to Wilfred V. Nichols, whose children are a son, Benjamin Franklin, and a daughter, Winnifred Nichols.

SMALL, CYRUS KING, Merchant, New York, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, April 11,

CYRUS K. SMALL.

1848, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kennard) Small. His father, Major Henry Small, was a native of Maine and a farmer by occupation. He was educated at the Limington Academy of his native town, and at the age of fifteen, in 1863, went to New York and engaged in the coffee-brokerage business, in which he has ever since continued.

He was for many years a member of the old house of Small Brothers, established in 1865. In 1887 he established the firm of Mackey & Small, which has been known ever since as one of the largest coffee houses in the United States. Mr. Small is a member of the New York Athletic and the Down Town (social) clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 2, 1874, to Elizabeth I. Hepburn, of Pennsylvania; they have a daughter: Eleanor Small.

STEARNS, Solomon Sargent, M. D., Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, June 18, 1838, son of Solomon and Sally (Heald) Stearns. His father,

S. S. STEARNS.

who was Brigadier-General of the Maine State Militia, was born July 21, 1798, and died April 16, 1849. He was the son of Benjamin Stearns (born September 12, 1757, died May 24, 1836) and Susannah Frye of Fryeburg. Benjamin was a Justice of the Peace for many years, and was the son of Hon. Isaac Stearns (born June 16, 1722, died April 23, 1808) of Billerica, Massachusetts, an officer in the French War, also Representative and Senator in the State Legislature; his wife was Sarah Abbott of Bedford. His father was John Stearns of Billerica (born November 26, 1686, died August 2, 1776), son of John Stearns of Billerica (born May 1654, died October 26, 1728), whose birth was the first recorded in Billerica. The latter's father was John Stearns of Watertown (died March 5, 1668-9) son of Isaac Stearns, who came to America in 1630 in the same ship with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall. Solomon S. Stearns received his early education in the common schools, prepared for college at Gould's Academy in Bethel, Maine, and Gorham (Maine) Academy, and in 1858 entered Waterville College, now Colby University. He left college in his Junior year, 1861, for the army, and served in the Civil War as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry until mustered out with his regiment August 19, 1864. After the close of his army service he studied for the medical profession, and in 1868 graduated from the Medical Department of Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia. In 1892, he received the honorary degree of M. D. "cum laude" from the Southern Homœopathic College of Baltimore, Maryland. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Washington. Dr. Stearns is President of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, was President in 1896 of the Washington Homœopathic Medical Society, and is an ex-President of the Washington Medical and Surgical Club. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married April 1, 1864, to Maryett M. Barker, of Lovell, Oxford county, Maine. They have three children: Lena O., born November 22, 1866; Eudora A. M., born September 15, 1868; and John Sargent Stearns, born October 30, 1870.

SUMNER, Alexander Baker, Merchant, Lubec, was born in Lubec, February 19, 1833, son of Joseph and Sarah Barker (Wiggin) Sumner. He is descended in the eighth generation from William Sumner, who was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, in 1605, came to New England in 1636 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen went to sea, making trips in coasting vessels. In 1850 he entered the office of Jeremiah Fowler, manufacturer of ground and calcined plaster, and remained in Mr. Fowler's employ five years. In 1857 he was employed with the civil engineering corps on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, then under construction, with

headquarters at Ionia, Michigan; and in 1858–9 he was gold mining in Butte county, California. Returning to Lubec in 1860, he was engaged until the second year of the Civil War in the ship-chandlery and grocery business, with Simeon Ryerson, by whom the business was established in 1851. On August 14, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, was commissioned Second Lieutenant on August 25, joined the regiment at Antietam, was assigned to Company A, and was promoted to First Lieutenant on March 3, 1863. On May 3 following, the regiment was engaged in the charge on Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg,

A. B. SUMNER.

Virginia; forming with the Fifth Wisconsin (also of the Light Division, Sixth Corps), the apex of the wedge of the assaulting column. Captain Gray was killed, and twenty-three enlisted men were killed or wounded, from a total of forty-seven on duty in the company. Lieutenant Sumner was promoted to Captain on June 3, 1863, and commanded a battalion of five companies from July 17 until August 21, when a new regiment was organized, designated as the First Regiment Veteran Infantry Maine Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Major on October 29, 1864. He was on duty constantly until the surrender of Lee, having been with the Sixth Corps in every movement of that body from Antietam to Appomattox. For distinguished and meritorious service in the field he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers by brevet, to rank from April 2, 1865. Returning to Lubec at the close of the war in 1865, Major Sumner resumed the business which he left in 1862, establishing however the new firm of A. B. Sumner & Company, and making grain, feed and coal the specialties of the trade. Mr. Ryerson retired from business in 1884, and the firm has continued to the present time with W. T. Comstock as junior partner. Mr. Sumner was a member of Governor Perham's military staff in 1872–3, ranking as Colonel and Brigadier-General. He has served as Town Clerk of Lubec (1856), as Town Treasurer in 1876–7, and as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1880–1–2. In 1877 and 1878 he represented Washington county in the Maine Senate, and in 1887 and 1888 he was a member of the Executive Council from the Seventh Councillor District, during the administrations of Governors J. R. Bodwell and Sebastian S. Marble. He has been a member of Washington Masonic Lodge, Lubec, since 1854, and is a member of William H. Brawn Post, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, serving as Post Commander for two years; also a member of Maine Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In politics Mr. Sumner is a Republican; his first vote for President was cast for General Fremont in 1856. He was married October 8, 1866, to Sarah Adelaide Ryerson, of Lubec.

TRUE, Clarence Fagan, Architect, New York, was born August 17, 1860, of an old Maine family. The place of his birth was Lynn, Massachusetts, and his parents were Reverend Edward Hyde and Susan Elizabeth (Fagan) True. He is a descendant of Henry True, who came from England in 1634, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts. Subsequently the family moved to Maine, settling in Poland. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Charles Kittredge True, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, was born in Portland, Maine. Clarence F. True acquired his early education in the public schools of Boston and at private school in New York, to which city he moved when sixteen years of age. Studying for the architectural profession, he received his preliminary training in the office of R. M. Upjohn, architect, and later as draughtsman in several New York offices. He

started in business as architect in 1889, and has continued to the present time with rare success. His work has consisted chiefly of building private residences on the West side of New York city, which he enthusiastically pronounces "the most beautiful spot in the world." He is a member of the Reform Club of New York, and in politics is a Democrat.

CLARENCE F. TRUE.

He was married in 1886 to Marie Schiller, of College Point, New York; they have two children: Dorothy and Roland Schiller True.

WINSLOW, EDWARD BRACKETT, Ex-President of the Portland Board of Trade, was born in that part of Westbrook which now forms the city of Deering, Cumberland county, Maine, September 20, 1846, son of John T. and Mary K. (Noyes) Winslow. The Winslow family were among the early settlers of Falmouth, now Portland. They were distinguished Quakers, and were instrumental in forming the first Quaker society in Falmouth, and in building the first Quaker meeting-house, which long stood a familiar landmark on the banks of the Presumpscot River in that town. David Winslow, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the leading representative of the society there for many years. The grandfather, Moses Winslow, was long and favorably known as a prominent business man of Portland. The father, John T. Winslow, was for many years identified with the manufacture of stoneware in Portland, in the maintenance and development of which industry the son has been chiefly engaged. Edward B. Winslow received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at the Westbrook Seminary, and after graduation at once entered upon the active duties of business, entering the employ of the Portland Stoneware Company, with which his father was connected. The line of products of the concern was at that time limited chiefly to the manufacture of drainpipe and coarse stoneware, in a small way and by a slow process. The young man was from the start imbued with the energy and spirit of enterprise that have been conspicuous all through his business career, and his services soon began to show results in the increased sales and business of the company. His unusual business abilities becoming apparent to his employers, he was taken into the company and made manager, principally of their outside business. For the past fifteen years he has been the executive head of this establishment as Manager, and as a member of the firm of Winslow & Company, proprietors of the Portland Stoneware Company. In that time the business has grown from a small manufacturing establishment employing a few hands, to a great industry giving employment to a large force of workmen and attachés. The old and slow hand-methods have been supplanted by machinery and the most approved processes, the results of which are seen in a great and continually extending variety of products, and the concern has become known far and wide as among the leading manufacturers of clay goods in this country. Mr. Winslow's business qualities have been too conspicuous to permit his services to remain unsought outside of his private interests and in a public capacity. He is President of the Central Wharf Towboat Company, Director in the First National Bank and the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a Director in the Casco and the Portland loan and building associations, member of the Board of Water Commissioners, and was for two terms a member of the Police Commission. He was also President of the Portland Board of Trade for four years (1892–96), in which he has for several years been an efficient member of the Committee on Manufactures, the most important standing committee in the Board. He has always taken a particularly earnest interest in helping to promote the establishment of new industries and

the fostering of old ones in his city and throughout the state, and at all times has deeply at heart whatever may tend to advance the interests and enhance the growth and prosperity of Portland and of Maine. Mr. Winslow served in the city government of Portland as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1881–2–3, and in the latter year as Chairman of the Board. In politics he is a Democrat. On the seventeenth of June 1896, Mr. Winslow was, without solicitation from him and contrary to his wishes, unanimously nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention on a platform containing a gold-standard plank. He was also a Delegate to the

E. B. WINSLOW.

Democratic National Convention, where he supported the gold policy. The outcome of that convention, being a virtual disruption of the Democracy, and Mr. Winslow finding himself unable to stand upon a silver platform, he declined to accept the gubernatorial nomination. His position is indicated in the following extract from his letter of declination: "The platform adopted by the State Convention, which has declared for a single gold standard, is plain, and it was upon that platform that I was nominated; and I could not, even had I so desired, accept this nomination under any other circumstances than to stand firmly upon the platform made by the Democratic party of Maine. . . . It is very evident that if I wish to secure the vote of the Democratic party I shall be obliged to harmonize with both the gold and silver platforms, and that I cannot do under any circumstances." The letter of declination was received by the Maine Democracy with deep regret, though it was recognized by political friends and foes alike as an eminently judicious step to take. His frank and manly course won for him the approval of conservative men in both parties. In March 1897, the Democracy of Portland nominated Mr. Winslow for Mayor. He was supported by many Republican business men, and ran far ahead of his party ticket, failing of election by a slender adverse majority. Mr. Winslow is one of the commission which prepared the draft for the proposed new city charter — the charter submitted to the voters of Portland this present year, 1897. He was married in 1871 to Alice J. Leavitt, daughter of James A. Leavitt of Portland; they have no children. Mr. Winslow is a resident of Portland, but his summer home is in a handsome cottage on his fine farm in Deering, where he takes great pride and interest in cultivating fruits, shrubbery and flowers, and where, amid the luxuries of rural life, he finds great enjoyment in the entertainment of his friends.

MAXCY, Ferderick Edward, M. D., Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Gardiner, Maine, May 15, 1853, son of Ira and Sarah A. (Fuller) Maxcy. He is a grandson of Smith Maxcy, son of Josiah Maxcy, whose father, Lieutenant Benjamin Maxcy, was an officer in the War of the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Day) Fuller. Thomas Fuller was a son of Edward Fuller, a direct descendant of Edward Fuller the Puritan, of Mayflower fame. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating at the Gardiner High School at the age of fifteen. Subsequently he attended Westbrook (Maine) Seminary for two years, and Cooper Institute in New York for a similar term. Later he entered upon a course of study for the medical profession, and graduated from the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College in July 1879. Following graduation he was connected for a year with the Maine General Hospital in Portland as Interne, and in August 1880 commenced the practice of medicine in Saco, Maine, in which city he continued for ten years. In October 1891 he moved to Washington, District of Columbia, where he has established a successful practice. Dr.

Maxcy is Visiting Physician to the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, and is a member of the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, also of the Maine State Medical Society. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, acting as Surgeon to De Molay Mounted Commandery Knights Templar, and is a member of Lafayette Lodge, Eureka Chapter, De Molay Commandery, Columbia Lodge of Perfection, and of the Thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In politics Dr. Maxcy is a Republi-

FREDERIC E. MAXCY.

can. He was married January 18, 1883, to Estelle A. Gilpatric, of Saco, Maine; they have two children: Caro Estelle and Kenneth Fuller Maxcy.

DAVIS, DANIEL FRANKLIN, Governor of Maine in 1880, was born in Freedom, Waldo county, Maine, September 12, 1843; died in Bangor, Maine, January 9, 1897. He was the eldest son and second child of Moses Franklin and Mary (French) Davis. His father, the Rev. Moses F. Davis, was one of the pioneers and leaders of the Christian Church in Eastern Maine, and was a preacher of that faith and order from the age of nineteen to the day of his death in March 1874. He was of English descent, his progenitor in America, Colonel James Davis, immigrating in the seventeenth century to New Hampshire, his descendants settling largely in that state and Massachusetts. The mother of Governor Davis, Mary French, was connected with the Frenches and Brewsters of the old colony of Massachusetts Bay, and was a native of Exeter, Penobscot county, Maine. Daniel F. Davis received his early education in the common schools, mainly in Stetson, to which town his father removed in 1854; and in home instruction, under his father, who had been a teacher by profession, assisted by his mother. He continued his studies while at work on the farm, in which he had to engage much at home and elsewhere, as the family were in straitened financial circumstances. In 1863 he effected an entrance into the academy at East Corinth, but had been there only a few weeks when he left school to join a company of troops for the Civil War, then being raised at his old home. Enlisting as a private soldier on October 15, 1863, he served until January 1865, at the close of the war. He had kept up his studies to some extent in camp, and on return from the army entered the academy at East Corinth, where he was a pupil for about a year, interrupting his course only to teach school in winter. He then attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill for about a year and a half, teaching again winters. He had also during this time some very competent private instruction under Professor Sawyer of the Corinna (Maine) Academy. In the winter of 1867 he began to read law with the Hon. Lewis Barker, then a resident of Stetson, was admitted to the Bar of the state the following year, and commenced practice in East Corinth in August 1869. After holding some local offices and taking the stump from time to time for the Republican party, he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature in 1874 and took an active part in legislation and the discussion of pending questions. Four years thereafter he represented Penobscot county in the State Senate, where he took a leading position. The same year he was more actively in the Republican canvass than ever before, speaking in several counties of eastern Maine. As a member of the Maine Senate in 1878 Mr. Davis attracted general attention to himself by an able, exhaustive and effective speech he made on the contested election case of Madigan vs. Burleigh. In 1879 he was made the Republican candidate for Governor, and of the 138,800 votes thrown received 68,967, not a requisite majority; accordingly the election was

thrown into the Legislature, which apparently was anti-Republican. This Legislature was found by the Supreme Court to have been illegally organized, and the one which succeeded it elected Mr. Davis Governor. He made a very able Chief Executive and commanded the respect of all. The Greenback sentiment, however, did not immediately subside and its adherents succeeded in effecting a fusion with the Democrats which resulted in the election of General Harris M. Plaisted, who received one hundred and sixty-nine more votes than Mr. Davis. The latter then retired to private life, but his extensive law practice and large business interests brought him frequently to public notice, and he was

DANIEL F. DAVIS.

a familiar figure at legislative hearings on matters pertaining to wild lands, in which he was not only largely interested on his own account, but also as the representative of other large interests. In January 1881 Governor Davis opened a law office in Bangor, in partnership with Charles A. Bailey, late County Attorney, under the firm name of Davis & Bailey. Under the Arthur administration he served as Collector of the Port of Bangor, filling that office with credit to himself and the utmost satisfaction to his supporters. Subsequently he entered into extensive lumbering operations with Senator Eugene Hale, Hon. William Engel, Clarence Hale, the late Frank Gilman and others. These great operations grew in magnitude constantly, at times even overshadowing the Governor's law practice. At the time of his death he was deeply engaged in lumbering interests. His well-nigh-superhuman labors in this way, in an endeavor to carry on both his law practice and his timberland affairs at one and the same time, were the final cause of his death, which took place January 9, 1897. He was regarded as one of the ablest business men in the state, and had a large and devoted circle of friends. Governor Davis was married in East Corinth, New Year's Day 1867, to Miss Laura, only daughter of William and Mary (Ireland) Goodwin, of that place. They had eight children, five of whom are still living: William Franklin, Frederick Hall, Margaret Ellen, Edward Ireland and Willis Roswell Davis.

DIX, CHARLES BRANSCOMBE, of McKay & Dix, ship brokers and commission merchants, New York, was born in Tremont, Mount Desert Island, Hancock county, Maine, March 14, 1836, son of George and Sarah (Pomeroy) Dix. He is of Scotch and French descent. His father, a native and lifelong resident of Maine, was a sea-captain, of Dixmont, Penobscot county, so named from one of his ancestors, Dr. Dix, who was one of the original proprietors of the town. His mother was a native of Mount Desert, Maine. His early education was received in the public schools of Mount Desert. At the age of fourteen, in 1850, he went to sea, and at twenty became commander of a vessel, in which capacity he sailed for several years. In 1877 he went to New York city and engaged in shipbuilding, and although his business has since branched out into various commercial lines, he still remains a builder and owner of ships in the metropolis. He has long been a member of the firm of McKay & Dix, ship brokers and commission merchants, in South street, his associate being Captain Laughlin McKay, a native of Nova Scotia, who like his partner has for years followed the sea. A leading feature of their extensive business is their importation of cryolite from Greenland and exporting general American merchandise to that country. The deposit of cryolite at Ivigtut, in Greenland, stands unique and alone. There is no other workable mine or quarry like it in the world. Pure cryolite, to the ordinary observer, is a white stone. It is a good deal like white quartz and something like ice that has a mixture of snow in it. Until

1864 the entire product of this deposit went to Europe. Then the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Natrona and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, began to import it. The difficulty which they first encountered was to get the cryolite from Ivigtut

C. B. DIX.

to Natrona. When Messrs. McKay and Dix organized their business in New York in 1891 they proposed to the Pennsylvania company to build as fast as possible suitable vessels that would carry all the cryolite obtainable, having had considerable experience in the Greenland trade and knowing what kind of vessels were needed. Their proposition was accepted, and the firm have since built twelve vessels, and under the management of this firm the annual importations are from eight thousand to ten thousand tons. By certain processes cryolite, the fluoride of sodium and aluminum, is converted into sal soda or carbonate of soda, into bi-carbonate of soda, into alum and into caustic soda. To chemists the processes are said to be extremely interesting, because they are simple and because the products are absolutely pure, the alum from cryolite being unique in this respect. Cryolite has further been used in the manufacture of opaque glass; mixed with sand and oxide of zinc, a glass is made that very closely resembles porcelain and is yet almost as tough as iron. Messrs. McKay & Dix are enabled, by reason of their vast practical experience, ample resources and widespread connections, to conduct all operations under the most favorable auspices, handling all consignments with scrupulous care. Industry, capability and attention have placed them in the front rank of the shipping and commission trade of the metropolis. Both members of the firm are residents of Brooklyn, in the active prime of life, and enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow-men in all the various relations of life. Captain Dix is a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and in politics is a Democrat. He was married October 17, 1857, to Almira T. Verrill, daughter of Captain John Verrill, a shipmaster of Mount Desert, Maine.

DUNCAN, Henry Effingham, Musician, New York, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 11, 1855, son of Charles C. and Hannah J. (Tibbets)

H. E. DUNCAN.

Duncan. His father, whose family for several generations had lived in Bath, Maine, was a well-known shipmaster, retiring from the sea in 1854. His mother was a native of Rockland, Maine. His early education was received at private schools in this country and abroad. Later he took a commercial course at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn,

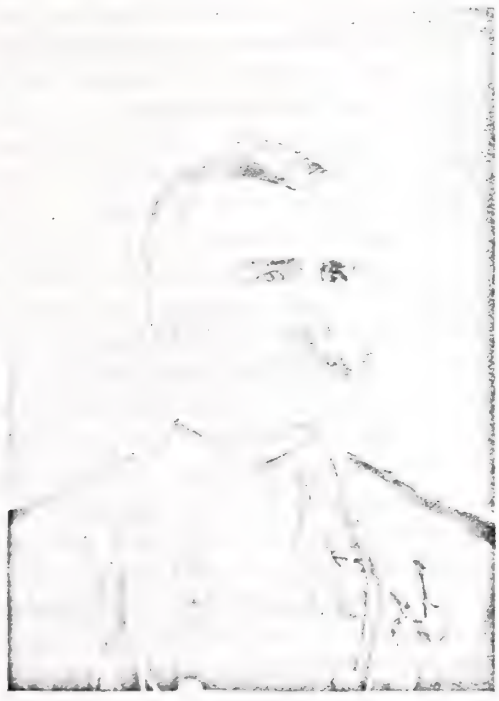
subsequently attended the Law School of the University of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1880, and in the same year was admitted to the Bar. In the meantime, having shown marked musical talent at a very early age, he studied music under well-known teachers, and later was a favorite pupil of Zundel, under whom he studied the organ, composition and orchestration. In 1873, when but eighteen years of age, he received the appointment of Organist of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs was and still is the Pastor. From 1885 to 1887 he resided in Portland, Maine, in which city he played at several of the leading churches, organized and conducted the Portland Philharmonic Orchestra, and was prominent in musical circles of the state. In 1892 he accepted the position of Organist and Choirmaster of Grace Church in Brooklyn. In May 1894 he was selected to organize a chorus of three hundred and fifty boys and men, selected from the leading choirs of that city, and to conduct a musical service in commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Consecration of the Bishop of Long Island, on which occasion a full orchestra and organ were brought into use. The following year he was tendered and accepted the appointment of Organist and Choirmaster of the Church of Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, New York, which position he now fills. For the past two seasons (1895–6) he has conducted the chorus of the Seidl Society at their concerts at Brighton Beach, and at the present time he is the Musical Director of the Wagner Chorus. Mr. Duncan is one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists, and is a member of the Lotos Club of New York. He was married September 3, 1879, to Emma F. McLellan, daughter of Charles H. McLellan, of Bath, Maine.

BROWN, Augustus Homer, M. D., New York, was born in Topsham, Sagadahoc county, Maine, April 14, 1860, son of Captain Joseph and Lydia A. (Merritt) Brown. He is of English descent, and is a grandson of Jonathan Brown of Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc county, Maine, who accumulated a good property for those times in building vessels and sailing them in the coastwise and West India trades, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. He served in town affairs and as a Representative to the State Legislature, and was a man of great integrity, being a Calvinist or so-called old-school Baptist and very strict in his moral and religious principles. His family consisted of eight children — six girls and two boys, Jonathan and Joseph. Joseph, father of the subject of this sketch, was a shipmaster by profession, and was washed overboard from his ship and lost at sea. He was of high character and intelligence, and accumulated quite a property. The maternal ancestors of Dr. Brown, the Merritts, were of old Puritan stock. Receiving his early education in the public schools, Augustus H. Brown prepared for college at St. Nicholas Academy in Lewiston, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1884. Adopting the profession of medicine, he pursued his studies and received his professional training at the Harvard Medical School in Boston, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and Bellevue Hospital in the latter city. Since 1888 Dr. Brown has held the position of Medical Examiner for the Civil Service Commission of Massachusetts and the City of New York. He was married in May 1890 to Mary Jeannette Robson, of New York.

A. H. BROWN.

CARTER, Robert Goldthwaite, Soldier, Teacher and Author, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Bridgton, Maine, October 29, 1845, son of Henry and Elizabeth Jane (Caldwell) Carter.

He is ninth in descent from Edward Rainsford, born September 10, 1609, one of the founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony 1630, Founder and Ruling Elder of the Old South Church, died August 10, 1680, brother of Sir Richard Rainsford, Bart., of Dallington Manor, England, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench 1676–8, born 1605 at Staverton, near Daventry, England, died February 17, 167_, and fifth in descent from Colonel Thomas Goldthwaite of Boston, Secretary of War of the Province of Massachusetts Bay 1761–3, born in Boston, January 15, 1717–18, died at Walthamstow, England, August 31, 1799. He is also fifth in



R. G. CARTER.

descent from Major Eleazar Hamlin of Harvard and Westford, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier, born 1732, in Eastham, Massachusetts, died in Harvard, that state, December 1, 1807, and who was the grandfather of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States; seventh in descent from Rev. Thomas Carter, one of the first settlers and first minister of Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1642, born 1610, graduated at St. John's College in Cambridge, England, came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, in the ship Planter, and died September 5, 1684; and also seventh in descent from John Caldwell of Ipswich, Massachusetts, born probably about 1624 in the North of England, died September 28, 1692. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of four brothers who served in the Civil War; one was at the First Battle of Bull Run, another at Appomattox, the other two coming between these events. Their father was Judge Henry Carter of Haverhill, Massachusetts, formerly a lawyer of Maine, Editor of the Portland Advertiser 1847–57, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate, Chairman of the Military Committee of the latter in 1863, for many years Judge of the District Municipal Court of Haverhill, and now eighty-two years of age. One brother, who died February 10, 1877, was a graduate of West Point, a Brevet-Major in the United States Army, and Captain of the Eleventh United States Infantry when he left the service in 1870 to engage in business. Another brother, who died January 22, 1892, was a Sergeant in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The third was Sergeant-Major of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant, but declined to muster; he is now an Inspector in the Boston Custom House. Robert G. Carter was educated in the public schools of Portland, Maine, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated June 15, 1870. At the age of sixteen, on August 5, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company H of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment (Wilson's regiment), and served until October 1864. He was in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment participated while he served with it, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. The regiment lost two hundred and sixteen killed on the field of battle, and stands Number Thirteen on the list of Union infantry regiments, with fifteen and a half per cent losses (Fox's Regimental Losses). His record of service included the first Maryland campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Antietam, September 16–17, 1862; in the advance of the Army of the Potomac and skirmishing with the enemy at Burnside's Bridge on the night of September 18; in the advance through Sharpsburg towards Shepardstown and Blackford's Ford, September 19; in the engagement at Blackford's Ford, September 20; on the march to Fredericksburg, Virginia, October 31 to November 21; covering Snicker's Gap, November 2–6; Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13–14; rear guard of the army December 16; secret reconnoissance to Richards' and Ellis' fords, Rappahannock River, December 30, 1862, to January 1, 1863; action at Richards' Ford, December 31, 1862, and

Burnside's "Mud March" January 20–24, 1863. In the Chancellorsville campaign, April 27 to May 6, 1863, he was in the Battle of Chancellorsville; in the Rear Guard, First Brigade (Barnes'), First Division (Griffin's), Fifth Corps (Meade's) of the army, taking in pontoon bridges at United States Ford when the Army of the Potomac re-crossed the Rappahannock; and on the Corps of Observation, guarding the fords of the Rappahannock, May 29 to June 13. From June 13 to July 5 he was on the Gettysburg campaign supporting the cavalry corps at the Battle of Aldie, June 22; in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2–3; reconnoissance under fire July 4, and following up the retreating Confederate army. On July 22, 1863, he was placed on detached service, conducting substitutes and drafted men from Massachusetts to the army. He was mustered out October 4, 1864. In 1865 Mr. Carter was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from the Sixth Massachusetts Congressional District, by Hon. D. W. Gooch. On June 15, 1870, he entered into active service as Second Lieutenant of Troop E in the Fourth United States Cavalry; was engaged in numerous scouts after Comanche, Kiowa and other Indians, to the headquarters of the Concho and Colorado rivers, Texas, until March 27, 1871, when his station was changed from Fort Concho to Fort Richardson, Texas; was on escort to wagon train to Fort Griffin, Texas, April 10–17, 1871, during which on a single horse he made a night ride of eighty miles from Fort Griffin to Fort Richardson in nine hours, crossing two streams; on escort for General Sherman into Fort Richardson from a point where Satanta, the celebrated Kiowa chief, committed a massacre the same night, May 18; on Indian expedition into the Gypsum Belt of Texas and up the North Fork of the Red River after Kicking Bird's band of Kiowas, as Adjutant of the column, August 1871; on second expedition to the Pan Handle and Staked Plains (Llano Estacado) of Texas until November 18, during which was in action October 10, 1871, with Mow-wi's band of hostile Quahada Comanches at Cañon Blanco, Freshwater Fork of the Brazos River; was nearly surrounded with five men by several hundred Indians, losing one man killed and one wounded, and being brevetted First Lieutenant for "specially gallant conduct"; after deserters from November 29 to December 8 in a terrific "norther" and sleet storm, and under other circumstances of peculiar hardship, capturing ten deserters, for which he received a letter of thanks from the Department Commander with his "special commendation for the zeal and ability displayed"; after another deserter in the Keechi Valley, Texas, December 13, whom he succeeded in capturing fifteen miles from Fort Richardson; on numerous scouts to Decatur, Red River and Fort Sill, the latter as escort to General R. S. Mackenzie by special request; escort to the Kiowa chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, from Dallas, Texas, to Atocha, Indian Territory; Post Adjutant of Fort Richardson; Acting Regimental Adjutant Fourth Cavalry, September 1862; transferred to Troop A, Fourth Cavalry, by an order from the War Department at the special request of General Mackenzie to command the troop, January 1873; on the march changing station from Fort Richardson to Fort Clark, Texas, March 4 to April 1, Acting Quartermaster; received the "grateful thanks of the State of Texas, particularly of the citizens of our frontier" through its Legislature in joint assembly, "for prompt action and gallant conduct in inflicting well-merited punishment upon these scourges of our frontier," in an action with a large body of confederated tribes of Lipan, Kickapoo and Mescalero Apache Indians near Rey Molina, Mexico, May 18, 1873; was mentioned in General Order Number Six, Department of Texas, June 2, 1873, and received from the Commanding General of the Department the "thanks and congratulations for the very handsome manner in which you (they) accomplished your (their) perilous and difficult work." For this, Lieutenant Carter received the brevet of "Captain United States Army for gallant service in action." Following this he was on numerous scouts, and served on the Horse Board as Quartermaster, for purchasing horses, etc., June and July 1873. On February 25, 1875, he was commissioned First Lieutenant Fourth United States Cavalry. On June 28, 1876, he retired from active service, for disability incurred in the same. Since his retirement Captain Carter's health has been such as to deter him from active pursuits, and his time, when his condition has been such as to permit, has been mainly devoted to teaching and literary work. He was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, 1877–8; was Special Instructor in Military Science and Hygiene at the Newton (Massachusetts) High School, 1877–81; and was Instructor of the School for Officers' Children at West Point for a year, 1881–2. Failing health, however, compelled him to abandon teaching. He removed in 1886 to Washington, District of Columbia, where he has

since resided. He is the author of the following short stories and sketches, published in the Youth's Companion, New York Tribune and the Outing Magazine: "The Cowboy's Verdict"; "Jackrabbit's Victory"; "Buffalo vs. Bulldog"; "The Boy Soldier at Gettysburg" (a New York Tribune prize story, republished in Lovell's Library Series, 1887) and "A Raid into Mexico." He was also associated in the preparation and publication of the History of the Wilson Regiment (Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry), and is the author of several volumes of unpublished works (typewritten manuscript) illustrated and bound: "Four Brothers . Blue, or Reveries of the Rebellion"; "War Letters from the Battle-Front, or Lights and Shadows of the War"; "Wearing the Cadet Gray, or Memories of West Point Days"; "Reveille and Taps, or On the Border with Mackenzie" and "Letters and Leaves from my Diary," besides two illustrated typewritten manuscript volumes of genealogy entitled "Family Historic Genealogical Records," with many manuscripts not offered for publication. Captain Carter is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Army and Navy Club of Washington. In politics he has always been a consistent, sound money Republican, but has not been in public life. He was married September 4, 1870, to Mary Maria Smith, daughter of David Dexter Smith of New Orleans, Louisiana. They have four children: Mellie Goldthwaite, born June 21, 1871; Bessie Richardson, born November 14, 1872; Robert Dexter, born August 10, 1876, and Natalie Powell Carter, born May 30, 1886.

CHADWICK, Cyrus W., of Chadwick & Potter, ship brokers, New York, was born in Friendship, Knox county, Maine, September 30, 1846, son of Cyrus H. and Nancy (Stone) Chadwick. His father, a native of Maine, for many years followed the sea, from which he retired some time since and settled in the town of Cushing, Knox county, where he now resides. His mother was a daughter of Captain James Stone, also a shipmaster and later a merchant of Cushing. In early boyhood he attended the common schools of his native town, and at the age of eleven went to sea with his father, at sixteen taking charge of a vessel. He continued in command of vessels mainly in the coastwise trades for many years, his last vessel being the schooner Lizzie Chadwick, named for his daughter. His trips were very successful, and he has the credit of having made the quickest passage on record for a sailing vessel, from Thomaston to New York in forty-five hours and fifteen minutes. He has brought into different United States ports about thirty million feet of yellow pine and spruce lumber. In April 1891 he established himself in New York in the ship-brokerage business, in association with Chas. H. Potter of Brooklyn, New York.

C. W. CHADWICK.

This relation is still continued. Captain Chadwick is a Master Mason, and an Odd Fellow, holding membership in Elizabeth City Lodge of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, also a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross. He was married July 4, 1870, to Helen Trefethen, daughter of James Trefethen, a seacaptain of Friendship; they have a daughter: Lizzie Chadwick.

ELWELL, James William, Merchant and Philanthropist, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Bath, Maine, August 27, 1820, son of John and Mary (Sprague) Elwell. His grandfather Payn Elwell was a general merchant in Waldoborough, Maine. He received his early education in the common schools and at Bath Academy, and at the age of

eighteen was taken into partnership by his father in the shipping and commission business in South street, New York. The father died in August 1847, and he has continued in the same business in South street for fifty-nine years. The business has since

J. W. ELWELL.

been largely extended, reaching all over the world. Mr. Elwell was connected in 1838 with the old Merchants' Exchange, which subsequently became the present Produce Exchange of New York, and of which he is now a member. He became a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1855, and he was one of the incorporators of the Ship Owners' Association. He has also been connected with various railroad, insurance and other enterprises outside of his individual business, and was with Samuel J. Tilden, William B. Ogden and others interested in the buildin ; of the Chicago & Northwestern and other Western railroads. Mr. Elwell is noted as a philanthropist, having given away probably a million dollars in benefactions of various kinds. His most prominent characteristics, by which he is best known, are fondness for old people, affection for children, love of flowers, and generosity. He has officiated as Trustee of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn since 1854, a period of more than forty years. He is now connected with over forty different institutions. In politics Mr. Elwell is an Independent. He was married in 1844 to Miss Olivia P. Robinson of Bath, Maine; she died in 1851, and he subsequently married Miss Lucy E. R. Stinson, also of Bath.

EVERETT, David Bartlett, Stevedore, New York, was born in 1826, in Thomaston, Maine, son of David B and Jane (Bartlett) Everett. His father was a native of Maine, and a farmer. He was educated in the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he entered upon a seafaring life. At eighteen he was Master of a vessel, and in this capacity he followed the sea for fourteen years, until 1858, when he went to New York and engaged in business as a master stevedore, in which he has continued to the present time, being now at the head of one of the largest concerns in the stevedoring line in New York city. Captain Everett is a

D. B. EVERETT.

member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He was married June 21, 1850, to Clementine Cole Fales, of Thomaston; they have four daughters: Mary Clementine, Emily Fales, Sarah Frances and Jennie Rose Everett. Mr. Everett is now residing at Pearl River, Rockland county, New York.

MILLIKEN, SETH M., of Deering, Milliken & Company, New York, was born in Poland, Androscoggin county, Maine, January 7, 1836, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Freeman) Milliken. He is of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side, and is of the

SETH M. MILLIKEN.

seventh generation in descent from Hugh Milliken, who was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1860. He received his early education in the common schools and at Hebron (Maine) Academy. At the age of twenty he opened a country store at Minot, Maine, under his own name, establishing a successful business. In 1861 he went to Portland and engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brother-in-law, Daniel W. True, under the firm name of True & Milliken, in which he continued until 1865, when he went into the wholesale drygoods business as a member of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, Portland. This relation Mr. Milliken continued to January 1894, but for many years his residence and chief interests have been in New York, where in 1867 he established a drygoods commission business, in connection with the Portland house, and became largely identified with mills and manufacturing. The house is one of the largest in the country in the textile commission and general drygoods trade. Mr. Milliken is a member of the Union League, the Republican, the Riding and Driving and the Merchants' clubs of New York. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married October 14, 1874, to Margaret L. Hill, daughter of Dr. L. G. Hill of Dover, New Hampshire. Mrs. Milliken died in 1880, leaving three children: Seth M., Jr., Gerry H. and Margaret L. Milliken.

OGIER, JESSE HOSMER, Editor and Publisher of the Damariscotta Herald, was born in Camden, Maine, February 13, 1871, son of Joseph W. and Abbie D. (Ward) Ogier. The family of Ogier originated in France, and emigrated to England about 1690. Peter Ogier, a wealthy London merchant, sent his son Abram to Quebec to engage in business, whence the latter emigrated in 1773 to Camden, Maine, with his son Lewis, who was the grandfather of Joseph, and great-grandfather of Jesse, the subject of this sketch. Jesse H. Ogier received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and graduated from the Camden

J. H. OGIER.

High School with the highest honors in scholarship in 1889. He entered Colby University in the fall of the latter year, graduating in the class of 1893. While going through college he had some experience as a reporter, and soon after graduation he purchased the Damariscotta Herald, which as editor and publisher he has since conducted. Mr.

Ogier is at present serving as Superintendent of Schools of Damariscotta, having been elected to that position in March 1896. He is a member of Alna Masonic Lodge, Lincoln Lodge Knights of Pythias and Crystal Chapter in the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a Republican in politics, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Young Men's McKinley Club of Damariscotta and Newcastle. He was married October 6, 1896, to Emma Hatch Fuller, of Damariscotta.

PARSONS, WILLIAM HENRY, Shipping Merchant, New York, was born in South Paris, Oxford county,

W. H. PARSONS.

Maine, November 24, 1816, son of Henry Rust and Betsey (Gross) Parsons. His paternal grandfather was William Parsons, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the first settlers of the Town of Norway, Maine. He was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school was engaged in the grocery business in Bangor until 1853, and for the next fifteen years was Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of that city. In 1867 he went to New York and engaged in the ship and freight brokerage business, in which he has since continued. Since 1867 he has been a member of the firm of Parsons & Loud and Parsons & Barnes, South Street. Mr. Parsons is identified with the New York Maritime Exchange, of which he is one of the oldest members. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in public life. While resident in Bangor he was interested in military affairs, and served as Sergeant in the old Bangor Rifle Company, a noted militia organization of those days. He was married June 9, 1844, to Sarah Maria Preston, of Bangor; their two children, Grace Osborne and Henry Rust Parsons, both died young.

SHAW, SETH PADELFORD, of New York City, was born in East Eddington, Penobscot county, Maine, September 17, 1828, son of Seth Padelford and Susan Crossman (Padelford) Shaw. His ancestral line runs back from his grandfather, Mason Shaw, through Mason Shaw, Jonathan Shaw and Benjamin Shaw to Ichabod Shaw, who came from England in 1670, settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and was slain by the Indians in 1675. He acquired his

SETH P. SHAW.

early education in the common schools of his native town, and received his training for active life in serving his time at the painters' trade in Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine. In 1859 he went to New York city, where he has been engaged in business for himself as a house, sign and fresco painter for the last twenty-seven years. He is also a large owner in New England and coast shipping.

Mr. Shaw is a member of Evangelist Lodge of Masons, and of the Master Painters' Association of New York. In politics he is an active Republican and prominent in public affairs. He was first married November 4, 1851, to Sarah Vose Fales, of Thomaston, Maine; they had four children, all now deceased. In 1879, April 14, Mr. Fales was a second time married, to Sarah Watts, of Newburg, New York.

SHOREY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Editor and Proprietor of the Bridgton News, was born in Waterville, Maine, April 3, 1840, eldest son of Francis Warren

HENRY A. SHOREY.

and Mary Jane (Ricker) Shorey. His father was a son of Reuben and Mary (Warren) Shorey. His grandfather, Reuben Shorey, was a native of Somersworth, New Hampshire, and removed early in his married life to Waterville, where he died in his eighty-fifth year. Mary Warren was closely related to the family of General Joseph Warren, the patriot commander who fell at Bunker Hill; she survived her husband, and died at Waterville at the age of ninety-five. Francis W. Shorey learned the blacksmith trade in Waterville, and removed in 1842 to Bath, Maine, where he followed that vocation until his death in 1854, aged fifty-four years. His wife was the daughter of Joseph Ricker of Waterville; she died in Bridgton at the age of fifty-four. They were the parents of eight children: Hannah Ricker, Sophia Penney, Henry Augustus, Frazier Trott, Winfield Scott, Francis Warren, and a son and daughter that died in infancy. Henry A. Shorey attended the public schools of Bath until the age of fourteen, when the death of his father and the consequent family needs threw him upon his own resources. Apprenticing himself to the printing trade in the office of the Eastern Times, a weekly newspaper of Bath, he there laid the foundation for his subsequent successful career as a publisher and editor. He was employed in Bath printing offices, following the fortunes of the Times newspaper in various changes and consolidations, for seven years, at the end of which period occurred two important events — he became of age, and the Civil War broke out. Inspired by the youthful patriotism of the time, he was among the first in Bath to enter his name as a new recruit upon the rolls of the old Bath City Grays, which afterwards became Company A of the Third Maine Regiment of Volunteers. Unfortunately for his aspirations, in the rigid medical examination ordered just prior to going into camp, the pale-faced printer's boy was among the number thrust aside as not being sufficiently robust for military duty. Although keenly disappointed, he was not altogether dispirited, but waited hopefully and watched for his opportunity to enter one of the later regiments. In the following October, under the advice and encouragement of Governor Washburn, he engaged in recruiting service; and going into camp with his recruits at Augusta in the latter part of November, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Fifteenth Maine Volunteers. For four years and seven months he shared the fortunes and privations of this regiment, partaking in all its campaigns and varied experiences — with it following Farragut and Butler to the capture and occupation of New Orleans; spending three successive summers in the malaria-infected swamp-regions of the Mississippi; campaigning with Banks in the expedition to the coast of Texas, and being in command of the boat's crew which first landed and restored the Stars and Stripes to Texas soil after the flag was so dramatically unfurled by Twiggs; participating in the severe marches and desperate engagements of the Red River expedition in Western Louisiana; joining Grant's forces on the Potomac with the Nineteenth Corps in 1864, serving in the fall of

that year under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and being with his command under Hancock on the march from Winchester toward Lynchburg when the tidings came of Lee's surrender. He was successively promoted to First-Lieutenant and Captain, served for quite a period as Adjutant of his regiment, and in March 1865 was brevetted Major "for meritorious services during the war." In the great review of the army by the President at Washington in May 1865, commemorating the close of the war and the dawn of peace, he commanded his company. Subsequently he was sent with his regiment to Georgia and South Carolina, where for full year longer he was engaged in the troubles and exciting adventures of the reconstruction period, until finally mustered out in July 1866. While in South Carolina he served as Provost Marshal for the counties of Horry and Georgetown, and for a time was commanding officer of a sub-district in Northern South Carolina — embracing the counties of Chester, Laurens, York, Union and Spartanburg — during a period of general disorder in the interim between the withdrawal of military and the re-establishment of civil government. He also served as Judge-Advocate of a Military Commission at Columbia, South Carolina, trying some noted criminal cases, and held besides a number of important detached appointments. At the close of his army career in 1866, Major Shorey at once resumed his old vocation, the printing business. Spending a few months in the book-printing house of John Wilson & Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts, he returned to Bath in 1867, and with Elijah Upton purchased the Times, which had developed into a daily, and the American Sentinel, a weekly. For three years they conducted the publication of these newspapers, and then sold the business. A little later Major Shorey fitted up a new establishment for job-printing, and for the publication of the Maine Temperance Advocate. Soon after, in 1870, he removed the outfit to Bridgton, and established the Bridgton News, which he has successfully conducted for over a quarter of a century, and which has long been recognized as one of the influential weeklies of the state. In 1889–91 Major Shorey was again connected with the publication of the Bath Daily Times and American Sentinel, in association with his eldest son and brother, also during most of that period assisting his son in the editorship of those papers. In 1878 he was appointed to a position in the Portland Custom House, under the collectorship of Ex-Governor Lot M. Morrill; and under the succeeding administration of Collector Fred N. Dow was promoted and served as the sole weigher and gauger of the port for four and a half years. From this office he was removed for political reasons upon the advent of a Democratic Collector appointed by the Cleveland administration in 1886, but was reinstated under the civil service rules upon the return of the Republican party to power four years later, and served until again removed under the second Cleveland administration, in June 1895. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has been an active participant in the caucuses and conventions of his party. He was a member of Governor Perham's staff in 1873, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served on the Board of Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital during the successive administrations of Governors Perham, Dingley and Connor. Major Shorey has been always active in temperance work, and prominently identified with the order of Good Templars; was for several years Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, was Grand Worthy Chief Templar for two terms, and has represented Maine in the Supreme Councils of the order at St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, and on other occasions. He has been a Mason and an Odd Fellow since 1864, was for a dozen years President of the Maine Odd Fellows' Relief Association, and is a member of the Pythian fraternity. In the Grand Army of the Republic he was a charter member and Adjutant of the first post organized in Maine, served on the staff of the order's first Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity he was empowered to establish a sufficient number of posts to warrant the formation of the Department of Maine, and has twice held the position of Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Department. For the past dozen years or more he has been the Secretary and Historian of the Fifteenth Maine Regimental Association, and in 1890 he prepared and published "The Story of the Maine Fifteenth," an elaborate work which was received with much favor by the press and public. Major Shorey was married in 1864, in Bath, to Ida Devereux Currier. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom are living; Albert Currier, Editor of the Brunswick Telegraph; Eva Lovering, Stenographer for the Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, Augusta; Maude Kimball (now Mrs. Harry W. Walker) of Bridgton; Henry Augustus, Jr. (in the Class of 1900, Bowdoin College,) and Izora Devereux Shorey, a young miss of twelve years. The children deceased all died in infancy.

EMERY, ROBERT STOVER, Stevedore, New York, was born in Eastport, Maine, August 20, 1828, son of Henry T. and Mary E. (Stover) Emery. His grandfather Caleb Emery was a native of Maine, and was a large shipbuilder and shipowner. He was educated in the common schools, and followed the sea until 1869, when he established himself in New York in a general stevedoring business, which has been very successful and in which he still continues. He was master of a full-rigged brig, the Charlotte of Calais, a few months before he was twenty-one years old, and afterwards sailed as master in the employ of Joseph M. Livermore of Eastport

R. S. EMERY.

until about 1860, when he went to New York, continuing to follow the sea as Master, mostly in the foreign trade, until 1869, as above stated. Captain Emery is quite largely interested in shipping, being part owner in several vessels. He is a member of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and of the Marine Society of New York, also of the Masonic fraternity and the American Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Republican. He was married May 17, 1849, to Lydia Leland, of Eastport; they have seven children: Lizzie, Rebecca, Adeline, Maud, Bertie, Robert (died young) and James Emery.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM HOWARD, Lawyer, Boston, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, August 14, 1861, only child of Azor and Sarah Jane (Shaw) Mitchell. He is descended from Experience Mitchell, who came to Plymouth, New England, in the ship Ann, in 1623, and married, about 1628, Jane, daughter of Francis and Esther Cook of Plymouth. Francis Cook was one of the Mayflower company in 1620, and his wife Esther, with their children, Jacob, Jane and Esther, came to Plymouth in the Ann with Experience Mitchell. The lot of land on which Experience Mitchell built a house after his marriage, on the easterly side of Market street, Plymouth, is well defined. In 1631 he moved to Duxbury, and thence late in life to Bridgewater, where he died in 1689, aged eighty years. Jacob Mitchell, his son, removed to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, about 1669, and had a son Jacob, who removed to Kingston, Massachusetts, and thence in 1728 to North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth), Maine. Another Jacob, son of Jacob last named, married Elizabeth Gooding, and was the father of Azor Mitchell, who was born May 8, 1828, and in 1859 married Sarah Jane Shaw of Cumberland, Maine, who had been for twelve years a school-teacher in that region. Their only child, William H. Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, attending only the winter terms of district school, until he was eighteen years of age. In the spring of 1880 he entered the college-preparatory class of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Readfield, and by doubling courses graduated in 1881, after four terms in that institution. He then entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating therefrom in 1885 with the highest honors, after having won over seven hundred dollars in special prizes during his course. Following graduation he took charge of the High School in Spencer, Massachusetts, but resigned the position in December 1885, to devote himself wholly to the study of law. This he pursued for a time at home, under the advice and direction of his kinsman Hon. Thomas B. Reed (Mr. Reed's mother, Matilda Mitchell, being second cousin of Azor Mitchell), and later in the office of Edwin L. Dyer, Recorder of the Municipal Court of Portland, Maine, and afterwards City Clerk of Portland for many years. In October 1886 he entered the Boston University Law School, where he completed the regular three-years course in one year, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in June 1887. In August following he was admitted to the Suffolk

Bar in Boston, from which city he shortly after removed, and began the practice of his profession in Denver, Colorado, in partnership with his college-classmate, Stephen S. Abbott, of Bethel, Maine, since prominent as the special prosecutor of Dr. T. Thacher Graves, and now City Judge of Denver. Finding the high altitude of Denver injurious to his health, he returned to Boston in April 1888, assuming the position of Treasurer and General Eastern Representative of the Colorado Farm-Loan Company, a corporation organized to purchase, sell and make loans upon Denver property. From this he retired in 1891, since which time he has devoted

WM. HOWARD MITCHELL.

himself exclusively to the practice of law, giving especial attention to corporation law and insolvency court cases. Mr. Mitchell received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater in 1888. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Wyoming Lodge, of which he has been Senior Deacon; of Waverly Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Denver Camp Woodmen of the World; and of Beacon Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, of Boston, of which he was Foreman in 1894. He married October 2, 1889, Harriet Louise Orcutt, only daughter of Frank E. Orcutt of Melrose, Massachusetts, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Massachusetts 1889 to 1893; they have one child: William Howard Mitchell, Junior, born September 10, 1891. Mr. Mitchell's law offices are in the Fiske Building, State street, Boston, and his residence since his marriage has been in Melrose.

FABYAN, GEORGE, M. D., was born in Scarborough, Maine, June 9, 1810, son of Joshua and Mary Clark (Downing) Fabyan; died in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1874. He was fourth in descent from Justice John Fabyan, the immigrant, who was born in England in 1681 and came to this country in early life, settling in the town of Newington, New Hampshire. He was by trade a tailor and draper, and was also a Justice of the Peace. His wife was Mary Pickering. He died March 30, 1756, at the ripe age of seventy-five years. After the Indian Wars had subsided, in the year 1730 or a little before, Joseph Fabyan, born April 1, 1707, son of Justice John, removed with his brother Captain John to Scarborough, Maine. This town, one of the oldest in New England, had been laid waste by the Indians and wholly abandoned in 1690, and the newcomers formed a part of what is called the second settlement of the town. They received from the proprietors of the town a tract of about six hundred acres of land, fertile and well located, near the Alger tract at Dunstan. Captain John was reputed to be a forceful man, somewhat rough in his manners, and was never married. Joseph was of a more quiet disposition and an active church member; he joined the First Parish Church in Scarborough in 1730, but afterwards took his dismissal from the First Parish and was one of the signers of the Second Parish covenant when organized in 1744. The two brothers lived together on the farm, a portion of which is still held by their descendants, and traces of their sawmill can still be seen. Joseph Fabyan married, in October 1739, Mary Brackett of Greenland, New Hampshire, who was also a prominent member of the Second Parish Church; they had six children — one son and five daughters. Joshua Fabyan, Esquire, only son of Joseph, was born in Scarborough in March 1742. He received from his father and his uncle, Captain John, mill properties and lands, and was reputed to be wealthy. He early became prominent in public affairs; was a member of the county convention held at Falmouth, September 21, 1774, to endorse

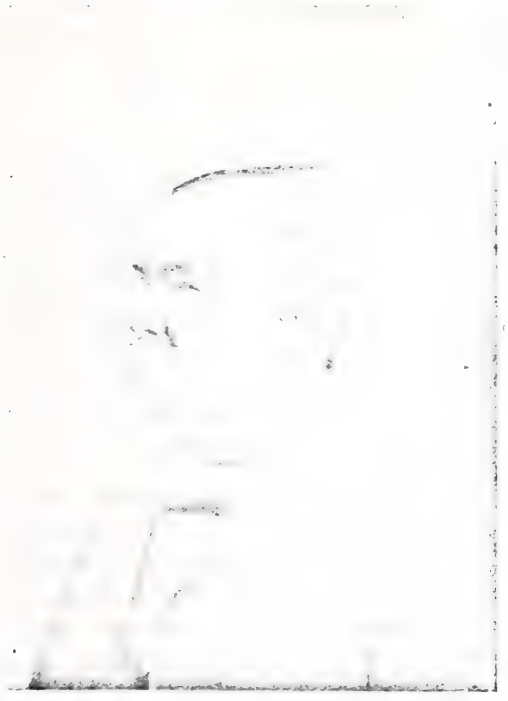
resistance to British aggression; was one of the Selectmen of Scarborough in 1775, 1779 and 1781; was in 1775 appointed Receiver of Taxes under Henry Gardiner, the Colonial Treasurer; was a member of the Massachusetts General Court in 1776; is reputed to have raised, at General Washington's request, the company of which Paul Ellis was Captain and which took part in the Siege of Boston; was appointed by the General Court one of the Committee for Cumberland County to raise men to go on the expedition to Canada in 1776; was one of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions for Cumberland County from October 1775 to April 1797; was member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in Scarborough in 1782, and was one of the first Overseers of Bowdoin College in 1794, resigning in 1798. He too lived on the old Fabyan farm in Scarborough. His wife was Sarah Brackett of Portland, and both were active church members. He died June 20, 1799. Joshua Fabyan, born March 28, 1782, was the youngest of Squire Fabyan's family of five sons and two daughters. He married November 26, 1803, Mary Clark, daughter of John Downing of Kennebunk, and lived on the ancestral farm. He inherited the religious tendencies of his family and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, then newly established in Maine, and died at the early age of forty-two, leaving his family in the care of his widow, a woman of unusual ability and strength of character. Of his four sons, one became a clergyman, two were physicians, and one was a justice of the peace; the daughter married a clergyman. Dr. George Fabyan, the subject of this sketch, was the third son of Joshua Fabyan. He attended the village school, which then was of academic rank, and on leaving school began the study of medicine with Dr. Henry Greene, a distinguished practitioner of Saco. He graduated from the Bowdoin College Medical School in the class of 1833, and immediately after receiving his diploma began practice in Great Falls, New Hampshire, where he married Abigail (Junkins) Cutts. After practicing for a while in Great Falls he went to Providence, Rhode Island. There he became eminently successful in his profession, but his health failing he returned to Maine, and for several years practiced in Portland. While there he was Surgeon in the Maine Hospital for the years 1852–3. In November 1854 he took up his residence in Boston, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and became one of the prominent physicians of that city. He continued active in the church, both as a member and officer, and was always interested in charitable work. For many years he served as a member of the School Board, and was one of the Overseers of the Poor and held other official positions. Dr. Fabyan was a man of fine presence and of most genial manners, and was in every way worthy of his excellent and distinguished ancestry. In the church, in his profession, in his family and social relations, and as a citizen, he was one who may truly be called a good representative of the highest type of Christian gentleman. He had the confidence of his patients and of his professional brethren, and was held in the highest esteem by an extensive circle of acquaintances. He died somewhat suddenly, May 25, 1874, being then, at the age of sixty-four, at the height of his activity and usefulness. Resolutions of various bodies and associations with which he was connected, attested the great regard in which he was universally held. His family consisted of three daughters: Abbie M., Sarah and Julia; and one son: George Francis Fabyan, who for some years has been a leading member of the well-known firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Company, and is one of the most prominent managers of cotton mills in New England.

GEORGE FABYAN.

PART VI.

BEAL, Flavius Orlando, Mayor of Bangor, was born in Monmouth, Kennebec county, Maine, June 2, 1841, son of Samuel and Maria A. (Warren) Beal. His grandfather, William Beal, son of Jonathan Beal of Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, came from Durham to Monmouth in 1821, purchasing a farm in the Warren District, so called, upon which he resided. He married, in 1803, Maria Tracy, and reared a family of nine children, of whom Samuel, father of Mayor Beal, was the eldest son. The youngest son, George W. Beal, learned the machinist trade at an early age, was long identified with the Portland Locomotive and Marine Engine Works, serving as Superintendent for about twenty years; more recently he was General Superintendent of the Houston Car Company at Houston Heights, Texas, but is now again located in Portland. Flavius O. Beal was deprived of both father and mother by death in 1848, within four months of each other. They left three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest, being then but seven years of age. He lived for four years in the town of Litchfield with John Patten, and then removed to Winthrop where he lived with Rufus Berry on the Wayne road and with Columbus Fairbanks three years on the Augusta road. He attended the Litchfield town schools four years, Winthrop town schools four years and Towle Academy in Winthrop two years. Following the completion of his course of study at the latter institution he worked on the milk farm of Colonel William Chisam in Augusta for a year, and then went to Portland and learned the trade of brushmaking. On the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Maine Volunteers for three months, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Re-enlisting in the Thirteenth Maine Regiment he passed the winter in camp on the arsenal grounds at Augusta. Having previously contracted inflammatory rheumatism with the First Maine Regiment, he had to leave the service in March 1862. In 1862 he entered the service of the Maine Central Railroad Company, and after serving for some time as Baggage Master, was promoted to the position of Conductor of the through Pullman train between Bangor and Boston. In this capacity he officiated for several years, becoming widely known to the travelling public and very popular along the whole line of the road. In 1874, having become tired of railroading, and possessing a fondness and thorough knowledge of horses, he purchased the extensive livery stables connected with the Bangor House in Bangor, then conducted by O. M. Shaw. Entering into his new occupation with the energy and push which have always characterized his undertakings, he soon built up a large and prosperous business. The attractions of Mount Desert and Bar Harbor for summer tourists and pleasure seekers were about this time beginning to be widely known, and to facilitate travel to this now popular resort, Mr. Beal established the Bangor & Bar Harbor Tally-ho Coach Line, which soon became famous, and was operated with great success until the completion of the railroad some years later. In 1878 Mr. Beal leased the Bangor House, a large and widely-known hostelry, but at that time doing an unprofitable business. He remodeled and largely refurnished the house, which under his liberal and progressive management soon acquired great fame and became, as it has since remained, one of the most popular and successful hotels in the state. In 1881 he purchased the establishment and continued as its active proprietor until 1889, when increasing outside interests demanding more of his attention, he leased his house and retired from personal connection with the hotel business. In 1875 he purchased the livery stock of the Penobscot Exchange stables, from the heirs of Abram Woodard, and continued to conduct the business of both stables. In 1881, at the time of his purchase of the Bangor House,

he also purchased the Penobscot Exchange from the Woodard heirs, and for three years he carried on both hotels; he then leased them to other parties, and since then has not been associated in their management, although he still owns them. In 1883, in association with J. P. Bass and E. L. Sterns, Mr. Beal built the fine fair grounds at Maplewood Park, Bangor, and he is at present President of the Eastern Maine State Fair Association, which holds an annual exhibition on the Maplewood grounds. In the fall of 1878 he purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres on Hammond street, Bangor, where for some years he had forty to fifty



F. O. BEAL.

head of cattle, three hundred to four hundred hogs and a large quantity of poultry. For a long time he supplied his hotels from this farm, but in 1894, because of his many engrossing matters, he disposed of it. In the spring of 1888, in association with Charles S. Pearl and others, he built Union Hall. In the same year he was elected a Director of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad. In the spring of 1892 he established the Bangor Creamery, of which he is President and Manager, and in which an annual business of seventy-five thousand dollars has been built up. He was one of the chief promoters of the Bangor, Orono & Oldtown Electric Railroad Company, and is the Bangor director in this line, which has proved one of the best electric street-railway investments in New England; the line is fifteen miles in length and was opened July 9, 1895. He is also one of the chief promoters and a Director in the Penobscot Central Railroad Company, which is to build and equip during 1897 an electric railway twenty-six miles in length from Bangor to Kenduskeag, Corinth and Charleston. For more than a decade Mr. Beal has been a prominent factor in Bangor politics. In 1887 he was elected Republican Alderman in Ward Two, which heretofore had been strongly Democratic. In 1889 his name was used in the Republican mayoralty caucus, but he was defeated by Hon. C. F. Bragg, who was renominated and re-elected. In 1891 he was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor and defeated at the polls. In 1892 he was renominated and elected. In 1893 and 1894 he was each year re-elected, and in 1895 he was renominated and defeated at the polls after a contest necessitating two elections. In 1896 he was renominated and re-elected with a plurality of eleven hundred and seventy-six votes. In 1897 he ran as an Independent Republican and was elected by a plurality of two hundred and eighty-six over his nearest opponent. He is therefore at present serving his fifth term as Mayor, a record without parallel in the history of Maine municipal politics. Mr. Beal is a zealous believer in public improvements, and during his administration of municipal affairs has inaugurated many important projects, notable among them being the new City Hall. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1893, and on July 4, 1894, the handsome edifice was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, the Governor being present. In 1894 at his suggestion the city put in a new water-main from the water-works to Thomas Hill at a cost of seventy thousand dollars, and the same year the engine houses at the Water Works were torn down and rebuilt at a cost of six thousand dollars. Among other improvements made largely during his administration were the Palm Street School House, filter plant at the Water Works, and the new Armory. During 1896 very extensive improvements to Bangor's water-works system in the line of increased pumping capacity and standpipes were inaugurated, and they will be pushed to completion the present year. Mr. Beal was married December 7, 1865, to Lucy Jane Randall, youngest daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Brown) Randall of Freeport, Maine; they have no children.

BOODY, DAVID A., Mayor of Brooklyn, New York, for two terms, 1892–3, was born in Jackson, Waldo county, Maine, August 13, 1837, son of David and Lucretia (Mudgett) Boody. He is descended from Quaker ancestry, and his great-

DAVID A. BOODY.

grandfather Robert Boody, of Limington, was a minister of that sect, known as the Society of Friends. His father, David Boody, was a native of Maine, and a farmer. His maternal grandfather was John Mudgett, a merchant, and also a native of Maine. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and in one year's attendance at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. After teaching school for a period of five years, he read law with Charles P. Brown of Bangor and Nehemiah Abbott of Belfast, and was admitted to the Bar at Belfast, Waldo county, Maine, in 1860. Opening an office in Rockport, Maine, he remained n the practice of law until June 1862, when he entered the banking house of his uncle, H H. Boody, in New York city, where he continued for two years as clerk and two years as partner, and then engaged in the banking and stock-brokerage business for himself at 12 Wall street. In this business he has since continued to the present time, being now associated with Charles W. McLellan and his son Henry T. Boody, under the firm name of Boody & McLellan. In 1890 Mr. Boody was elected Representative to Congress from Brooklyn, but resigned in the following year to accept the Mayoralty of Brooklyn, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1891, and in which he served for two years. Mr. Boody is Vice-President of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, a Trustee of the People's Trust Company and the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, and President of the Louisiana & Northwestern Railway Company. He is also President of Berkeley Institute for Young Ladies, of Brooklyn; President of the Brooklyn Free Library; Vice-President of the Brooklyn Home for the Blind; and member of the Brooklyn, Montauk and Carleton clubs. In politics Mr. Boody is a Democrat. He was married June 1, 1863, to Abbie H. Treat, a native of Frankfort, Waldo county, Maine. They have five children: Henry T., Charles A., Alvin, Edgar and Maude L. Boody.

CARVER, GEORGE ALBERT, Merchant, New York, was born in Searsport, Waldo county, Maine, Octo-

GEO. A. CARVER.

ber 6, 1836, son of John and Elizabeth (Todd) Carver. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life, from 1858 to 1870, was a shipbuilder in Searsport. From 1870 to 1877 he was a shipmaster, sailing on foreign voyages. In 1877 he located in New York and engaged in the business

of ship supplies, as a member of the firm of Baker, Carver & Company, at 29 South and 125 Broad streets. In this business he has since continued, in the above location until 1893, and since then at 71–75 Front street, under the firm name of Baker, Carver & Morrell. Captain Carver is a member of the Maritime Exchange and the Marine Society of the Port of New York, also of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. He was first married in 1858 to Celia M. Dow, of Searsport, Maine, who died May 1, 1870, having borne him four children: Scott N., Amos D., George L. and Charlie Carver. In 1879 he married Virginia E. Chase, of Brooklyn, New York, by whom he has one child: Elizabeth E. Carver.

CARVER, LEONARD DWIGHT, State Librarian of Maine, was born in Lagrange, Penobscot county, Maine, January 26, 1841, son of Cyrus and Mary (Waterhouse) Carver. His paternal grandfather was Nathan Carver of Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, whose parents emigrated to that place from Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1779. The ancestry of this branch of the Carver family is traced to William Carver of Marshfield, Massachusetts, who lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years. His paternal grandmother was Hannah Mathews, daughter of Deacon Mathews of Warren, Maine. On the maternal side he is a grandson of John Waterhouse of Poland, Maine, who came there in 1792 from Barrington, New Hampshire, with his brother Joseph and his father Captain George Waterhouse of Revolutionary fame. Captain George was a direct descendant of Richard Waterhouse, who came from Boston in 1672 and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he married Sarah Fernald, daughter of Renald Fernald. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Daniel Jackson. Leonard D. Carver received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and in 1861 was at Foxcroft (Maine) Academy fitting for college when the news came of the fall of Fort Sumter. He immediately enlisted in the Milo Light Artillery Company, which subsequently became Company D in the Second Maine Infantry, commanded by Colonel C. D. Jameson of Bangor, and which had the honor of being the first regiment from Maine to report for duty in Washington. Mr. Carver was in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, and was several times complimented on the field in general orders for his bravery and faithfulness in battle and in the line of duty. At the First Battle of Bull Run he was one of the six men who volunteered to bring his wounded comrades from the abandoned battle-field. On the return and discharge of the Second Regiment in the summer of 1863, he resumed his studies and entered Colby University, graduating from that institution in 1868 with the highest honors. Following graduation he taught school for about six years in Maine and in the West, and then entered upon the study of law with Hon. Reuben Foster of Waterville,

L. D. CARVER.

Maine. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876, and from that time until 1890 he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Waterville. In October 1890 he was appointed to the office of State Librarian at Augusta, and in 1893 was reappointed to that position, which he still holds and administers with signal ability. While resident in Waterville, Mr. Carver served as Town Clerk for five years, and was Coroner of the county for two terms. When the town was made a city, he was designated by his Republican associates as the proper representative, acting in conjunction with Hon. S. S. Brown of the Democratic party, to draw up a city charter. He was the author of

that part of the charter relating to the organization of the public schools of the city, and during 1888–89–90 he was an honored and useful member of the Board of Education of the city. Mr. Carver now resides in Augusta, and devotes his entire time to the duties of his office and to the development of the free-library movement throughout the state. He is President of the Maine State Library Association, member of the American Library Association, and member of the Historical Society and State Genealogical Society of Portland and the Historical Society of Augusta. He is also a member of Seth Williams Post Grand Army of the Republic, Augusta; Havelock Lodge Knights of Pythias, and St. Omer Commandery Knights Templar, of Waterville. He was married in 1877 to Mary Caffrey Low, daughter of Ira H. Low of Waterville; they have two children: Ruby and Dwight Carver.

COGGAN, MARCELLUS, Lawyer, of Boston and Malden, Massachusetts, was born in Bristol, Lincoln county, Maine, September 6, 1847, son of Leonard C. and Betsey (Martin) Coggan. He received his early education in the common schools, fitted for college at Lincoln Academy in Newcastle, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1872 as orator of his class. After graduation he was elected Principal of Nichols Academy in Dudley, Massachusetts, and held that position until June 1879, moving in that year to Malden. Entering upon the study of law with Child & Powers of Boston, he was admitted to the Bar in 1881, and remained with the firm until 1886, when he formed a partnership with William Schofield under the name of Coggan & Schofield, with offices in Boston and Malden. This relation continued until the dissolution of the firm in 1895, since which time Mr. Coggan has practiced his profession alone. He was counsel for the defence in the famous case of the Commonwealth *vs.* James A. Trefethen and William H. Smith for the murder of Deltena J. Davis, which resulted at the first trial in the acquittal of Smith, and at the second trial in the acquittal of Trefethen. While resident in Dudley, Mr. Coggan served for four years as a member of the School Board, and was active in town affairs. On beginning his legal studies in Boston, he established his residence in Malden, where he became an active member of the School Board and for one year was Chairman of that body. In 1886 and 1887 he served as Mayor of that city, receiving a practically unanimous vote at his second election, and declining to run for a third term. He was also Chairman of the Charter Committee to revise the city charter of Malden. In politics he has always been a Republican. Mr. Coggan is a member of Converse Lodge of Masons in Malden, also of Malden Lodge of Odd Fellows and F. E. Converse Lodge Knights of Pythias. He was married November 26, 1872, to Luella B. Robbins, daughter of C. C. Robbins of Bristol, Maine; they have three children: Marcellus Sumner Linus Child and Florence Betsey Coggan.

MARCELLUS COGGAN.

DINGLEY, NELSON, JR., Governor of Maine 1874–5, and Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Maine since 1881, was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, in his grandfather Lambert's farmhouse on the banks of the Androscoggin River, February 15, 1832, son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert) Dingley. The year following his birth his parents moved to Parkman, Piscataquis county, where they lived on a farm for a short time, and then took charge of the village tavern, with which a store was connected. In 1838 the family removed to Unity, Waldo county, and

thence in 1854 to Auburn, Androscoggin county. His father was a merchant and farmer, and is still living in Auburn at the ripe age of eighty-seven; his mother died in 1871. The subject of this sketch was distinguished in the village school for his studious habits and good scholarship. In vacations he aided his father in the store and on the farm. When he was twelve years of age he attended high school in a distant part of the town, walking three miles morning and night. At the age of sixteen he was instrumental in organizing a section of Cadets of Temperance in the village where he resided, which proved a very efficient

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

temperance educator in the neighborhood. In this organization he engaged in debates, and exhibited that deep interest in temperance which has distinguished his maturer life. At seventeen he taught a winter school in the town of China, fourteen miles from home, and he continued to teach winters while fitting for college. In 1850, at the age of eighteen, he entered Waterville (Maine) Academy, of which the well-known Professor J. H. Hanson was Principal, and there completed his preparation for college. Entering Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1851, he remained there a year and a half, and then became a student at Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated in 1855, with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied law in 1855–6 with Morrill & Fessenden of Auburn, to which city his parents had removed while he was in college, and in the latter year he was admitted to the Bar. Instead of entering upon the practice of law he decided to become a journalist, for which profession he had always manifested a decided taste. He began to write for public journals when eighteen years of age, and was a frequent contributor to the local press both during and after his collegiate course. In September 1856 he purchased the Lewiston Journal, published in the adjoining city of Lewiston, of which he had been practically the editor while studying law, and to which in 1861 he added a daily edition. The paper rapidly increased in circulation and influence under his management, and soon became distinguished not only for its able and candid advocacy of Republican principles, but also for its decided temperance and moral tone. Mr. Dingley's active political career commenced at the same time with his journalistic life, although from a boy he had taken great interest in political questions. His first vote was cast in 1854 for Hon. Anson P. Morrill, the anti-slavery and temperance candidate for Governor, a political combination from which arose the Republican party of Maine during the following winter. He threw himself into the Fremont Campaign in 1856 with all the ardor of youth and ability of age, writing editorials for his paper in the day-time and speaking in behalf of the Republican cause in the school-houses of adjoining towns in the evening; and although only twenty-four years of age he was at once recognized as a young man of high promise and as a valuable advocate of the Republican cause. In 1861, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected Representative from Auburn to the State Legislature, in which body he at once took high rank; was re-elected in 1862, and chosen Speaker of the House at the session of 1863. In 1863 he removed to Lewiston, where a few months after he was elected to the Legislature, and at the opening of the legislative session of 1864 was unanimously re-elected Speaker, the duties of which position he discharged with great ability and success. At the state election of 1864 he was elected to the House a fourth time, and at the session of 1865 was again tendered the position of Speaker, which he declined, preferring to take his place on the floor, in which position he was the recognized leader of the Republicans of the House.

He was also a Representative to the Legislature from Lewiston in 1868 and 1873. During his six terms in the State Legislature he took an active and leading part in the debates and business, serving on the Committees on Judiciary, Education, Railroads and Federal Relations. During the dozen years 1861–73, when Mr. Dingley was taking so conspicuous a part in the State Legislature and state politics, he participated in every political campaign, delivered numerous addresses before educational, temperance and religious conventions, and many lectures before lyceums. In 1867–8 he was at the head of the State Lodge of Good Templars, an important temperance organization, and was regarded as an acknowledged leader in the temperance and prohibitory movement in Maine. In 1873 Mr. Dingley was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, by a vote of two to one against two popular opponents, and was elected by about ten thousand majority. In 1874 he was re-elected by over eleven thousand majority, declining a third nomination in 1875. His services in the gubernatorial chair in the promotion of economy, the equalization of taxation, and in securing a revision of the State Constitution, were so valuable and acceptable as to win the approbation of even his political opponents. He was one of the delegates-at-large from Maine to the Republican National Convention in 1876, and served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was one of the subcommittee of five who drafted the platform. He actively participated in the Presidential campaign of 1876, and in the state campaigns of 1877–8–9 was regarded as one of the ablest speakers and writers in the state on the financial issues raised by the Greenbackers. In 1879–80 he was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and in the Presidential election of 1880 he labored effectively for the Republican cause, both in his paper and on the platform. In 1881 Mr. Dingley was nominated by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Maine to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. William P. Frye. He was elected by a majority of over five thousand, nearly twice as large as ever before given to any candidate in that district, and took his seat in the House at the opening of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, December 1881. He served on the Committee on Banking and Currency and as a member of the Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and during the session he presided several times over the House in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dingley's first speech in Congress was made April 25, 1882, on "Protection to American Shipping," the House being in Committee of the Whole on the bill to create a tariff commission. This speech was listened to with unusual attention, and was pronounced by the Washington Star "a speech of much ability and force, giving promise of a successful career in Congress," and by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune "one of the best speeches ever made by a new member." His speech in the House on the bill to extend the corporate existence of national banks, May 17, 1882, was regarded as so able and satisfactory a discussion of the national banking system, that it was reprinted by the Republican Congressional Committee and widely circulated as a campaign document. In June 1882 he made a report from the Banking and Currency Committee on the "Silver Question," which attracted much attention, and was pronounced by Abram S. Hewitt of New York, one of the ablest presentations of the silver question ever made to Congress. On June 26, 1882, he made a speech on "Reduction of Taxation," which was reprinted and circulated as a campaign document by the Republican Congressional Committee. Under a joint resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Dingley and passed August 7, 1882, he was appointed a member of a joint committee to investigate the condition and wants of American shipbuilding and shipowning interests. The report of the committee, drawn up by Mr. Dingley and unanimously agreed to by the committee, was regarded as a very able and valuable document. The committee reported a bill to remove certain burdens on American shipping, framed by Mr. Dingley, which passed the House, but there was not time to reconcile disagreeing amendments between the two houses before the Forty-Seventh Congress expired. While this bill was under consideration in the House, he made a speech on the "Revival of American Shipping," in reply to Congressman Cox, which placed him at once in the front rank of Congressmen, and gave him a national reputation. In 1882 he was re-elected as a Congressman-at-Large for the Forty-eighth Congress. At the opening of Congress in December 1884, Speaker Carlisle appointed him at the head of the Republican minority on both the Banking and Currency committees and the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. Mr. Dingley at once re-introduced his shipping

bill, which was passed by the House, after a discussion in which he took the leading part, and sent to the Senate. The latter body amended it by adding a provision for the encouragement of American postal steamship lines, but subsequently the difference was adjusted in conference, and the bill was approved by the President on June 24, 1884. As this was the first step that had been taken by Congress for half a century to encourage American shipping, the measure attracted much attention, and gave Mr. Dingley a merited reputation as the leading friend of the American merchant marine in Congress. On February 7, 1884, Mr. Dingley reported from the Shipping Committee his bill to constitute a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department, and later in the month it was passed in the House under a suspension of the rules. Subsequently the Senate concurred, and the first Bureau was organized in the Executive Departments at Washington to promote the interests of the American merchant marine. Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Second Maine District in 1884, and at the opening of the session in December 1885 was appointed by Speaker Carlisle to the same committee positions that he had held in the Forty-eighth Congress. He presented a new shipping bill, abolishing certain fees for services to American vessels, and otherwise promoting our shipping interests, which was unanimously approved by the Shipping Committee, and passed by the House under his lead. Subsequently the Senate concurred, and the bill became a law. In March 1886 Mr. Dingley made a minority report from the Shipping Committee against the free ship bill, and later made an elaborate speech in the House against the bill, in reply to Mr. Dunn of Arkansas. The speech probably defeated the bill, as it was not subsequently brought up for action. In the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Dingley spoke again on the "Fishery Question," and subsequently spoke on the same subject at the dinner of the Merchants' Club of Boston. His speech was published in all the Boston papers, and was commended as a "very able and clear statement of the justice of the American position." At the annual meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society in February 1887, Mr. Dingley was elected President, and at the anniversary a few days later he made the principal speech. He was re-elected President of the Society each year during his service in Congress. During his entire Congressional service, he made frequent temperance speeches in Washington, as well as at temperance gatherings in Maine. He also frequently spoke in various states in political campaigns in behalf of the Republican cause. In June 1886 Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress from the Second Maine District, and at the opening of the session in December 1887 was appointed by Speaker Carlisle at the head of the Republican minority on Banking and Currency, and also on the new Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, a standing committee of the House, created at the instance of Mr. Dingley. During the first session of this centennial Congress — memorable as being the longest ever known in the history of the government — Mr. Dingley took a very prominent part in the proceedings of the House, especially in the great tariff debate, making two elaborate speeches which were reprinted and extensively circulated in the campaign. During this long session of the Fiftieth Congress he made several strong speeches on other subjects. Mr. Dingley participated actively in the campaign in Maine in 1888, and later spoke in behalf of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York city, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. At the state election in Maine in September 1888, he was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress, in which he was a prominent member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and took an active part in framing the tariff act of 1890. His speech on the bill was widely circulated. Mr. Dingley was re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress in 1890, the Fifty-third in 1892, the Fifty-fourth in 1894, and to the Fifty-fifth in 1896, by large and increased majorities. In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses he was an active member of the Committee on Appropriations, and his speech in 1894 in opposition to the Wilson tariff bill commanded the attention of the country. When the Fifty-fourth Congress met in December 1895, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the House, by Speaker Reed. Under his lead the House in December promptly passed an exigency tariff bill to increase the revenue, also a bill to protect the gold reserve. His speeches on both of these bills, and his speech on the Senate free-silver substitute, have been largely circulated. In forming his cabinet prior to entering upon the duties of Chief Executive March 4, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Dingley, but he declined the flattering offer, preferring to remain in his position as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and

floor leader of the Republican Majority of the House. Under his lead, the House of Representatives, within sixteen days after the Fifty-fifth Congress was convened in extraordinary session, on the fifteenth of March 1897, by President McKinley, passed a bill revising the tariff with a view of providing adequate revenue to carry on the government and to encourage the industries of the United States. Mr. Dingley is a Congregationalist in religion, and was Moderator of the National Congregational Council which met at Syracuse, New York, in 1894. He was married June 11, 1857, to Miss Salome McKenney of Auburn, Maine; they have had six children: Henry M., Charles L. (deceased), Edward N., Arthur H., Albert G. and Edith Dingley.

FERNALD, Rev. Oliver Haley, D. D., Searsport, was born in Tremont, Hancock county, Maine, January 19, 1835. His father, Ebenezer Fernald, was a man of prominence in his native town, and his mother, Sophronia Wasgatt, daughter of Davis Wasgatt, Jr., and his wife, Sally Hadlock, was a successful teacher of youth. The ancestry of this branch of the Fernalds reckons back three hundred years to Dr. Renald Fernald, a Surgeon in the English Navy, who resigned his position and came to Kittery to the then infant colony where he arrived in July 1631. He held various offices of trust, was Surgeon, Commissioner, Surveyor, and for a long time Clerk of the colony. Mr. Fernald's pedigree is traced from this distinguished gentleman in the following line by generations: (1) Dr. Renald Fernald, who married Johanna ———; (2) Captain William Fernald, married Elizabeth Langdon; (3) Nathaniel Fernald, married Margaret Trip; (4) Tobias Fernald, married Lucy Lewis; (5) Tobias Fernald, Jr., married Comfort Tarr of Mount Desert, and (6) Ebenezer Fernald, father of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Renald Fernald was a man of great force of character, who could be placid as the sunshine, or stern to rule the storm. His son William was noted for his business tact, executive ability and versatile genius; he was a large shipbuilder, owned and operated several farms, was captain of his company in time of war, was wise in counsel, and clear in judgment. A line of patriotism has shown itself in all the generations of this notable family. Conspicuous among the Rev. Mr. Fernald's ancestors for patriotism and daring were Captain William Fernald of Indian War fame, Captain John Fernald at the taking of Louisburg, Ensign Joshua Fernald, Lieutenant William Fernald, Colonel Tobias Fernald and General Andrew P. Fernald among the Revolutionary heroes, with scores in the later wars. Oliver H. Fernald's early education was acquired under great difficulties in the common schools at Mount Desert, and much of his preparatory work was done after the close of the hours of labor, studying by burning pitch knots or tallow dips. He spent a term at Ellsworth Academy, and three years at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, under the supervision of that illustrious educator, Rev. H. P. Torsey, D. D., LL. D., in his final preparation for college. Obliged to educate himself, he

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taught winters to get money to pay his school bills later on, and graduated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in June 1859. In September 1859 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and took the regular classical course, graduating with honors in 1863, receiving his Bachelor's degree. The Master's degree was given him in June 1866, and his degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Dacota University in August 1888. His training for active life commenced early. He was dedicated to the Lord for the work of the ministry by a devoted and pious mother from the hour of his birth, and through all his early life everything else was made to conform to this purpose. His

early Christian training, selection of books and methods of study, his choice of youthful companions, were all matters of solicitude to his ever attentive and thoughtful mother. In fact, he has often said that he did not remember the time that he preached his first sermon, but must have been very young. He often harangued his schoolmates on themes which at the time seemed ill-chosen but have since proved good theology and among the grandest in the Bible. He was a minister from birth, and was educated and trained to his calling. On leaving college he was offered the Principalship of the High School in Charlestown, Ohio, and Warren, Rhode Island, and elected Professor of Latin in the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, all of which he declined for the more congenial position of Professor of Higher English and Languages in Scholfield's Commercial College, Providence, Rhode Island, where he taught from September 1863 to April 1870. In April 1870 he joined the (old) Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has since received the following appointments: In 1870–1, stationed at Portsmouth, Rhode Island; 1872–3–4, at Somerset, Massachusetts; 1875–6–7, Central Church, Taunton, Massachusetts; 1878–9, Thames street, Newport, Rhode Island; 1880–1–2, Portland, Connecticut; 1883–4, Rockville, Connecticut; 1884, elected President of New England Southern Conference Seminary; 1886–7, transferred to East Maine Conference, and stationed at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert; 1888–9, Bucksport, Maine; 1890–1–2–3–4 at Castine, Maine; 1895–6–7 at Searsport, Maine, where he still resides. In his early manhood Mr. Fernald served on the Board of Superintending School Committee in his native town, and in March 1887 was elected Supervisor. In 1889 he was on the School Board in Bucksport, Maine, and on his removal to Castine, the seat of the Eastern Normal School, served as Supervisor from March 1893 to March 1895, during which time he raised the grade of the High School to that of a first class Latin High School, and transformed the grammar school to a model grammar school adjunct to the Eastern Normal School. This gave Castine schools rank among the first in the state. He was elected Trustee of his alma mater, Wesleyan University, in April 1888, and continued in that relation until May 1895; and was elected Trustee of East Maine Conference Seminary in June 1888, which office he still retains. In the temperance reform he figured as an old Washingtonian, a Temperance Watchman, a Son of Temperance, a Good Templar, serving as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island from May 1871 for one year, and a Temple of Honor member. His voice and vote were always for temperance. In the "Mystic Tie" he has held a place. He was made a Master Mason in Tremont (Maine) Lodge, September 23, 1886, and was appointed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Maine in May 1890 and May 1891. He took the Royal Arch degree in Hancock (Maine) Royal Arch Chapter, October 16, 1889, and was appointed and installed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine by G. H. P. Geo. W. Goulding, February 19, 1890, at Emery Hall, Bucksport. Mr. Fernald is a good lecturer on historical masonry. He became a member of the Odd Fellows April 23, 1897. In literary circles he was always active. He joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, Middletown Chapter, in 1859, and remains a loyal member; and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity in June 1863. He is also an active member of the Maine Genealogical Society, of the Patriotic Sons of America, and of the Society of Sons of American Revolution. In politics he has always been allied to the Republican party. He was hand in hand with them in the war, voted with them along the line of reconstruction, believes with them in the protection of our industries and on the basis of sound money, and proposes to continue a Republican on principle. Mr. Fernald was married March 6, 1859, to Miss Hannah A. Lopaus of Tremont, Maine, who died October 29, 1864; they had a daughter: Flora Arnette, born August 3, 1861, and who died April 3, 1882, a student in Wesleyan University in the class of 1884. His second marriage was July 31, 1866, with Miss Ruth A. Lawton of Leverett, Massachusetts, by whom he has one daughter: Louisa Lawton, born January 30, 1873, graduated from Bucksport Seminary, Latin Scientific Course, in June 1891, and from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, June 26, 1895; she pursued postgraduate work, and taught in the same institution a year, and is now (1897) Director of Music in Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, New York.

GREENLEAF, LUTHER CARROLL, Architect, Boston, was born in Abbot, Piscataquis county, Maine, December 27, 1866, son of Joseph Warren and Melissa Elizabeth (Morton) Greenleaf. He is a descendant in the ninth generation from (1) Edmund Greenleaf, the common ancestor of the

family in this country, who with his wife and nine children came from England in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. He kept a tavern in Newbury for some years, and about 1650 moved to Boston, where he died in 1671. The line of descent is through (2) Stephen Greenleaf of Newbury (1628–1690) and his wife Elizabeth Coffin; (3) Captain Stephen Greenleaf, born 1652, married Elizabeth Gerrish, was a Selectman of Newbury 1675–6, prominent in public affairs and famed for his services in the Indian wars, was known as the "great Indian fighter," and was the appointed Agent of the State to treat with the Indians at Penacook: (4) Stephen Greenleaf, born in Newbury 1690, married Mary Mackcres in 1712, moved to York, thence to Falmouth, and subsequently to Woolwich, Maine, where he died in 1771; (5) Richard Greenleaf, born in Newbury 1715, afterwards lived in Pownalboro (Wiscasset), Maine, enlisted as a private and was afterwards Corporal and Captain of militia 1742–57, served in the Revolutionary War, was at Fishkill 1777 and at Camp Valley Forge 1778; (6) Joseph Greenleaf, born about 1748, married Margaret Nason, moved from Wiscasset to Starks about 1780–85 and thence to Norridgewock, served in the War of the Revolution as private and Sergeant from March 1776 to December 1780; (7) Thomas Greenleaf of Norridgewock (1794–1874) and Mary Young (1793–1874); and (8) Joseph Warren Greenleaf, father of the subject of our sketch, born November 16, 1822, married Melissa E. Morton in 1850, and died in 1880. Luther C. Greenleaf (9) was their fourth son and sixth child. He acquired his early education in the "little red schoolhouse" and the High School of his native town, and prepared for a course in mechanical engineering at the Maine State College; but being unable on account of illness to carry out his plan of attending that institution, he began the study of the carpenter trade and building business, with the intention of becoming an architect. He worked as journeyman carpenter for a time, spending about two years in Farmington, Maine, which then was being built up after the fire. He also spent a year at Poland Springs, Maine, following which he took a course at the Dirigo Business College in Augusta, graduating therefrom in June 1889. He then came to Boston and engaged with J. M. E. Morrill, a prominent builder, as foreman and superintendent. In this capacity he continued for nearly four years, in the meantime taking a three-years course in architecture at the Boston Evening Public Schools, and also one year's instruction in freehand drawing. After severing his connection with Mr. Morrill he travelled for two years among builders, estimating for them, figuring in nearly all of the architects' offices in Boston and vicinity and studying architects' plans, to which practice he attributes in a large degree the thoroughness of his preparatory learning for the profession. During these years of labor he was an indefatigable student, constantly on the alert for ideas and suggestions, and embracing within the scope of his observations and investigations all that would tend to lead him to ultimate

L. C. GREENLEAF.

success in his chosen profession. In the summer of 1895 Mr. Greenleaf opened an office at 40 State street, Boston, and in 1896 removed to the new Tremont Building, where he is now located. Among the numerous buildings designed by him are the Stewart Building, brick and brownstone, in the Dorchester district of Boston, containing eight large stores, three public halls and two large lodge halls which were formally opened and dedicated January 26, 1897; the elegant private residence of Jesse Moulton, Dorchester; many handsome and costly residences in Brookline, Newton and other suburbs of Boston, and others in New Hampshire and other New England states. On April 1, 1897,

owing to steadily increasing business, he took into partnership Albert W. Cobb, formerly with John Calvin Stevens, architect, of Portland, under the firm name of Greenleaf & Cobb, and moved his offices into larger rooms on the tenth floor of the Tremont Building. Mr. Greenleaf is a member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the Shawmut (Boston) Real Estate Association, and the Dorchester Centre Improvement Association, in which latter organization he is a Director. He is also a member of Maine Lodge No. 20 A. F. & A. M. of Farmington; the American Art Society; the Chickamawbut Club of Dorchester, a Republican social and political organization, one of the leading clubs of the city; and of the Dorchester Central Athletic Club, in which he is an active member. He was married July 12, 1893, to Alice Henrietta MacCabe, of Boston; they have one child: Dorothy Augusta Greenleaf. Mr. Greenleaf resides at 249 Park street, Dorchester District, Boston, where he is becoming well known socially and also as a promoter of public improvements.

GORDON, Seth Chase, M. D., Portland, was born in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, August 17, 1830, son of Stephen and Lydia B. (Chase) Gordon. His father's family emigrated from Scotland two generations back, and came from Andover, Massachusetts, to Fryeburg, where they were among the first settlers of the town. His mother's family also came from Andover, and his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Josiah Chase, married a daughter of General Joseph Frye, to whom the town of Fryeburg was given for services in the French and Indian War. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on the home farm, attending the district school and Fryeburg Academy, where he nearly fitted for college. In the meantime he taught school winters in country districts of Fryeburg and adjoining towns, and later taught for a year in Evansville, Indiana. In 1851 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Ira Towle, a noted practitioner of Fryeburg. Two years later he attended a course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, and then entered the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in May 1855. In the following June he commenced practice in Gorham, Maine, where he continued until he entered the service of the United States in the first year of the Civil War. In December 1861 he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. In October 1863 he was made Surgeon of the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry (white), and was mustered out in July 1865, having served nearly four years, principally in the various campaigns of the Department of the Gulf, and a portion of the time as Surgeon of the District of La Fourche, on General Cameron's staff. Returning to Maine at the close of the war, Dr. Gordon in October 1865 settled in Portland, where he has since practiced and resided. He was appointed Surgeon to the Maine General Hospital in 1874, and is still one of the surgical staff of that institu-

S. C. GORDON.

tion; is Consulting Surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Lecturer on Diseases of Women in the Portland School for Medical Instruction. He has served as President of the Maine Medical Association, Vice-President of the American Medical Association, and President of the Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the latter body; is a fellow of the Boston, American and British gynecological societies, and has written largely for medical journals, and read many papers before medical societies, on surgical subjects, both of this country and Europe. Dr. Gordon holds a prominent and honored place in the profession of which he is a distinguished member and in which

he has won the highest honors. In an eminent degree he combines scientific attainments with practical ability and sound judgment, all of which have contributed to make him, not alone a successful practitioner and leader in the great field of labor and usefulness in which his professional life has been spent, but a valued member of society as well. His reputation as a physician and his great skill in surgery, to which latter branch of medical science he has devoted especial study and efforts, have made his professional services sought by people from all over the state, and have led to frequent demands upon him to give expert testimony before the courts. In politics Dr. Gordon has always been an ardent Democrat, and is at present the member for Maine of the Democratic National Committee. He is a believer in a tariff for revenue only, in a sound currency, and in the fullest liberty in statute law consistent with safety to the community. He believes that the Maine Law has made more drunkards and hypocrites than all other causes combined, favors a license law with suitable penalties for violators, would punish drunkards in the early stage, establish inebriate asylums for confirmed subjects and make attendance at those institutions compulsory. He has served as a member of the Common Council of Portland, and was for three years on the Board of School Committee. He was never married.

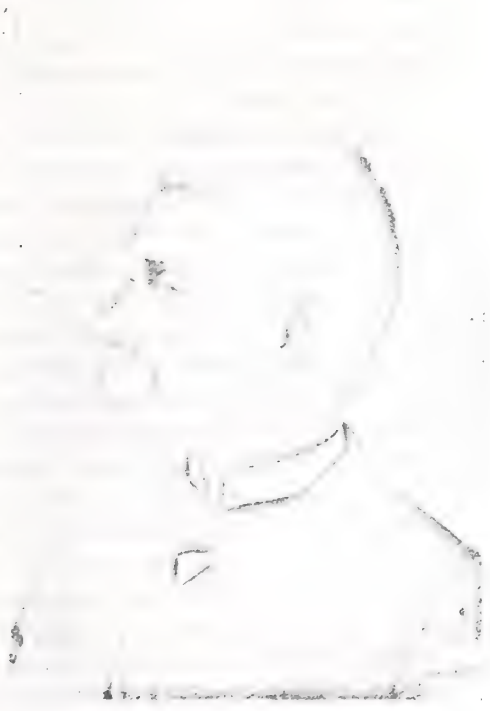
GOULD, ROYAL ERASTUS, Superintendent of Schools in Biddeford, was born in Biddeford, February 8, 1852, son of Charles F. and Olive S. (Berry) Gould. His ancestors for several generations have been residents of Maine. His grandfather John Gould was a prosperous farmer of Goodwin's Mills, York county, and his father, who died in 1861 at the age of fifty-two, was a prominent merchant of Biddeford. His mother was a native of Saco, Maine. After passing through the public schools of his native city he entered Bowdoin College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1873, with the degree of A. B. Following graduation he taught school for a short time in Woodstock, Connecticut, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of Wedgewood & Stone, Biddeford. Being admitted to the York County Bar in 1877, he began the practice of his profession in Biddeford. Soon after, he was elected a member of the School Board, and in 1878 he was appointed Principal of the Spruce Street Grammar School. After seven years' acceptable service in this capacity he was in 1885 elected Superintendent of the Biddeford Public Schools for a term of five years, in which responsible position he is now serving his third term, having been re-elected in 1890 and again in 1895. Mr. Gould is possessed of high scholarly attainments and fine executive ability, and in his administration of school affairs has introduced many new and advanced ideas, not a few of which are his own. He is a member of Dunlap Masonic Lodge, York Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and Bradford Commandery Knights Templar, which he has served as Eminent Commander for four years; also of Maine

ROYAL E. GOULD.

Consistory Scottish Rite, and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. He is also a member of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows and Mavoshen Lodge Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. Gould is allied with the Democratic party. He was married July 4, 1883, to Lizzie A. Nickerson, of Biddeford; they have a son: Carlisle R. Gould, born May 14, 1890.

HAMILTON, CHARLES SUMNER, Mayor of Biddeford 1894–5, was born in Biddeford, September 21, 1855, son of Samuel C. and Miriam S. Hamilton. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch origin, and landed in this country about 1650. His father, a

retired lumberman of Saco, Maine, was the first City Marshal of Biddeford, has served as Sheriff of York County and as a member of the Maine Legislature, and is a veteran of the late war. At the time of the Civil War and for a few years thereafter, the subject of this sketch was fitting himself for active life, including the duties of American citizenship, by diligently pursuing his studies in the public schools of Biddeford, the Lewiston (Maine) Grammar School, the Saco High School and the Limerick (Maine) Academy. Upon finishing his school career he entered the field of journalism as City Editor and Reporter on the Biddeford Daily Times, in which



CHAS. S. HAMILTON.

capacity he served for three years. The two years directly following this period he spent as a law student in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Benjamin F. Hamilton of Biddeford, at the end of which time, in 1880, he passed the requisite examination and was admitted to the York County Bar. Another year of newspaper work, as Editor and Manager of the Seaside Reporter of Old Orchard, and also as correspondent of the Herald and Globe of Boston, intervened before he entered upon the active duties of his profession. Opening a law office in Biddeford in 1881, he applied himself with an earnestness that speedily won for him a reputation as a criminal lawyer, being called to the defence in some of the most important criminal cases that have been tried in York county. From the first he has had a large and constantly increasing practice, and he has for several years been accounted one of the leaders of the York County Bar. In 1882, soon after entering upon his professional career, he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Biddeford, and served two terms in that office, enjoying the distinction of being the youngest Judge that ever sat upon the Municipal Bench in Maine. In 1894, Judge Hamilton was elected Mayor of Biddeford, being the first Republican to fill that office in twelve years; carrying the day by two hundred majority, in a city that usually gave a Democratic majority of from three to seven hundred. In 1895 he was re-elected by six hundred and twenty-five majority. During his administration many important municipal improvements were undertaken and successfully carried forward to completion; a new stone-arch bridge was built at Westbrook Hill, land was purchased for a city park, and a new city building, one of the finest in the state, costing one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, was erected to replace the old buildings burned in 1894. Mr. Hamilton is a member of various fraternal societies and organizations, including Dunlap Lodge of Masons; Mavoshen Lodge Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs; Squando Tribe Improved Order of Red Men, and Biddeford Court Ancient Order of Foresters. He was married November 24, 1880, to Frances K. Dresser, daughter of Captain Gilman Dresser, a shipmaster and native of Brunswick, Maine.

HAWTHORNE, Frank Warren, Editor, New York, was born in Bath, Maine, July 1, 1852, son of Warren and Priscilla (Eaton) Hawthorne. His ancestry is English on both sides. The Hawthornes (English Hathorns) came from the old country early in the seventeenth century. His great-great-great-grandfather settled in Eastern Massachusetts, and the latter's son, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, bought a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in North Woolwich on the Kennebec River in Maine about the year 1740. His great-grandfather, Seth Hathorn, married Miss Sarah Thwing, of Woolwich, whose father was Judge Thwing of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which then included the present territory of Maine. Frank W. Hawthorne received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Bath High School in 1869, and graduated

from Bowdoin College in 1874. Only a few weeks after his graduation a serious accident to his father necessitated his taking charge, temporarily, of the latter's business in Bath, and for the succeeding eleven years he remained there associated with his father in trade. In the meantime his natural taste for literature and his trend toward a newspaper career led him to make occasional contributions to magazines and the press. In March 1881, upon the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Bath, Mr. Hawthorne read an original poem that was favorably commented upon. He was, up to 1895, an earnest Democrat, a political faith inherited from his father and his grandfathers on both sides. He took an active part in the political campaigns of 1876 and 1880 in Maine, and Governor Harris M. Plaisted, soon after his inauguration in January 1881, gave Mr. Hawthorne an appointment on his military staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, a position that he held until the accession of Governor Robie in 1883. Early in October 1885, Colonel Hawthorne was induced to go to Florida, and three months later, associated with John P. Varnum, he established the Morning News of Jacksonville. Later he became Secretary and Treasurer of the News Publishing Company, and in May 1887, when the Florida Printing and Publishing Company was organized with a capital of $100,000 and purchased both the Morning News and the Evening Herald, Colonel Hawthorne became the associate editor of the consolidated newspaper, the News-Herald. In May 1888, the Florida Publishing Company, a reorganization of the Florida Printing and Publishing Company, purchased for $65,000 the Florida Times-Union (established in 1880 by Colonel Charles H. Jones, now of Missouri) and stopped the publication of the News-Herald. Colonel Hawthorne continued as associate editor of the Times Union, and was in this position at the breaking out of the famous yellow-fever epidemic of 1888. He remained at his post throughout the memorable siege of five months, most miraculously escaping the fever, although every other member of the editorial and business staff was stricken with the disease, the editor and the city editor falling victims to it. Out of the sixty-five employes of the establishment over thirty of those who remained in the city had the fever, and five died. Upon the death of Editor Martin early in October 1888, Colonel Hawthorne came into editorial charge of the newspaper, with a staff broken in numbers and in health, and in addition to conducting the Times-Union and shaping its policy, he managed the entire Florida news service of the Associated Press. In March 1890 he became managing editor of the newspaper, and continued in editorial charge of it until December 1, 1893, when he resigned to engage in general newspaper and magazine work, still retaining his residence in Jacksonville. He was rapidly becoming alienated from the Democratic party because of its local policy in the South, but chiefly on account of its drift toward the free coinage of silver. A careful study of the political situation during a visit at his old Maine home in

F. W. HAWTHORNE.

the summer and autumn of 1895, culminated in an open renunciation of Democracy and an espousal of the Republican cause. Colonel Hawthorne became an ardent supporter of Speaker Reed for the Presidential nomination. Early in January 1896, when about to start on a tour of the Far Western States in search of political information, he was offered the editorship of the New York Morning Advertiser, accepted it and has since been in editorial charge of that newspaper. Mr. Hawthorne is a member of the Owl Club of Bath; the Seminole Club, Elks' Club and Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Florida; Lotos Club of New York; New England Society in Florida, and the University Association of Florida.

He was married at Bath, Maine, January 27, 1887, to Miss Eleanor Low Turner, of that city; they have one child: Hayden Thwing Hawthorne, born August 3, 1890, in Jacksonville, Florida.

HEATH, DANIEL COLLAMORE, of D. C. Heath & Company (incorporated), publishers of general educational works and text books, Boston, was born in Salem, Franklin county, Maine, October 26, 1843, son of Daniel and Mila Ann (Record) Heath. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town and at Farmington (Maine)

D. C. HEATH.

Academy, fitted for college at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, Maine, and graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1868. For the two years following graduation he was Principal of the High School in Southboro, Massachusetts, and the next two years he spent in attendance at the Bangor Theological Seminary. He then spent a year in travel abroad for the benefit of his health, and upon his return became Supervisor of Schools in Farmington, Maine. After serving in that capacity for a year he engaged in the book trade, in 1874, representing in Rochester, New York, the publishing firm of Ginn Brothers, Boston. A year later he opened a branch house for the firm in New York city, where he continued for a year. The following year, 1876, he became a member of the firm, under the style of Ginn & Heath, Boston. This relation continued until 1886, when he disposed of his partnership interest and established the house of D. C. Heath & Company, at the head of which he continues at the present time. The publications of the firm embrace works for use in schools, public and private, academies, normal schools, colleges and universities — including textbooks for nearly all departments of instruction. Their list of authors includes professors in the leading universities, colleges and technical schools of this country, besides text-book writers of established reputation connected with the University of Toronto in Canada, London University in England, St. Andrews in Scotland, the University of Sweden, and other leading educational institutions of Europe. The name of D. C. Heath & Company stands for the best modern ideas in educational works, and the productions of the firm are invariably in the advance line of educational progress. These publishers are believers in the laboratory method in history and in literature, as well as in the sciences, and their publications on these lines have done much towards leading up to better methods in collegiate and school instruction. Their books for the study of English language and literature are edited on the theory that it is more important to impress the student with the literary aspect of the author's work, than to use the author's material for the study of mere philology or technical grammar; and they are now issuing a valuable series of Shakespeare plays based on this plan and edited by Cambridge and Oxford men. In short, they believe the value of the study of literature lies in its power to furnish ideals and to stimulate the higher nature, at the very time, too, when the character of the pupil is most plastic; and therefore in the matter of reading, their theory is that children should be made acquainted as early as possible with the best literature. And they have put this theory into practice by the issuance of a comprehensive series of books, edited by Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, and known as the "Heart of Oak Books." In 1892 the firm entered into a contract with the University of Chicago to take charge of the publications of the Chicago University Press, through which are to be issued works in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek, German and other languages, as well as in English, besides the regular papers and periodicals from each school of the graduate department. Among their many important general works are Corson's "Introduction

to Shakespeare and Browning," Moulton's "Literary Study of the Bible," Boutwell's "Constitution of the United States at the End of the First Century," Dole's "The American Citizen," Wilson's "The State," and Gide's "Principles of Political Economy." A notable work or textbook on "International Law," by Professor Lawrence, formerly of Cambridge University, England, more recently of Chicago University, has lately been issued from their press. Their publications also include a long list of books on science, mathematics, history and civics, over twenty-five books on education, a series of books on drawing and music, and about one hundred and fifty modern language texts in "Heath's Modern Language Series," which latter have received the highest commendation from representative professors of languages in this country and abroad. Mr. Heath is President of the Amherst Alumni Association, First Vice-President of the Pine Tree State Club, member of the Council and Chairman of the House Committee and of the Committee on Education of the Twentieth Century Club, and member of the Executive Committee of the New England Free Trade Club. He is also a member of the University, Schoolmasters' and Congregational clubs, and the Municipal League of Boston; the Newton Club of Newton, where he resides; and the Aldine (publishers) Club of New York. He was married in January 1881, to Mrs. Nelly Lloyd Knox, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, a native of Tennessee; they have five children: James Lloyd Knox, Stanley D., Arnold C., Daniel C., Jr., and Warren Heath.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM WINGATE, Lawyer, New York, was born in Bangor, Maine, June 15, 1868, son of William Philip and Helen Juliette (Wingate) Hubbard. On the paternal side he is descended from Philip Hubbard, who came to Maine in the seventeenth century. His grandfather Colonel Moses Hubbard was a merchant for many years in North Berwick, Maine, and his father, William P. Hubbard, has long been a merchant and prominent business man of Bangor. His maternal grandfather, Hon. William P. Wingate of Bangor, came to Maine from New Hampshire in early manhood, was prominent in business and political circles for many years, and was Collector of Customs at Bangor under the administrations of Lincoln and during the first term of President Grant. William Wingate Hubbard received his early education in the public schools of his native city, fitting for college in the Bangor High School, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1890. In 1890–1 he studied law in the offices of Appleton & Chaplin, Bangor, and for two years in 1891–2 and 1892–3 he was a student at the Harvard Law School. During his course in the law school he spent four months in Southern Europe, in the summer vacation of 1892. In September 1893 he went to New York and entered the office of Blair & Rudd, attorneys, where he remained until February 1896, when he established an office at 32 Liberty street and commenced the practice of law on his own account. Mr. Hubbard has recently been retained as General

WM. WINGATE HUBBARD.

Attorney for the American Mortgage and Realty Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, and operating as real estate agents and dealers. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Society of Bowdoin College, and is unmarried.

HUBBARD, THOMAS HAMLIN, Soldier and Lawyer, was born in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine, December 20, 1838, youngest son of Governor John and Sarah H. (Barrett) Hubbard. His father, Dr. John Hubbard, a physician, born in Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, March 22, 1794, was a member of the State Senate in 1843, Governor of Maine

1849–51, and a Commissioner in 1859 under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1854; he died suddenly at his home in Hallowell, February 6, 1869. His grandfather John Hubbard was also a physician, born in Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1759, and was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts. His mother, Sarah H. Barrett, was born in Dresden, Lincoln county, Maine, March 4, 1796, daughter of Oliver Barrett, born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, October 13, 1764; and granddaughter of Oliver Barrett, born in Chelmsford, January 9, 1726, who was one of the minute men on the occasion of the

THOS. H. HUBBARD.

Lexington Alarm, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and was killed in battle on October 7, 1777, at what is generally designated as the Second Battle of Stillwater, which preceded General Burgoyne's surrender. The subject of this sketch was prepared for college at the Hallowell Academy and entered Bowdoin College in 1853, graduating high in his class in 1857. He chose law as his profession, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he went to New York, and during the following winter and spring continued his studies at the Albany Law School. On May 4, 1861, he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York. In the fall of 1862 he returned to his native state for the purpose of offering his aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, and was mustered into the service of the United States, September 29, 1862, as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteers. He served with his regiment in Virginia until the expiration of its term, July 11, 1863, during part of this time as acting Assistant Adjutant-General of brigade. After the regiment was mustered out he assisted in raising the Thirtieth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, of which he was Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel on November 10, 1863. He went with his regiment to the Department of the Gulf, served through the Red River campaign, had command of his regiment after the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and led it in the battles of Cane River Crossing, or Monett's Bluff, and Marksville. He assisted in the construction of the dam across the Red River at Alexandria by means of which the fleet of Federal gunboats was saved, and was mentioned with especial commendation for this service in the reports of Admiral Porter. He assisted in bridging the Atchafalaya River with a fleet of transports for the rapid passage of the army May 18, 1864, when its progress had been checked by the destruction of bridges. He was commissioned Colonel of his regiment May 13, 1864, and mustered into the United States Service with that rank June 2, 1864, in Louisiana. In the autumn of that year he was transferred with his command from Louisiana to Virginia, his regiment being part of the Third Brigade, First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. During 1864–5 he was on different occasions in command of the brigade. He served in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall and winter of 1864 in General Sheridan's army On June 7, 1865, he was ordered with his command to Savannah, Georgia, and there presided for a time over a board for the examination of officers of the volunteer forces desiring to enter the regular service. He was commissioned Brigadier-General by brevet with rank from July 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service soon after that date. General Hubbard returned to the practice of law in New York city in the fall of 1865, and for a year was associated in business with Charles A. Rapallo, afterwards a Judge of the Court of Appeals. For many years he was a member of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and had a large and varied clientage and conducted many causes involving great financial interests. More recently he has devoted himself chiefly to railroad management. He is President of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company,

and of several railroad companies of Texas whose lines connect with the Central. He is a Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and President of companies in California and Oregon whose lines connect with the Southern Pacific system. He is also a Director of the Wabash Railroad Company, and of several financial and business corporations. General Hubbard has been a Vice-President of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Association of the Bar for the City of New York. H is a Trustee of Bowdoin College, Maine, and a member of numerous societies, but has held no political office. He was married January 28, 1868, to . yl A. Fahnestock of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Their surviving children are John, Sibyl E. and Anna W. Hubbard.

MARBLE, CYRUS CLARK, of New York City, was born in Turner, Oxford county, Maine, April 23, 1836, son of Freeland and Eliza (Clark) Marble.

CYRUS C. MARBLE.

His paternal ancestors came originally from Ireland, and settled in Worcester county, Massachusetts. On the maternal side his progenitors, the Clarks, came from England and settled in Connecticut, whence they moved to Maine soon after that province became a state. His parents moved to Boston in 1848, and he received his early education in the public schools of that city. At the age of sixteen he entered a wholesale drygoods house in Boston, and subsequently, in 1860, he went into the business on his own account as a member of the firm of Marble, Tucker & Company. In 1863, on account of ill health he was compelled to seek a change of climate, and with others he went to the Rocky Mountains. Fighting his way through the Indians over what was then the Great American Desert, he finally reached Denver, where the mountain air soon gave him new life. He remained in the mountains for a time, mining, and then engaged in mercantile business in Denver. In 1880 he went to Europe and remained abroad for three years. On his return he settled in New York, engaging in real estate operations, and has since resided in that city, where he is the owner of large estates. Mr. Marble is unmarried.

MERRILL, ADAMS HUSE, the pioneer in the slate industry of Maine, was born in Belfast, Waldo county, Maine, September 3, 1805, son of Wiggin and Jemima (Dow) Merrill. He acquired his early education in the common schools, but was a lifelong student and was in every sense of the term a self-made man. He followed the occupation of farming until the age of thirty, and from that time was an extensive lumberman until forty-five, when he engaged in the quarrying and manufacture of roofing-slate, which he carried on until his death, November 27, 1888, at the age of eighty-three years. When the subject of this sketch was sixteen years old, his father moved on to a farm in Williamsburg, Piscataquis county, Maine. At the age of twenty-four he married, and settled on a farm in the adjoining town of Barnard. On this farm was discovered the first vein of slate known in the state. After this slate discovery he sold the property, and from the proceeds of the sale he started in the lumber business. Being very successful in this business, he was engaged by a New York house to take charge of its extensive lumbering operations on the East Branch of the Penobscot River. This enterprise was carried on with marked success, and he soon found himself in position to purchase the New York interest, which consisted of the Trout Brook Township, so called, with the lumbering outfit then under his management. He continued the business on his own account, carrying it successfully through the dark days of 1837-43, and accumulating for himself a respectable fortune. In 1844 he moved to East

Corinth, Penobscot county, where he built a fine residence, now the property of Hon. John Morrison. After the discovery of slate in Barnard above referred to, quite an interest was awakened in Piscataquis county upon this question, and in 1846 some Welshmen prospecting for slate discovered a rich deposit in the town of Brownville in the same county, on either side of the Pleasant River. They bonded a few acres of land and commenced to develop the find. Being men of small means they made but slow progress, but demonstrated the fact of the existence of a large deposit of the very finest quality of slate for roofing purposes. By this time

ADAMS H. MERRILL

Mr. Merrill had become deeply interested in the matter, and thought he could see "millions in it"; and being a man who always had the courage of his convictions, he bought an interest in what is now the famous Merrill Brownville Slate Quarry. In 1852 he became the sole owner of the quarry and moved to Williamsburg, where he purchased large tracts of timber and slate lands, and devoted his entire energy and business tact to the development of the slate business. By his indomitable will and untiring energy, against almost insurmountable obstacles, he conquered for himself out of the rocks of Piscataquis, a business of magnitude and value second to none in the county. Not the least of the difficulties he had to face and finally overcome, was that of transportation. In those early days there was no other method of getting the slates to market than the primitive way of hauling them by horses and mules forty-five miles to Bangor, where he piled them on his wharves and in his storehouses, thence shipping by vessels to Boston and other markets. These conditions continued for many years, until the building of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, in the promotion and construction of which he was a prominent factor. As giving some idea of the large extent of his sales, it may be said that he sold to one Boston house over a million dollars' worth of slate in a period covering twenty to twenty-five years, besides large sales to many other parties. Mr. Merrill continued in the slate business up to the time of his death, which occurred on November 27, 1888. He left this large property unencumbered to his widow, and to his children, eleven of whom survive him. The family then organized a corporation under the name of the Merrill Brownville Slate Company, with capital stock at two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and continued the manufacture of roofing slate successfully until 1894, when they sold out to the Monson Maine Slate Company, the present owners and operators of the business. The Monson Maine Slate Company, whose general offices are at 113 Devonshire street, Boston, now have seven well-developed quarries in Monson and two in Brownville, equipped with the latest improved steam power and machinery, and the sales of their roofing slates and other slate products extend over the New England, Southern and Western states. The slate at both Monson and Brownville is of a superior quality, as to strength, color and durability, and the roofing slates produced at the Monson and Brownville quarries are the finest in the world. Mr. Merrill represented his town in various offices, was for some years Postmaster, and in 1858 and again at a later period served as Representative to the State Legislature. He was for many years a prominent figure on the streets of Bangor, and was a generous contributor to the Bangor Theological Seminary, of which he was for twenty-two years (1845–67) one of the Trustees. In politics he was first a Whig, then an ardent Abolitionist; and in the Anti-Slavery times contributed quite largely to the establishment of Oberlin (Ohio) College, where he sent two of his sons to be educated. At the formation of the Republican party he became and ever after continued an adherent and staunch supporter

of the principles of that organization. Mr. Merrill was married February 12, 1829, to Persis Poor Greenlief, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Greenlief of Williamsburg, Maine. They had thirteen children: Adolphus, Henry Adams, Julia, Helen, Harriet, Marie, Kate, Ferdinand W., Frederick, Elizabeth, Martha, Arthur and Jessie Merrill.

NOTT, Frederick Josiah, M. D., New York, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, January 11, 1854, son of Handel Gershom and Sarah Louise (Smith) Nott. He is a lineal descendant of Sergeant John Nott, who emigrated from England and was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, afterwards a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1665 to 1681, and who died in 1681. John Nott's grandson was Rev. Abraham Nott of Essex, Connecticut, whose son Josiah was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Frederick J. Nott was fitted for college at the Rochester (New York) Academy, and pursued an academic course at the University of Rochester, graduating with the class of 1874, and receiving the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1877. Following graduation, 1874–5, he studied medicine for a year in the office of Dr. Charles Sumner of Rochester, New York. For the next two years, 1875–7, he was a student at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, in the meantime, 1876–7, being also a student at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, College Dispensary and Five Points House of Industry. He received his degree of M. D. in 1877, graduating as Valedictorian and winner of the obstetrical prize, and entered at once upon general practice of medicine and surgery in New York at 228 East 124th street, keeping up hospital and dispensary work until 880. In the spring of the latter year he became associated with Dr. George E. Belcher, a distinguished practitioner at 522 Madison avenue. In 1886 he became a partner, and after Dr. Belcher's death in 1890 he removed to 500 Madison avenue. In 1892 he moved to 554 Madison avenue, where he has since resided. Dr. Nott has been active in his professional work, and has never sought public positions. He was President of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1892, was elected an Alumnus Trustee of that institution in 1894, and served as Physician to the New England Society of New York in 1895–6. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and New York County homœopathic medical societies, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the New England Society and the Charity Organization Society, also of the University, Psi Upsilon and New York Athletic clubs. Dr. Nott is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and the higher development of the art of medicine is the main object of his professional life. To aid in accomplishing this, he depends upon the daily application of established

FREDERICK J. NOTT.

principles in the treatment of the sick. He believes that medical progress is imperative, but that it depends upon an intelligent conservatism which conscientiously tests a new thing before accepting and applying it. He thinks that the physician should be a man of affairs, should act his proper part in social and political life, cultivate the arts and literature and endeavor to promote good citizenship. In politics Dr. Nott has always been a Republican, and a partisan. He was married May 8, 1890, to Miss Laura Fish Dickson, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; they have two children: Laura and Frederic Dickson Nott.

OTIS, CHARLES HARRISON, Lawyer, New York, was born in Unity, Waldo county, Maine, May 5, 1850, son of Harrison Gray and Harriet (Lambert) Otis. He received his early education at Auburn (Maine) Academy and the Newport (Rhode Island)

CHAS. H. OTIS.

High School, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1873. Entering upon the study of law he pursued a course at the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the Bar in May 1875, since which time he has practiced his profession in New York. Mr. Otis has served on the State Board of Charities of New York, and is a member of the University and Harvard clubs of New York and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He is a Democrat in politics but voted for McKinley and other Republicans in the election of 1896. He was married June 10, 1880, to Mary Isabel Woods, of Brooklyn, New York; they have two children: Harold and Helen Chichester Otis.

PAGE, THEODORE LLOYD, Hotel Proprietor, was born in Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, November 15, 1831, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Stanley) Page. His father and grandfather Samuel Page were both natives of Readfield. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Hallowell, Maine, and Chelsea, Massachusetts. Mr. Page has been engaged in the manufacturing business, that of making varnishes and roofing material, both in Boston and New York city, but it is in connection with the hotel and restaurant business that he is best known by the general public. For some years he conducted the Elmwood Hotel in Phillips, Maine, and Hotel Page in Washington, District of Columbia, and he is now keeping the Senate Restaurant in the United States Capitol in Washington. Fortunate it was for the members of the upper branch of the National Legislature when Senator Frye, having found Mr. Page conducting a hotel in Northern Maine, induced him to go to Washington to show American statesmen what good things he could manufacture and provide for their refreshment and inspiration. Mr. Page has been absent from Maine for twelve years, and besides his restaurant, which is far and

THEODORE L. PAGE.

away the finest in the city, has kept a hotel in Washington, and another on the eastern shore of Maryland. During all these years his loyalty to the state of his birth has in no degree waned, and he has decided to return to Maine to pass the remainder of his days. During the past winter Mr. Page leased from Mrs. J. R. Burns of Washington, District of Columbia, the Moosehookmeguntic House in the Rangeley Lake region, and has already assumed the management of this favorite resort of sportsmen and tour-

ists. The hotel, which was remodelled last season, is situated at Haines Landing on Mooselookmeguntic Lake, and is about midway between the terminus of the standard railway gauge at Bemis and the narrow gauge at Rangeley. Steamers from Bemis, Indian Rock, Pleasant Island and Upper Dam make connections at this point with the "carry" teams from the steamers at the outlet of Rangeley Lake. Mr. Page is a Free Mason and a member of Paul Revere Lodge of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He was married by the celebrated Father Taylor in Boston, in 1864, to Lydia S. Bacon of Boston.

PARCHER, WILLIAM H. H., Truckman, Boston, was born in Waterboro, York county, Maine, September 27, 1840, son of Ivory and Rhoda B. Parcher. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town and in attendance for one term at Limington (Maine) Academy, and his

W. H. H. PARCHER.

training for active life was received in the various occupations of farm work at home. In his twenty-first year, in April 1861, he went to Boston and entered the teaming and trucking business, in which he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Parcher is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and in politics is a Democrat. He has been twice married, his first wife being Katie Reese, of Boston, to whom he was wedded September 24, 1867. His second marriage was July 5, 1892, to Ada Bradeen, of Boston. By his first marriage he has a daughter: Gertrude Parcher, born in Boston, November 23, 1874.

PEIRCE, JOHN, President of the New York & Maine Granite Paving Block Company, was born in

JOHN PEIRCE.

Frankfort, Waldo county, Maine, September 28, 1853, son of the late George A. Peirce and Louisa T. (Pike) Peirce. His mother still survives. He attended the Dummer Academy at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was for a year a student at Harvard University. In 1874 he became associated with the granite business at Frankfort, Maine, the extensive Mount Waldo quarries there having been opened by his father in association with John T. Rowe in 1853. In 1880 he removed from Frankfort to New York and established himself in that city, still devoting his attention to his extensive granite interests. In 1882 was organized through his instrumentality the New York & Maine Granite Paving Block Company, of which he was chosen President, a position he still holds. Mr. Peirce is a member of the Manhattan Club, and in politics is an Independent.

POOR, Henry William, Banker, Author and Publisher, was born in Bangor, Maine, June 16, 1844, son of Henry V. and Mary W. (Pierce) Poor. His ancestors on both sides originated in England and established themselves in Massachusetts in the earliest colonial times, where they shared in all the activities of their day for subduing the wilderness and the Indian tribes, planted a commonwealth, and created in the new world a representative form of government. Ezekiel Merrill, great-grandfather of Mr. Poor on his father's side, held a commission as an officer and wielded a sword bravely in the American Revolution. He served in Colonel Ger-

HENRY W. POOR.

rish's regiment April 19, 1775, when the minute men of New England were summoned at the time of the Lexington Alarm to withstand the aggressions of the British troops, and had the honor to be present in the American army at the time of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, October 1, 1777. In 1785 this old Revolutioner moved to Andover, Maine, situated among the mountains of Oxford county near the Rangeley Lakes, and there in 1791 built the Merrill House, an old homestead of the colonial style, which is now owned by the subject of this sketch and occupied by him as one of his country seats. Benjamin Franklin, great-great-uncle of Mr. Poor on his mother's side, performed services in the period of the struggle for independence which are historic and require no further mention. On his mother's side also, Mr. Poor is a grandson of the Rev. John Pierce, who presided over the First Parish Church in Brookline, Massachusetts, for over fifty years, and was a prominent figure in the annals of Harvard University, his picture occupying a conspicuous position in Memorial Hall, Cambridge. His father, Henry V. Poor, a graduate in 1835 of Bowdoin College, was a lawyer in Bangor until 1849, when he moved with his family to New York and became well known in that city in railway affairs and as editor of the American Railroad Journal, which he conducted until 1863. In 1865 he retired and moved to Brookline, Massachusetts, and since then has become the author of various financial and statistical works of great value. He is yet living in a hale and hearty old age, greatly respected by all who know him. Henry W. Poor received his preliminary education in New York, to which city he was brought when five years of age, and graduated from Harvard in 1865. Finding occupation at once as clerk in the then stock-brokerage firm of Henry Fitch & Company, he learned in that house all the technicalities of the brokerage business and soon gained sufficient confidence to engage in business on his own account. In 1868 he established himself under the firm name of H. V. & H. W. Poor in New York, as a dealer in railroad securities. Subsequently he associated himself with Hon. C. E. Habicht, Consul-General of Norway and Sweden, in the importation of railroad iron, as correspondent of the firm of Tidén, Nordenfelt & Company, London. Mr. Nordenfelt afterwards became the maker of the heavy ordnance known as the "Nordenfelt Gun" for the British Government. In 1868 Mr. Poor established his now famous annual publication known as Poor's Railroad Manual, which has ever since filled an important place in the railroad world. Mr. Poor gave extremely close study to the subject to which the manual was devoted, and soon rose to the position of an authority upon railroad statistics. The firm of H. V. & H. W. Poor is yet in existence at 44 Broad street, as publishers of the Railroad Manual and other statistical works, H. W. Poor having been the sole partner, however, for many years. The now well-known banking firm of which Mr. Poor is the senior partner was organized in 1880 under the name of Anthony, Poor & Oliphant. They located their office at 19 Broad street and immediately attracted clients from the street. Various transmutations have since

occurred in the personnel of the firm. In 1881 they organized as Poor, Oliphant & Company, changed to Poor & Oliphant in 1882, and took the name of Poor, White & Company in 1883, upon the accession of B. Ogden White, who had been for twenty years the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1884 the name was again changed to Poor, White & Greenough, by accession of John Greenough, a classmate of Mr. Poor in Harvard, and who formerly had been a leading merchant in the South American business, in which he had accumulated a fortune. In 1886 the name was changed to Poor & Greenough, which represents its personnel at the present time. The firm has always managed its affairs with prudence, energy and ability, and is now prominent in Wall street, both partners being rated as millionaires. It represents a number of important foreign interests and corporations, deals largely in railway and other securities, having issued upwards of one hundred millions of railway loans, has borne a part in important railroad re-organizations, and has acted as financial agents for many railway corporations. Mr. Poor purchased an interest in the Stock Exchange, October 2, 1890. He is at the present time President of the Kansas City & Pacific Railway; Member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Chairman of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway; Director of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company and Staten Island Electric Railway Company, also a Director of the United States Casualty Company and the Consolidated Ice Company, and Director of the Bank of the State of New York. In May 1897, Mr. Poor was elected to succeed Charles S. Fairchild as Treasurer of the United States Casualty Company. He is an ardent student and a great lover of books, and has accumulated one of the finest private libraries in the state of New York. Among the clubs of which he is or has been a member are the Union, Union League, Harvard, University, Players', Down Town, Riding and Driving, Racquet and Tennis, Tuxedo, Country, Lawyers', Aldine, Grolier, Barnard, Lotos, City, Vaudeville, Arkwright and Lawrence; the Seawanhaka Corinthian and American Yacht Clubs; Rockaway Hunting, New York Athletic and Mendelssohn Glee clubs of New York city, and the Algonquin Club of Boston. He was first President in 1894 of the Good Government Club, and is Treasurer of the Parmachenee Club, a sporting club of Maine. From public spirit and interest in their objects he became a member of the New York Historical Society, life member of the New England Society, and the American Institution of Fine Arts, a member of the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden and the Hakluyt Society of London, and a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoölogical Society. He is also a Director of the Symphony and Oratorio societies and a member of the Musical Art Society. By virtue of lineal descent from Ezekiel Merrill, above referred to, he is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State. In politics Mr. Poor is a Republican. He was married February 4, 1880, to Constance Brandon, of New York; they have four children: Henry V., born 1880; Edith, born 1882; Roger, born 1883, and Sylvia, born 1892.

RAYMOND, Harlan M., Postmaster of Cumberland Mills 1884–9, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 5, 1842, son of Samuel T. and Elizabeth (Andrews) Raymond. He is a grandson of John T. Raymond, a native and lifelong resident of Lyman, York county, Maine. His father, Samuel T. Raymond, was born and reared in Lyman, and at the age of nineteen went to Boston and secured employment in a brickyard. Soon after he became a clerk in a grocery store in Charlestown, where he continued for five years, and for the next five years was engaged in that place in business for himself. Returning to Maine, he bought the farm at Cumberland Mills on which his son Harlan now lives, and three or four years later engaged in the grocery business, successfully conducting both store and farm for several years. Subsequently he became associated with George and Lewis P. Warren and Joseph Walker in the grain trade in Saccarappa (now Westbrook), in which he continued for a time, and then retired to his farm, devoting the rest of his life to agriculture. He was an enterprising man, always on the alert for profitable investments. During the war period he furnished large quantities of beef for the army, killing a hundred animals a week on an average. He also built a number of houses at Cumberland Mills, which he rented. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar of Portland Commandery, and in politics was a Democrat. He died in 1876, at the age of sixty-two. His wife, Elizabeth Andrews of Charlestown, Massachusetts, died in 1892. Of their three children,

two are living: Harlan M., the subject of this sketch; and Addie M., wife of H. W. Gage of Portland. Harlan M. Raymond was educated in the public schools of Westbrook, and at the Maine academies of Gorham and Fryeburg. He worked for a while on the home farm, and for three years managed a milk route between Westbrook and Portland. He then entered the packing establishment of J. Winslow Jones in Westbrook, learning to make cans for putting up sweetcorn and other garden products, and retained his connection with this concern for several years after completing his term of apprenticeship. He next entered the

H. M. RAYMOND.

employ of the Portland Packing Company, also in Westbrook, with whom he continued for eight years. The death of his father occurring at this time, he took charge of the home farm, but in the following fall renewed his connection with the Portland Packing Company, acting as Superintendent for four years, at the same time raising good crops of hay and sweetcorn on his farm. In September 1884 he was appointed Postmaster of Cumberland Mills, and closing up his other business, gave his whole attention to the duties of that office until April 1889, when he returned to the active management of his farm. Although successful as a farmer, Mr. Raymond considered his property too eligibly located for building purposes, and therefore too valuable, to be devoted wholly to agricultural uses. Consequently he has intersected it with streets and cut up a portion into house lots, many of which he has sold, reserving about forty acres of intervale and twenty of pasture land from the original tract of one hundred acres. Mr. Raymond is identified with various fraternal orders and organizations, being a member of Temple Lodge and Eagle Chapter of Masons, Westbrook; St. Albans Commandery Knights Templar, Portland; Pequawket Tribe of Red Men, Westbrook; and Westbrook Commandery of the Order of the Golden Cross. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was married in April 1865 to Hattie Swan, daughter of Kaleb and Abbie Swan of Brownfield, Maine, and granddaughter of William Swan, a native of Bethel, Maine, and a Drum-Major in the Revolutionary Army. They have had eight children, of whom seven are living: King, engaged in the drug business in Westbrook; S. J., employed in the Cumberland Paper Mills, Westbrook; William W.; Frank E.; Herbert; Richard G. and Minnie Raymond.

STAPLES, GEORGE P., head of the carpet and furniture house of George P. Staples & Company, Boston, was born in Limerick, York county, Maine, October 4, 1845, son of Marshall and Harriet (Tilton) Staples. His father was a native of Limington, Maine; his mother was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire. He acquired his early education in the common schools and academy of his native town, attending the latter but one year, during which he paid his tuition by work about the institution. His school instruction terminated when he was thirteen years old, at which time he found employment in the country store of J. M. Mason at Limerick, York county, Maine. In this his first experience in active life, he gained a practical education and established habits of business that in after years he recognized as contributing very greatly to his successful career, and for which he has ever had most grateful feelings of kindly regard toward Mr. Mason, his earliest employer. In 1862 he entered the carpet and drygoods store of F. A. Day in Biddeford, where he remained until 1868, when he became broken down in health, as a result of an injury received at the great Portland fire, and went South to recuperate. Upon returning to Maine in 1869, he resumed for a time his former

position with Mr. Day. In the same year, ambitious for a wider field, he went to Boston, with only a few dollars in his pocket, but possessed of a good fund of energy and perseverance, and with a determination to succeed. He was first employed in the drygoods store of John C. Loring, in Tremont Row, where his services were recompensed by a salary of six dollars a week. Here he continued with frequent advances in salary, until he transferred his services to Peasley & Bond, carpet dealers in Washington street, with whom he contracted for a term of years. This business was more to his liking, and he remained with this house, as salesman and bookkeeper, until 1873. Then accepting an offer from the well-known carpet house of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., he engaged with them for three years, as travelling salesman for the New England States. This contract was subsequently renewed for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Staples with three others was offered a partnership interest in the business, which continued for four years. At the expiration of this time there was a change in the firm, but Mr. Staples retained his connection with the house, in the position of head buyer and manager of the jobbing department. About 1890 his health again became impaired, and selling out his interest in the business, he left the city and went to West Newton, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of a small, six-acre farm. Here he regained in a brief time his former health and vigor, and with his physical restoration came renewed longing for active business life. Accordingly, about 1892, he associated himself with a Philadelphia carpet concern, the Ivins, Dietz & Metzger Company, in which he became a Director, and established a Boston office, for the distribution of their goods throughout New England. Two or three years later, in 1895, he decided to enter the retail carpet and furniture business, and formed the present stock company of George P. Staples & Company, assuming the Presidency of the concern, and merging the mill business of his Philadelphia interest with his own establishment, under one roof. The business thus established has been very successful, and with a steadily increasing trade and continually extending reputation, is already one of the largest and best-known furnishing houses in New England. Mr. Staples resides in West Newton, where he is actively interested in public affairs and in all movements for advancing the social and material welfare of the community. In politics he is a Republican. He has served for two years in the Newton City Government, and five years as a member of the City Republican Committee, of which he is now Chairman. He is a prominent member of the Newton Club, and is also a Thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Dalhousie Lodge, Newton Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery and Lafayette Lodge of Perfection. He has been twice married — first, in 1875, to Clara Goodwin, only daughter of John M. Goodwin, of Biddeford, Maine, who died six years later, leaving two children, of whom but one, Clara, is living; and second, in 1891, to Maria Hilton, daughter of Jonas Hilton of Norridgewock, Maine. Mr. Staples has a beautiful summer home at Goose Rocks in Kennebunkport, Maine.

GEO. P. STAPLES.

TOWLE, GEORGE BACON, Head Master of Trinity Church School, New York, was born in Kennebunk, York county, Maine, September 25, 1837, son of Nathaniel M. and Mary (Bacon) Towle. He received his early education in the public schools of Saco, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1858. He commenced the study of law with Ranney & Morse, Boston, but became Assistant Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade before completing that course of study, which led ultimately to abandonment of his purpose to prepare

for the legal profession. He was a frequent contributor of commercial articles to the Boston Post during Colonel Greene's connection with that journal, and was a resident of Boston up to the time of the great fire. He then turned his attention to educational matters, and went to Medway, Massachusetts, as Principal of the High School, subsequently becoming prominent in superintending the schools in that place. In 1884 he moved to Salem, New York, assuming a position as Head Master of St. Paul's School, where he continued for three years. In 1887 he went to New York city as Principal of the Mount Morris School for Boys, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1892 he was elected Head Master of the Trinity Church School in that city, which position he still holds. Mr. Towle is a member of the Church Club of New York city, and in politics is a Democrat. He was married December 15, 1886, to Mary Louisa Haskell, daughter of William N. and Susan B. Haskell of Medway, Massachusetts.

GEO. B. TOWLE.

WAKEFIELD, James W., Mayor of Bath 1885–8 and 1894, was born in Bath, January 14, 1833, son of James and Susan D. Wakefield. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, in which during later years he has held many positions of public trust and responsibility. In early life he was engaged in mercantile business. During the Civil War he served as Quartermaster of the Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers. For twelve years he officiated as Postmaster of Bath. For seven years he was Collector of Customs for the District of Bath, and when he resigned from that office, on the accession of the Democracy to power, he was promptly nominated for Mayor of the city and elected by the largest majority ever given his party candidate. He has served in the Common Council and in the Board of Aldermen, also as Representative of Bath in the State Legislature for several terms. As Mayor of Bath for a continuous term of four years, 1885–8 inclusive, and again in 1894, his administration of city affairs was especially business-like and highly creditable. In politics no one has ever questioned his Republicanism; he is a believer in the fullest measure of protection to American industries and American labor, and would have a high protective tariff on every article imported that enters into competition with American manufactures, admitting all other importations free of duty. He served for ten years as a member of the Republican State Committee, and was a Delegate to the National Conventions of the party at Cincinnati in 1876 and at Chicago in 1880. Mr.

JAMES W. WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield has been engaged in and more or less intimately connected with various large business and manufacturing enterprises, both in Bath and outside, in all of which he has been successful.

WILLIS, ELIAS SAMPSON, Treasurer and Manager of the Richmond Mills, Richmond, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 13, 1861, son of James M. and Elizabeth (Sampson) Willis. He was educated in the common schools, and spent his first four years of active life on a whaling voyage. He was then for a year engaged in the stationery trade,

E. S. WILLIS.

and at the age of eighteen started with the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford to learn the cotton-manufacturing business. Subsequently he was connected with the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, and the Globe Yarn Mills in Fall River, and then with the Howland Mills of New Bedford as Superintendent. In 1895 in association with Chauncey H. Sears of Fall River, he purchased the Southard Cotton Mill in Richmond, Maine, and changed it to a yarn mill, also changing the name to the Richmond Mills (incorporated), of which he has since been Treasurer and Manager. Mr. Willis is a member of Star in the East Masonic Lodge, Adoniram Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Sutton Commandery Knights Templar, New Bedford, and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. He is also a member of the Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs, New Bedford, and the Richmond Social Club, Richmond. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 20, 1883, to Nettie E. Newell, of Fall River; they have a son: B. F. C. Willis.

ATWOOD, FRED, of Winterport, was born in Frankfort (now Winterport), Waldo county, Maine, November 12, 1838, son of John and Mehitable (Stubbs) Atwood. His father, Captain John Atwood, born July 11, 1804, was a native of Frankfort, in which town he resided until his death, October 30, 1859. His mother, who died August 3, 1863, was also born in Frankfort, February 2, 1806. His paternal grandparents were Captain Joshua Atwood, born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, July 2, 1767, died October 12, 1846; and Betsey Dyer, born in Truro, Massachusetts, died January 14, 1853, aged eighty-eight years. Captain Joshua, like most of the Atwoods of Cape Cod, was a navigator by profession, and successfully taught that science for several years; his father was Samuel Atwood, a native of Provincetown, born August 24, 1735, and a son of Joshua Atwood, born 1710. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the common schools, and from early life was inclined to mercantile pursuits. He was for a time with John N. Gennin, the hatter, in New York; then in Boston, and later in Providence, whence he was called home in 1857 by the sudden death of his brother Byron, a chemist in Frankfort, taking the position thus made vacant, with his brother John, a druggist of that place. Here he devoted his spare time to the study of medicine, under the direction and tutelage of the late Dr. Abbott, a noted practitioner of that section. In the midst of his preparatory studies, the illness and disability of his father necessitated an abandonment of his plans for a professional career. His services were required to manage his father's business, and upon the latter's death, which soon followed, the son became his successor as a dealer in masts, spars and ship stock. The breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 brought a change in the conditions of business, and after supplying quite extensively various materials for government vessels, including the new Ironsides, he entered largely into furnishing forage and other supplies for government contractors. Subsequently he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements,

a branch which he extended and developed to large proportions, and which in connection with an extensive insurance department has for many years been his principal business. Mr. Atwood has an ardent love for agricultural pursuits, and is a thorough believer in farming in Maine. He very early became interested in the development of Aroostook county, and created a widespread interest in that section throughout New England by inducing exhibits at the Maine State and New England fairs, by personally conducting an excursion of capitalists and journalists to that county in 1886, and later by promoting a large public meeting in Boston, of

FRED ATWOOD.

which one of the results in part is the successful building and operation of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. He has been for a quarter of a century one of the Trustees of the New England Agricultural Society, is one of the founders of the Maine Pomological Society, was the organizer of the Maine Poultry Association, and was a Delegate to the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 held under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the Maine Senate of 1875, of which he was an active and influential member, he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He was for several years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (now the University of Maine), also a Trustee of the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, and is the originator of the Winterport Free Library. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General on the staffs of Governors Bodwell and Marble, and in 1893–4 was a member of the Executive Council under Governor Cleaves; was on the Visiting Committee from the latter body to the State Reform School, an institution in which he took a deep and active interest, and was Chairman of the Executive Council party that dedicated the Maine Building at the Columbian Exposition. In politics Mr. Atwood has always been a staunch Republican. At the age of twenty-one, at his first political convention, he met and formed an acquaintance with Hannibal Hamlin, from whom he received his first lessons in politics and with whom he held close relations during that statesman's life. He served as a member of the Republican State Committee with James G. Blaine, and was a Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District of Maine in 1896. He was the organizer of the successful Legislative Reunion of 1895, and officiated as Chairman of its Executive Committee. Mr. Atwood is a man of positive opinions and with the courage of his convictions, yet never offensively partisan, conceding to others an equal right to opinions and preferences; is of a marked energetic and pushing character, with special aptitude and fitness as an organizer and promoter; is genial and charitable in nature, and always mindful of the interests and happiness of his fellowmen. He believes in protection to both labor and capital; in intelligent immigration and the building up of the state of Maine, and in the physical, moral, intellectual and social elevation of mankind. Mr. Atwood was married November 23, 1860, by Rev. Joel A. Steele, to Susan J. Coffren, of Winterport; they had two children: Edmund Souder, born September 23, 1861, died May 30, 1886; and Lizzie Coffren, born October 28, 1863, died September 6, 1865. The son, Edmund Souder Atwood, was married September 14, 1885, to Bertha Frances Larrabee, daughter of the late Captain Isaiah Larrabee of Winterport; the fruit of this union was a daughter: Lizzie Gregg Atwood, born November 23, 1886.

BARRY, CHARLES DUMMER, Shipping and Commission Merchant, New York, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, February 28, 1850, son of Captain Charles E. and Sarah C. (Lord) Barry. His father was a shipmaster engaged in the Calcutta trade, for

many years sailing out of Boston, and was lost at sea in 1850. His mother was a daughter of William Lord of Kennebunk, a prominent shipbuilder and shipowner. He was educated at private schools in Kennebunk, and at the English and Classical School of West Newton, Massachusetts. Shortly after leaving school he entered a drygoods commission house in Boston, and a year later connected himself in that city with Henry W. Peabody & Company, shipping, export and import commission merchants. Subsequently he was admitted as a partner in the house, which is one of the largest in its line in the United States, having its head offices in New York

CHAS. D. BARRY.

and branches in Boston, London, Liverpool, Paris, Hamburg, Sydney, the East Indies and Central America. He has long been identified with the Australasian trade, and his firm are proprietors of the well-known line of ships to Australia formerly sailing from Boston but now from New York. Mr. Barry resides in Montclair, New Jersey, and is a member of the Montclair Club of that place, the Reform Club, Chamber of Commerce and Maritime Association of New York city, also of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to political office. He was married September 16, 1874, to Ida M. Thompson, daughter of Captain Nathaniel L. Thompson, a prominent shipbuilder and shipowner, of Kennebunk, Maine. They have four children: Charles Edward, Elizabeth L., Edith C. and Julia L. Barry.

BRADFORD, ROYAL BIRD, Commander in the United States Navy, was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 22, 1844, son of Phillips and Mary Brett (Bird) Bradford. Commander Bradford is a descendant of Governor William Bradford and of Elder William Brewster of Plymouth Colony, also of other prominent colonial families. His great-grandfather William Bradford went from Kingston, Massachusetts, to Sylvester Plantation (now Turner), Maine, in 1775, and was followed by his father (great-grandson of the Governor), mother, five brothers and two sisters, all of whom settled there. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Captain Aaron Bird of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and his wife Joanna Glover of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who settled in Minot (now Auburn), Maine, about the beginning of this century. The subject of this sketch received his early education in district, grammar and private schools of his native town, Auburn (Maine) Academy, the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston and Westbrook (Maine) Seminary. In November 1861 he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, having been appointed by Hon. C. W. Walton, Member of Congress, and in June 1865 graduated number three in a class of fifty-four members, the first five being known as "stars," designating them as the five most distinguished men of the class. During his first year at the Naval Academy he was quartered on board the United States Ship Constitution; and while at the Academy he served during practice cruises in the ships John Adams, Macedonian, Marion, America, Marblehead and Winnepec. In September 1865 he was detached from the Naval Academy with the rank of Midshipman, and entered upon active service. He served on board the Swatara in the West Indies, 1865–6; the Rhode Island, flagship of the North Atlantic Station, 1866; the Iroquois, on the Asiatic Station, 1867–9; and the Delaware, flagship of the Asiatic Station, 1870. During this time he was successively promoted to Ensign, December 1, 1866; Master, March 12, 1868; and Lieutenant, March 26, 1869. In 1871 he was critically ill during the entire year, from climatic disease contracted in China; and for a period following 1872–3, he was attached to the

United States Torpedo Station at Newport, Rhode Island. He then served on board the ships Wabash and Franklin, both flagships of the European Station, 1873–5; as Instructor in Torpedo Warfare at the Torpedo Station, Newport, 1875–6; as Executive Officer of the Alliance, on the European Station, 1877–9, during which period he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander, November 30, 1878; was again attached to the Torpedo Station as Instructor, 1880–3; and was Executive Officer of the Trenton, flagship of the Asiatic Station, 1883–5. In 1883 he superintended the installation of an electric-lighting plant on board the Trenton, the first man-of-war in

R. B. BRADFORD.

the world to be lighted by electricity. In 1885 Lieutenant-Commander Bradford was again critically ill from the effects of the climate in China, and was invalided from Hong Kong to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, California, and thence to the Eastern Coast. From 1885 to 1887 he was on special duty at Newport, Rhode Island, rewriting the navy regulations, organizing a Naval Department of Electricity, and serving as the first Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting. In addition to these duties he became Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department at Washington in 1887, and continued in that capacity until 1891. On March 26, 1889, he was promoted to Commander, and on June 1, 1891, he took command of the United States cruiser Bennington. His health at this time was much impaired by close application to office work, but was completely restored by service at sea. The Bennington was one of the squadron sent to South America for the purpose of protecting American interests at the time of the threatened war with Chili, in 1891–2. Later she proceeded to Europe and participated in all of the Columbus celebrations of 1892; convoyed the Columbus caravels Pinta and Nina from Barcelona to Palos, to take part in the October Columbus anniversary fêtes; convoyed the Pinta from Cadiz to Havana, and delivered her to Spanish officers, and participated in the exercises of the Naval Review fleet at New York in March and April 1893. In July 1893 Commander Bradford was detached from the Bennington, and for nearly three years following served as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey; the particular duty of this Board being to conduct the trials of new ships, inspect their construction, and their equipment after being commissioned. He also served during this time on many other boards of a technical character. On July 1, 1896, he was ordered to command the United States cruiser Montgomery, attached to the North Atlantic fleet. Commander Bradford's family at present reside in Washington, but he has always retained his residence in Maine and has a great interest in his native state, where his family usually spend the summer months. He owns land in Turner that has been in his family since it was a primeval forest, also owns real estate in the city of Auburn and is a voter there. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographical Society, the Naval Institute and the Naval Academy Graduates' Association, also of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the New York Yacht Club, and the New England Society of Mayflower Descendants. He was married May 26, 1875, to Harriet Stanhope Engs, of Newport, Rhode Island; they have three children: Elise, Katherine Engs and Rose Mary Bradford.

BURLEIGH, PARKER PRESCOTT, of Houlton, one of the pioneers in the development of Aroostook county, was born in Palermo, Waldo county, Maine, May 16, 1812, son of Moses and Nancy (Spiller) Burleigh. His father, Colonel Moses Burleigh, an officer in the war of 1812, was a descendant of

Giles Burleigh of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, but removed in early life to Palermo, Maine, and resided there until 1830, when he moved to Linneus, Aroostook county, with his family. He represented the town of Palermo in both the Massachusetts and Maine legislatures, and was a member of the convention held in Brunswick, District of Maine, to form a constitution in anticipation of a separation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He died in Linneus in 1860, aged seventy-nine years. Parker P. Burleigh was educated in the common schools of Palermo, at Hampden (Maine) Academy and the Hartford (Connecticut) Gra. ar School. While in Hartford he also attended a military school kept by Colonel Thomas H. Seymour, who was afterwards an officer of distinction in the Mexican War, and subsequently United States Minister to England. After the completion of his education he returned to Linneus, and at the incorporation of the town in 1836 was chosen Town Clerk, Treasurer, Collector of Taxes and Chairman of the Superintending School Committee. During his long residence in the town he usually held one or more of the town offices. In 1839 he was commissioned Captain of Company M, Sixth Regiment of Maine Militia, and in 1840 he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment. He early engaged in land surveying, allotting a large number of the townships in Northern Maine; and he surveyed the first road that was laid out from the south line of Monticello to the Aroostook River. He was State Land Agent from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, and in 1869 was appointed Chairman of the Commission on the Settlement of the Public Lands, whose labors resulted in the establishment of the Swedish colony in Aroostook county. He was also one of the County Commissioners of Aroostook for many years, and served for two years as County Treasurer. In 1856-7 he served two terms as a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and in 1864, 1865, 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Maine Senate. Politically he has been a member of the Republican party since the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Burleigh owns the homestead in Linneus, which by the addition of adjoining lands and by intelligent cultivation he has made one of the best farms in the Aroostook section, and is also the possessor of large tracts of wild lands in various parts of the county. His present home is in Houlton, where he owns a comfortable house on Main street and is pleasantly passing his declining years. Although eighty-five years of age, he is as active and vigorous as many men of sixty, and his mental faculties and powers are wholly unimpaired. Mr. Burleigh was married December 12, 1840, to Caroline Peabody Chick, of Bangor, by whom he had three children: Albert Augustus, born in Linneus, October 12, 1841; Edwin Chick, born November 27, 1843; and Frances Emily, born January 12, 1849. Albert A. Burleigh is President of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and resides in Houlton; Edwin C. Burleigh is Ex-Governor of Maine and resident in Augusta; and the daughter is the wife of Fred M. Spiller of North Abington, Massachusetts. Mrs. Caroline (Chick) Burleigh died April 6, 1861, and in 1873, May 29, Mr. Burleigh married Charlotte Mehitable Smith, daughter of Colonel James and Mehitable (Jones) Smith of Bangor.

PARKER P. BURLEIGH.

BURLEIGH, Edwin Chick, of Augusta, Governor of Maine 1889-93, comes of a good, hardy, English ancestry. He is one of the descendants, in the eighth generation, of Giles Burleigh, who emigrated from England to this country in 1648, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Colonel Moses Burleigh, Governor Burleigh's grandfather on the paternal side, was born in 1781, in Sandwich, New

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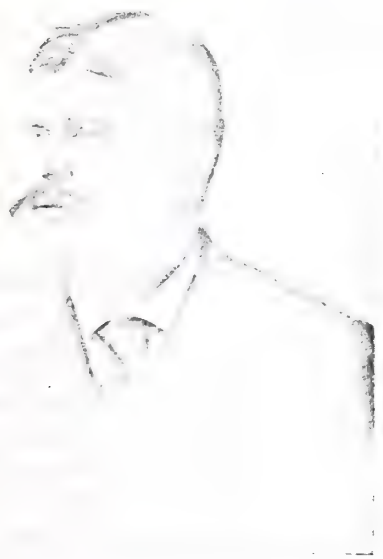
suggestions were cordially endorsed. His addresses to the Legislature were sound and business-like, and it was evident that he had a watchful care of the interests of the state. He showed great executive ability. The financial policy of the state was so shaped and directed by him that the rate of taxation reached the lowest limit in the history of the state. At his recommendation a change in the methods of taking the valuation of the state was adopted, and by the new system the valuation of real and personal property was increased from $236,000,000 to $309,000,000. This was accomplished by the creation of a board of non-partisan state assessors, under which the valuation of the state keeps pace with its growth. Governor Burleigh's earnest efforts in favor of the Australian system of voting, against which there was a powerful opposition, contributed largely to that measure being enacted by the lawmakers. It was at the instance of Governor Burleigh that the state pension appropriation for disabled soldiers and those dependent on them was increased in 1889 from $70,000 to $135,000. While he was Governor there was a movement started which was so well organized and became so formidable that it seriously threatened the removal of the State Capitol to Portland. It is generally conceded that it was mainly through his indefatigable efforts the movement was prevented, and a resolve appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the enlargement of the State House was passed by the Legislature. Governor Burleigh was honored by being made chairman of the commission, under whose direction the annex to the old State House was built. By the means of this additional room furnished the state government, probably two millions of dollars was saved to the state. It was also largely owing to Governor Burleigh's energetic efforts that a project to locate the muster grounds for the National Guard of Maine in another part of the state was defeated, and the location for the annual encampment of Maine's citizen soldiery established at Augusta. No chief magistrate of the state ever retired with profounder respect and esteem than Governor Burleigh, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that he was one of the best governors that ever held that dignified office in Maine. After his retirement from the governorship, Governor Burleigh devoted himself to his large private business interests. He assumed the business management of the Kennebec Journal, which for many years has been the official newspaper of the state, and in which plant he owns the controlling proprietary interest. Under his eye the paper has largely increased in circulation, and has become one of the most influential papers in New England. In the discussion of current topics Governor Burleigh handles a pen with facility and vigor. As a political organizer, no man in Maine is his superior. He never makes a promise that he cannot fulfill. His integrity and honesty have never been questioned. No man in his party is more faithful in his allegiance to its principles than he. He is a man of strong personality, and this with his great natural abilities and approachability, makes him a leader among men, of whom he has a wonderfully clear and accurate knowledge. His genial face is always illuminated by a smile, and his cordial handshake makes him a friend wherever he goes. He probably has a larger personal acquaintance with men than any other person in the state. His fairness and honesty in political matters command the respect of those whose political creed is different. In 1896, Governor Burleigh was one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. In his business ventures Governor Burleigh has been remarkably successful, especially in his investments in timberlands, which yield him a handsome income from the sale of stumpage. Governor Burleigh has been a temperate man from his boyhood up, never using spirituous liquors, or tobacco, in any form. He is eminently of a domestic nature, and when surrounded by his children and grandchildren, his home to him is the dearest and happiest place on earth. Governor Burleigh was married June 28, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Bither, a most estimable lady of rare attainments, who lived in Linneus, where they were schoolmates. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living in Augusta, and all within a stone's throw of his residence. They are Clarence Blendon, Managing Editor of the Kennebec Journal, born Nov. 1, 1864, and who married Miss Sarah Page Quimby of Sandwich, New Hampshire; Carrie Frances, born July 23, 1866, and who married Dr. Robert J. Martin of Augusta; Vallie Mary, born June 22, 1868, and who married Joseph Williamson, Jr., of Belfast, lawyer; Lewis Albert, lawyer, born March 24, 1870, and who married Miss Caddie Hall Brown of Waterville; Lucy Emma, born February 9, 1874, and who married Hon. Byron Boyd of Augusta, who is Secretary of State at the present time; and Ethelyn Hope Burleigh, born November 19, 1877

BURLEIGH, Clarence Blendon, Managing Editor of the Kennebec Journal, Augusta, was born in Linneus, Aroostook county, Maine, November 1, 1864, son of Ex-Governor Edwin Chick and Mary Jane (Bither) Burleigh. He received his early education in the city schools of Bangor, fitted for college at the New Hampton (New Hampshire) Literary Institute, graduating therefrom in 1883, and graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1887. During his course at Bowdoin he was a member of the College Jury, was Class Poet in his Freshman year, Managing Editor of the Bowdoin Orient in 1887, and had one of the Commencement parts at



C. B. BURLEIGH.

graduation. He was given the honor of "popular man" in the Junior class day awards, and won the prize for extemporaneous composition in his Senior year — the second largest money prize in the course. A few days after graduating from Bowdoin he accepted the position of Editor of the Old Orchard Sea Shell, a seaside daily published at Old Orchard. At the close of the beach season he returned to Augusta, which city had become the home of his parents, and purchased an interest in the Kennebec Journal. The announcement was made editorially in the Journal's issue of August 29, 1887, and on the same day he assumed the duties of City Editor. From November 1887 he was associated with the late John L. Stevens in the editorship of the Journal until July 1889, when Mr. Stevens retired and he became Managing Editor, the duties of which position he still continues to perform. In 1896 he was elected State Printer by the Maine Legislature, under a new law creating that office. Mr. Burleigh was president of the Maine Press Association in 1896, and was re-elected to the same position for the year 1897. He was present, as a newspaper correspondent, at the St. Louis Convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart, and did effective work for his party on the stump during the campaign in Maine. In the spring of 1897 he was elected a member of the Augusta Board of Assessors. Mr. Burleigh is a versatile and interesting writer, and has been an occasional contributor to various newspaper and literary publications. In 1891 he published a book for boys, entitled "The Smugglers of Chestnut," that ran through an edition of two thousand volumes. In the winter of 1896 he also published a small book containing a collection of newspaper articles entitled "The National Editorial Association in Florida." He is a member of Augusta Masonic Lodge, Asylum Lodge of Odd Fellows and Augusta Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, also of the Abnaki Club of Augusta. In politics Mr. Burleigh has always been a Republican. He was married in November 1887 to Sarah P. Quimby, of Sandwich, New Hampshire; they have two children: Edwin Clarence, born December 9, 1891, and Donald Quimby Burleigh, born June 2, 1894

BURLEIGH, Lewis Albert, of the law firm of Williamson & Burleigh, Augusta, was born in Linneus, Aroostook county, March 24, 1870, son of Ex-Governor Edwin Chick and Mary Jane (Bither) Burleigh. After attending the public schools in Linneus and Bangor until 1880 and in Augusta from 1880 to 1886, he fitted for college at Hallowell (Maine) Classical Academy, entered Bowdoin College in 1887 and graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1891. During the Legislative sessions of 1889 and 1891 he was the official stenographer in the Maine House of Representatives; and in the summer of 1890 he was editor of the Sea Shell, a sea-side vacation daily published at Old Orchard, Maine. The summer of 1891 he spent in the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph Williamson of Belfast, Maine, and in the following fall he entered Harvard Law School, where he took

a full three-years course, graduating as LL. B. in 1894. Soon after admission to the Bar of Maine in Kennebec county, October 16, 1894, he formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Williamson, Jr., son of Hon. Joseph Williamson of Belfast,

LEWIS A. BURLEIGH.

under the firm name of Williamson & Burleigh, and has since been engaged in active practice of his profession. In September 1895 the firm bought out the library, business and goodwill of Frank E. Southard, an attorney in Augusta, and since then have occupied his offices over the Granite National Bank, where they are conducting a prosperous and growing law business. Mr. Burleigh is at present serving as City Clerk of Augusta, to which office he was elected in March 1894 and re-elected in March 1895–6–7. He i a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, having been initiated into Theta Chapter of Bowdoin College in the fall of 1887. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Augusta Lodge and Trinity Commandery, and was elected a member of the Abnaki (Masonic) Club of Augusta in 1895. Since January 1896 he has been one of the Directors of the Augusta National Bank. In politics Mr. Burleigh is a Republican. He was married October 18, 1894, to Caddie H. Brown, daughter of Hon. S. S. Brown of Waterville, Maine. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Burleigh built a house with all modern improvements in a very sightly location on Western Avenue in Augusta, which he occupies as a residence and has made a charming home.

BURLEIGH, Samuel Appleton, Editor and Proprietor of the Waterville Sentinel, was born in Fairfield, Kennebec county, Maine, November 27, 1870, son of Hall C. and Clara K. (Garland) Burleigh. He received his early education in the town schools of Fairfield and at Oak Grove Seminary in Vassalboro, Maine, fitted for college at Coburn Classical Institute in Waterville, and graduated from Colby University in the class of 1894. While pursuing his educational course he passed many of his vacations in newspaper offices in various cities and towns on the Kennebec River, published a small monthly paper for three years, edited and published the weekly Kennebec Valley News for a year and a half while attending to college and other

SAM'L A. BURLEIGH.

duties, and taught High School one year with success. In October 1895 he purchased the Waterville Sentinel, which he enlarged and improved, and of which he has since been Editor and Proprietor to the present time. In the first three months of his ownership and management the Sentinel more than doubled in circulation, and it is said by many

prominent business men of the city and section to be by far the best paper ever published in Waterville. Mr. Burleigh is a member of Samaritan Lodge of Odd Fellows, Havelock Lodge Knights of Pythias, Bombazine Tribe Improved Order of Red Men, and of Vassalboro Grange Patrons of Husbandry. He was also a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity in college. In politics Mr. Burleigh is a staunch Republican, and was a Delegate to the Republican State Convention at Portland in 1896. He is unmarried.

CLARK, OMAR, Lumberman, Carratunk, was born in Moscow, Somerset county, Maine, March

OMAR CLARK.

19, 1843, son of Joseph and Esther Clark. Probably no other person is so generally and familiarly known in lumbering circles throughout the Kennebec Valley as is the subject of this sketch. His father was a lumberman before him, and one of the best known among the pioneer operators on the river. Omar Clark made his first purchase of timberland when he was twenty-one years of age, and gradually added to his holdings until he acquired possession of very extensive tracts of forest lands through Northern Maine. He has been engaged in lumbering as far back as he can remember, and his operations, for many years averaging a cut of twenty-five million feet yearly, have justly entitled him to be called the Kennebec Lumber King, by which sobriquet he has long been known at home and abroad. He has been a prominent lumber manufacturer as well as operator, and for a time was the senior partner in the extensive steam sawmills of Clark & Milliken at Richmond, Maine. Mr. Clark is a splendid specimen of manhood, standing six feet three inches, and his stalwart form towers above the throng wherever he mingles with his fellowmen. He has represented Somerset county in the Maine Senate, is President of the Kennebec Log Driving Company, and was for a long time the President of the Upper Kennebec Explorers' Association, during the flourishing days of that famous social organization. His home is at Carratunk on the Upper Kennebec, forty miles north of Skowhegan, on the stage road from the latter place to Quebec. He was married February 12, 1887, to Ellen M. H. Clark; they have four children: Eugene, Omar Everett, Fred and Guy M Clark.

COLE, CHARLES CLEAVES, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was born in Hiram, Oxford county, Maine, May 22, 1841, son of David Hammons and Ruth (Eastman) Cole. His paternal grandparents were Edward Cole of Cornish, Maine, and Mary Hammons, daughter of Captain Edmund Hammons, a Revolutionary soldier. His father, David Cole, was a lawyer, late of the Cumberland Bar, and was a cousin of the late David Hammons, formerly of York and later of Oxford county, Maine. His mother was the daughter of Ezekiel Eastman of Cornish, a soldier of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools and at Fryeburg (Maine) Academy, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. In August 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company I, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, and during the remainder of the war served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in all the battles and campaigns of that army from the first Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December 1862, to and including Appomattox, and serving in all the grades from private to Captain. After the war he took up the study of law in Portland, Maine, where he was admitted in October 1866 to the Cumberland Bar. He attended Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1867, and in January 1868 commenced the practice of

his profession at West Union, Doddridge county, West Virginia. He practiced in that location until July 1870, and from that date until February 1878 at Parkersburg in the same state. During 1869–70 he was Prosecuting Attorney of Doddridge county, and for the years 1874–5–6 was City Solicitor of Parkersburg and President of the School Board of that city. For the last three years of his practice in West Virginia he was considered one of the leading lawyers of that state. In January 1878 he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and engaged in practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and the Courts of the District.

CHAS. C. COLE.

From March 3 1891, to February 11, 1893, he served as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, under appointment by President Harrison. On January 28, 1893, he was appointed by President Harrison an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District, and on February 11 following qualified and entered upon the duties of that office, which he at present fills. Mr. Cole's elevation to the Bench was an appointment that was received with widespread commendation and general satisfaction by the press and public, and especially by the Bar of the District of Columbia. His thorough familiarity with the practices of the courts, his record as an able lawyer, and his high reputation won by vigorous and efficient management of the District Attorney's office, as well as by the ability with which he had tried important cases, combined to eminently qualify him for the position. Perhaps the case that won him most distinction was the Schneider murder trial, which next to the case of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, was more exciting, and attracted the attention of the profession and the public generally in a greater degree, than any other ever tried in the District of Columbia. It involved all the questions that arose in the Guiteau case, besides a number of others of great importance. Schneider was prosecuted for the murder of his wife and her brother at the same time on the night of January 31, 1892. The trial before the jury continued thirty-three days, and resulted in a verdict of guilty; it occurred in March and April 1892, and the verdict having been affirmed on appeal in December 1892, Schneider was executed in March 1893. Judge Cole is a Republican in politics, but never held any political office. He was first married January 13, 1869, to Fannie Chisler, of Fairmont, West Virginia, by whom he had two children: Emma and Fred Cole. His second marriage was January 11, 1887, to Elizabeth Settle, of Virginia; the fruit of this union is a daughter, Louise Cleaves Cole.

DWIGHT, Reverend Henry Edwin, M. A., M. D., D. D, Philadelphia, was born in Portland, Maine, son of William Theodore and Eliza (Bradford) Dwight. His father, the Rev. Dr. William T. Dwight, was a graduate of Yale in 1813, was a lawyer in Philadelphia for the ten years 1820–30, and afterwards was for thirty-five years one of the most distinguished Congregational clergymen of New England. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Yale College in 1852, in a class of ninety-two, with college honors. Soon after graduation he was appointed Professor of Latin and Greek in the Brooklyn, New York, Gymnasium (now Polytechnic Institute), following a competitive examination of over seventy applicants. In 1855 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and after a three-years course of study was licensed by the Andover Association. During 1857–8 he preached with great success at Lowell, Cambridge, Medford and South Boston in Massachusetts, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lenox, Massachusetts. He was eminently successful in establishing and strengthening these

churches, being called as pastor to Lowell, Cambridge, Cincinnati and Lenox, but finally accepted a call to the pastorate of the historic First Congregational Church of Randolph, Massachusetts, where he built one of the finest church edifices in the neighborhood of Boston. His health becoming impaired by overwork, he repaired to the mountains of Switzerland. Having recovered strength, he entered the universities of Halle and Berlin in Germany, and later became a member of the University of Paris, from whose faculties he received the highest testimonials of scholarship and worth. On returning to America, with the advice of the ablest physicians

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that he should undertake a more active profession, Dr. Dwight selected that of medicine, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, as Doctor of Medicine. After a competitive examination for the position, to which there were over thirty applicants, he was selected as Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, the oldest and largest in the city, with such comrades as the elder Gross, Pancoast, D. Hayes Agnew and A. Stillé, where he remained as interne and externe for twelve years. As a scholar he has been crowned with the highest honors and testimonials of Yale, Andover, Pennsylvania, and Washington and Lee universities in America, as well as of Berlin, Halle and Paris in Europe. Though laid aside by ill health from the active duties of the pastorate, Dr. Dwight has rendered for thirty years the most useful services in the cause of Evangelical Christianity by establishing and upbuilding churches, over one hundred and twenty-five in number being started and nurtured as Sabbath schools, then organized as churches, by the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, of which he has been an honored member since 1863. "There are few men in Philadelphia," says the editor of the Encyclopedia of Philadelphia, "who have had more worthily showered upon them steadfast friendships and earned honors than the Rev. Professor Henry E. Dwight, A. M., M. D., D. D. Born of an illustrious family, which has left a permanent influence upon the educational history of the country, he has pursued a straight course toward that goal around which are gathered honors, respect, admiration, love and friendship. His life, if properly written, would fill a volume. The eldest son of Rev. Dr. William T. Dwight, the grandson of ex-President Dwight senior of Yale College and the great-grandson of President Edwards of Princeton, he belongs to the sixth generation of educators. He was properly fitted, through blood and brains, to fill the exalted groove which he has occupied in the eyes of the world. Starting early in life as a teacher, at nineteen he was holding the responsible position of Professor of Latin and Greek in the Gymnasium of Brooklyn. More than four hundred sons of New York and Brooklyn's most influential citizens were, during three years, trained by him, four of whom were valedictorians at our leading universities. From 1859 to 1863 he filled the pulpit of one of the prominent churches of Eastern Massachusetts, and built one of the finest churches at Randolph. From 1864 to 1874 he taught anatomy and physiology in Philadelphia in six of our largest institutes, with twenty-five hundred pupils. While in Europe during the Civil War, he held the honorable position for his country as secret diplomatic agent in Germany for the sale of $45,000,000 United States bonds, which partly furnished the sinews of war for his country's victories. For two years he was Interne at the Philadelphia Hospital, and from 1867 to 1877 Externe at the same institution, and Medical Director of half of the old city of Philadelphia, all covering the best years of his life. The honors showered upon him by the different colleges of America and Europe began with his diploma (A. B.) from Yale University in 1852, quickly followed by his A. M. in 1855 from the

same institution; his divinity honors from Andover Theological Seminary in 1857; his diploma 'cum laude' from the University of Berlin in 1862; his diploma from the University of Paris 1863, and later his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, followed fifteen years later by Doctor of Sacred Theology from the University of Washington and Lee, which form an exceptionally brilliant career of a worthy and honored citizen." Dr. Dwight's charities are unostentatious but widespread, for in thirty years he has played an important part in the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, which has dispensed over three hundred thousand dollars for the spread of the Gospel and the relief of the poor in Philadelphia. A volume compiled and edited by him, describing the methods pursued by that society, took a prize of one thousand dollars, and is a monument to his brilliant authorship. Among other volumes from his pen are the life and writings of the Hon. Vincent L. Bradford, LL. D., D. C. L., an eminent lawyer, legislator and railroad president, which drew with it an annuity of twelve hundred dollars a year; also the "Life and Character of the Hon. Edward Gillian Booth," of Virginia, an eminent lawyer and philanthropist, which received two thousand dollars as a reward; besides other works, articles, discourses, lectures and addresses in magazines, encyclopedias and standard works. Dr. Dwight is still in active practice, a hale, hearty, healthy enthusiast in his profession, and as zealous as ever in the spread of the Gospel and relief of the poor; as witness the magnificent building, 533 Arch street, for the Home Missionary Society, which he dedicated to God and the welfare of the poor, for which he labored and pleaded, and which is destined to last for a century to come. Dr. Dwight has been engaged in the regular practice of medicine for thirty-three years in one house, 336 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. He is a member by election from 1860 to 1880 of various European and American societies. His wife was Emma Laure Lèman, of Neuchatel, Switzerland. They have two children: Elizabeth Bradford Dwight and Mary Adele Dwight, and grandson, Dwight Garrison.

ESTABROOKE, HORACE MELVYN, Professor of English in the University of Maine, Orono, was born in Linneus, Aroostook county, Maine, January 20, 1849, son of Leverett Evans and Lucinda Homestead (Young) Estabrooke. He is descended on the paternal side from the Estabrookes of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the Monroes, an old Scotch family of Blackville, New Brunswick; and on the mother's side from the Youngs of Oxford county, Maine, and the Le Moines, immigrants from France. His early education was received in the common schools, supplemented by four years of study in Houlton (Maine) Academy. In 1872 he entered the Maine State College, now the University of Maine, and graduated with honors in the class of 1876, the largest of the early classes to go forth from that institution. After graduation he pursued the study of French and German under native

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teachers, matriculated at Illinois Wesleyan University for the non-resident post-graduate course in physics, and studied elocution under private teachers in Maine, and in Boston in the winter of 1892. His training for active life comprised hard work on the home farm, and a long service as a country teacher, "boarding round." He has always been a teacher, and has taught fifteen terms of common school, one term of high school in Oakfield in the fall of 1875, one term in Maysville fall of 1876, one in Clinton winter of 1877, was Principal of Dennysville High School 1877–8, Principal Pembroke High School 1878–83, First Assistant Master Maine Normal School at Gorham 1883–91, Professor

of Rhetoric and Modern Languages in Maine State College 1891 to 1895, and since the latter date Professor of English at the same institution. Professor Estabrooke was a member of the Superintending School Committee in Linneus in 1872–3. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Maine Pedagogical Society 1886–91, Vice President 1893–4, President 1894–5 and has been General Chairman of Committees on Instruction since 1895. He was President of the Maine State College Alumni Association 1891–5, and is a member of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, Maine Pedagogical Society, American College and Education Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Industry. He has received from his alma mater the degrees of S. B. and M. S., and from Bowdoin College that of A. M. Professor Estabrooke has always been a Republican, but has never entered actively into politics. He was married in 1880 to Miss Kate A. Clark, of Tremont, Maine; they have three children: Bessie Read, Carl Bertrand and Marion Corthell Estabrooke.

HALL, GOFF ALFRED, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Maine, September 19, 1831, son of George W. and Zeruah Wall (Sturgis) Hall, both natives of Maine. He attended the common schools of Vassalboro and for a short time the Academy of his native town, then for two years or more the public schools of Boston and for one winter in Troy, New York, which much to his later regret ended his school days all too soon. From the age of fifteen, his father having moved from Troy to Washington, District of Columbia, in 1846, he was allowed to spend his time pretty much as it pleased him best — gunning, fishing and enjoying life as boys will who have fond and indulgent parents, having for his associate a twin-brother, who still keeps him close companionship. About 1847–8 he started in to learn telegraphy, and not long after he became an operator with the Bain Chemical Telegraph Company, who had only two lines of wire, from Washington to Philadelphia. As soon as their lines were finished to New York, the Morse Company, by suit for infringement of some patent, obtained possession of the lines and the whole outfit — operators and all being absorbed into the Morse or Magnetic Company. Young Hall remained with the latter company until April 1852, when he left to try his fortunes in California, going out by way of Aspinwall and Panama, and arriving in San Francisco in May. Having contracted a fever in Panama, and not finding the climate of the coast suited to the recovery of his health, he returned to Washington in the fall of the same year, and as soon as able to work he went back into the office of the telegraph company. In a week or two he was given the management of the Western Telegraph Office, where he remained until 1853, when he was appointed Cashier of the Washington Gaslight Company. This position he resigned in March 1861, to accept an appointment as Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, secured for him through

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the offices of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whose friendship he has always highly prized. Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky constituted his territory to look after in this connection, and about one year gave him all the excitement and experience he cared for in that line; and on his own request he was transferred to the Department in Washington, where he remained until 1863. He then resigned to engage in the auction and commission business at New Orleans, and was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as United States Prize Auctioneer for the Department of the Gulf, which position he held until after the close of the Civil War. During this period the United States prizes and other govern-

ment sales, including confiscated property, reached nearly six millions of dollars, all of which was duly and promptly paid over to the proper officials with never a hitch or an hour's delay in payment. Acting as the Auctioneer for the sale of confiscated property rendered Mr. Hall very unpopular in New Orleans, virtually driving him out of business in that city. But about this time, much to his surprise and without having been consulted, he was tendered an appointment as Cotton Agent of the United States Treasury for the city of Houston, Texas, to succeed Governor Warmouth of Louisiana. Without delay he departed for that city, where he remained for several months, and was then advanced to the position of Deputy Supervising Special Treasury Agent for the Fourth Agency District, with headquarters at Galveston. The serious illness of his wife in New Orleans making it imperative for him to return to that city, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, General Dent becoming his successor. As soon as the health of his wife permitted he returned to Washington, where with a young friend he went into the grocery business. This proved uncongenial, and he withdrew at a loss. He could not however remain idle, and after spending several years in developing a patent, he was in 1872 persuaded to purchase a flouring mill in Pontiac, Michigan. This venture, after three years of the hardest work of his life, was a complete failure, and he lost his all. In 1875 he returned to Washington and commenced the struggle of life anew, securing a position in the District Government, where he has since remained, having been advanced to his present responsible office, that of Assistant Assessor of the District of Columbia. Mr. Hall became a Mason in 1855, passed through most of the minor offices, and in 1861–2 was Worshipful Master of Federal Lodge of Washington, the oldest Lodge in the Capital City. He also filled several offices in the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and in 1862–3 was Deputy Grand Master of that body, the greater part of the latter year being Acting Grand Master. In 1861 he received all the degrees up to the Thirty-second in the Scottish Rite, the degrees being conferred upon him by the late Eminent Grand Commander, Hon. Albert Pike. He still retains his membership and active interest in these bodies. Mr. Hall is a Republican in politics and a Spiritualist in religious faith. He has been a member of the Republican organization since its first advent as a political party, and was a Delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago in 1860 that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. He was married in 1856 to Sarah A. M. Miller, of Washington. Ten children have been born to them, of whom four are living: Mrs. John Swinborne, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Albert Bruce Hall, Attorney-at-Law, of Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Norval Lee Nutwell, of Washington, and Mrs. Flavius T. Johnson, also of Washington.

HARVEY, Francis Le Roy, Professor of Natural History in the University of Maine, Orono, was born near Ithaca, in Tompkins county, New York, April 22, 1850, son of Daniel and Arminda (Wilkins) Harvey. His father was a mechanic in his younger days and moved in 1865 to Iowa, where he bought a farm and was one of the pioneers of Humboldt county in that state. His paternal grandfather was of English stock, and his grandmother on the same side came from Holland. His mother's parents were of Scotch and Celtic origin. Professor Harvey's love of nature comes from his mother. His early education was received in the public schools of Ithaca. He moved with his parents to Iowa in 1865, and taught fourteen terms in the public schools of that state from 1867 to 1874. Entering the Iowa Agricultural College in 1868, he graduated from that institution in 1872 with the degree of B. S. In 1886 he received the degree of M. S. from his alma mater, his thesis being "The Forest Trees of Arkansas." He was Student Assistant in Chemistry for two years and a half, this position being obtained by high standing in chemistry, was Curator in Entomology for the Natural History Society of his alma mater three years, and President of the society for two years He took a post-graduate course in botany at his alma mater in 1874, and the Harvard summer course in mineralogy and geology in 1877. He was Principal of Graded Schools in Iowa in 1873, held the chair of Natural Sciences in Humboldt College (Iowa) 1874, from 1875 to 1881 filled the chair of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry in the Arkansas Industrial University, and from 1881 to 1885 the Chair of Biology, Mineralogy and Geology in the same institution. In 1886 he assumed charge of Dr. A. E. Foote's Natural History and Mineral Establishment in Philadelphia. In 1887 he became Professor of Natural History in the Maine State College, now the University of Maine, and still holds this responsible position. Since 1888 he has also been Botanist and

Entomologist to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Professor Harvey has been connected either as a student or as a teacher with the land-grant colleges since 1868 and with Agricultural Experiment Stations work since they were organized. He received the degree of Ph. D. in 1890 from the Arkansas Industrial University. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Torrey Botanical Club of New York, Washington Entomological Society and Portland Natural History Society, and an active member of the American Association of Economic Botanists and Entomologists. He has had instruc-

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tion from such men of note as Professor C. E. Bessey of Lincoln, Nebraska, author of Bessey's Botany; Professor Geo. A. Jones of Cornell University; Professor W. B. Anthony, formerly of Cornell; Dr. A. E. Foote, Professor of Mineralogy; Dr. A. S. Welch, author of Welch's Psychology; Dr. Detenes, formerly Veterinarian for the United States Department of Agriculture; Professor M. E. Wadsworth, formerly of Colby University; Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard; Professor William M. Davis of Harvard, and Professor J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey. He has discovered about fifty forms new to science, belonging to fossil plants, flowering plants, fungi, algæ and insects; has described a number of new insects and algæ, and half a dozen plant forms have been named for him by Lesquereux, Peck, Boott and Gray. He began to write articles for the newspapers as early as 1869 upon popular science, education and temperance topics. When elected to a position in the Arkansas Industrial University his attention was called to the natural history of that region, and between 1879 and 1886 about forty articles were published in various science journals and periodicals pertaining to the natural history of Arkansas. While in Arkansas that state was explored gratuitously in the interests of Forestry, and a timber map prepared which was published as a Special Bulletin by the United States Census of 1880. While in that state a collection of over one thousand species of the native flowering plants was made, three of which were new to science and a large number had never been before reported west of the Mississippi River, and fully seven hundred specimens of rare southwest plants distributed to the principal herbariums of the world. Investigations were made of the plant remains of the coal deposits of northwest Arkansas and about one hundred and fifty species discovered, some twenty of which were new. These collections are recorded in Coville's Catalogue of Arkansas Plants, and in Lesquereux's Coal Flora of the United States, published by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey. From 1886 to date over sixty articles by Professor Harvey have appeared, pertaining mostly to the natural history of Maine, published in various science periodicals, state documents and newspapers. Several papers have been read upon educational topics before county and state teachers' organizations. Many lectures have been delivered upon popular science, geology, economic botany and entomology before granges and State Board of Agricultural Institutes. The following are the most important articles pertaining to the resources of Maine published since 1886: —

The Fresh-Water Algæ of Maine — I. Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, June 1888, p. 155.

Contribution to the Fresh-Water Rhizopods of Maine. American Naturalist, January 1888, p. 71.

First Report as Botanist and Entomologist to the Maine Experiment Station. Report Maine Experiment Station, 1888, pp. 136–195.

Preservation of our Forests. First Report Maine Forest Commissioner, Augusta, 1891, pp. 29–41.

Fresh-Water Algæ of Maine — II. Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, July 1889, p. 181.

Second Report as Botanist and Entomologist Experiment Station. Report Experiment Station, 1889, pp. 148–254 (3 plates).

Some Fungous Diseases of Fruits. Transactions Maine State Pomological Society, 1889, pp. 88–107.

Third Report Botanist and Entomologist. Experiment Station. Report Maine Experiment Station, 1890, pp. 105–139.

A contribution to the Odonata of Maine — I. Entomological News, April 1891.

Fourth Report as Botanist and Entomologist for the Experiment Station. Report Experiment Station, 1891, pp. 175–207.

An American Species of Templetonia. Entomological News, Philadelphia, March 1892. Illustrated.

Fresh-Water Algæ of Maine — III. Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, April 1892, p. 118.

Contribution to the Odonata of Maine — II. Entomological News, May 1892.

A New Smynthurus. Entomological News, September 1892, p. 169. Ill.

Notes on Maine Plants. Torrey Bulletin, November 1892, p. 340.

Fifth Report as Botanist and Entomologist. Experiment Station Report, 1892, pp. 99–146.

A New Achorutes. Entomological News, May 1893. Ill. 6 figs.

A New Papirus. Entomological News, February 1893. Ill. 3 figs.

Bulletin Maine State Laboratory of Natural History, Vol. I., Pts. 1 and 2, containing Catalogue of the Blake Herbarium and Contribution to the Plants of Maine, by F. L. Harvey and F. P. Briggs.

Sixth Report as Botanist and Entomologist. Experiment Station Report, 1893, pp. 145–180.

Contributions to the Lichens of Maine — I. Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, Vol. 21, 9, p. 389.

The American Species of the Thysanuran Genus Seira Psyche, November 1894. 2 ill., 1 new sp.

A New Species of Lepidocyrtus. Entomological News, December 1894. 4 ill.

Seventh Report as Botanist and Entomologist. Experiment Station Report, 1894.

Two New Species of Entomobrya Psyche. February 1895, pp. 196–9, 2 new sp. 3 ill.

The Egg of the Cattle Louse, Hæmatopinus Vitula, L. Psyche, Vol. 7, June 1895, p. 250.

Eighth Report as Botanist and Entomologist. Experiment Station Report, 1895.

Contributions to the Characeous Plants of Maine. Torrey Bulletin, September 1895, p. 397.

Notes on Smerinthus Cerysii, Psyche, January 1896, p. 231.

Contributions to the Lichens of Maine — II. Torrey Bulletin, January 1896, p. 7.

Contribution to the Pyrenomycetes of Maine. Torrey Bulletin, February 1896, p. 50.

Ninth Report as Botanist and Entomologist Experiment Station Report, 1896.

Notes on Maine Plants, Torrey Bulletin, July 1896.

Contribution to the Myxogasters of Maine. Torrey Bulletin, August 1896.

A Thysanuran of the Genus Anoura, Psyche, September 1896.

Tenth Report as Botanist and Entomologist. Experiment Station Report, 1897.

Notes on Maine Plants. Torrey Bulletin, January 1897.

The Myxogasters of Maine — II. Torrey Bulletin, February 1897.

Gasteromycetes of Maine. Torrey Bulletin, February 1897.

Professor Harvey's parents were in moderate circumstances and he was always obliged to look out for himself. When only thirteen he left home to work out summers, while he went to school winters. He worked on dairy farms in New York, and grain and stock farms in Iowa, and for two seasons he worked at making brick. He paid all his way through college. He has always taken an interest in the social and moral questions of the day, and especially of the town in which he has resided, but has held no political positions. He was married June 27, 1878, to Addie Lillian Bartle; they have four children: LeRoy Harris Harvey, born September 25, 1879; Bartle Trott, born November 1, 1882; Willis Lake, born November 10, 1885, and Florence Evelyn, born December 17, 1887.

JORDAN, WHITMAN HOWARD, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, was born in Raymond, Cumberland county, Maine, October 27, 1851, son of James and Sarah (Symonds) Jordan. He is of the eighth generation in direct descent from Rev. Robert Jordan. His grandfather John Jordan was born at Cape Elizabeth in 1768. His great-grandfather moved in 1774 or 1775 to Raymond, and his great uncle, Samuel Jordan, was the first lawful white male child born in that town. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Symonds, moved to Raymond from Salem or Danvers, Massachusetts. The talented Judge Symonds of Portland is also a grandson of Nathaniel Symonds, being the son of the oldest brother of Professor's Jordan's mother. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the common schools of Raymond and New Gloucester, at the Bailey Home School in New Gloucester, at the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, and in private instruction in Latin and mathematics while at home on the farm. He graduated from the Maine State College, now the University of Maine, in 1875, with the degree of B. S., and took a postgraduate course in Cornell University in chemistry and physics in 1877 and 1878. His training for active life included industrious application to farm work between the ages of twelve and nineteen, interspersed with occasional terms of school work, several years of college course and postgraduate

study, and experience as teacher of public schools in New Gloucester, Poland, Orono and Dennysville (High School), Maine. He was assistant in analytical chemistry and in the work of investigating the composition of American food-fishes at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1878 until 1879, when he assumed the position of Instructor in Agriculture in the Maine State College and continued there for two years. From 1881 to 1885 he was Professor of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College. In June 1885 he came back to Maine to assume the Directorship of the State Experiment Station at Orono. When in 1887 Congress passed what is

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known as the "Hatch Act," giving to each state fifteen thousand dollars annually for the maintenance of an Experiment Station, he was elected to the Directorship of this station, which by act of the Maine Legislature was made a department of the Maine State College. He held that position down to the summer of 1896, when he resigned to accept a similar position at the head of the New York Experiment Station, where he is at present located, his headquarters being in Geneva, New York. When in Pennsylvania he was Chemist to the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture from 1883 to 1885, about two and a half years. In 1894 he was elected Professor of Agriculture in the Maine State College to succeed Professor Walter Balentine, deceased. The Maine Legislature by two separate acts has made the Director of the Maine Experiment Station responsible for the licensing and inspection of the fertilizer trade in the state, and the inspection of the chemical apparatus used in creameries in the state. His duties at Orono, before leaving for his larger field of labor in New York, required the administration of about seventeen thousand dollars annually in the work of experiment and investigation, instruction in agricultural and biological chemistry in the college, and certain police duties already mentioned. In addition to his more active work, Professor Jordan is an editorial correspondent of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, published at Albany, New York, and is conducting investigations in human foods and nutrition, through the use of money appropriated by the United States Government; Professor W. O. Atwater, of Middletown, Connecticut, being the Special Agent of the Department of Agriculture in general charge of this work. He has given numerous addresses throughout the state at Farmers' Institutes, and occasionally before Boards of Agriculture and similar conventions in other states, and has contributed articles to the Maine Farmer, Philadelphia Press, Germantown (Pennsylvania) Telegraph, and Agricultural Science. He edited and wrote portions of the annual reports of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station from 1885 to 1896, and has contributed numerous and valuable papers to the annual reports of the Maine and Pennsylvania Boards of Agriculture. He was a member, ex-officio, of the Maine Board of Agriculture 1894 to 1896, and Vice-President of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1891–2; and is a member of the Maine Pedagogical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the last three being national organizations. In 1896 the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by the Maine State College. In politics Professor Jordan is a Republican. He was married March 3, 1889, to Emma Louise Barrows Wilson, daughter of the late Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., of Orono, Maine; they have no children.

MERRICK, THOMAS BELSHAM, Retired Merchant, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, was born in Hallowell, Maine, April 24, 1813, youngest son of John

Merrick and Rebecca Vaughan. His father, John Merrick, one of the founders of the Maine Historical Society, died in Hallowell, October 22, 1861, at the age of ninety-five years, venerable in years, in person and in character. He was long identified with the cause of learning and science in the community, and deeply interested in every plan and enterprise for the development of the resources, and for the promotion of the growth and prosperity, of the state. He was unquestionably a man of mark; and though he was not a native of Maine, or of America, few men have been so long, so intimately, or so efficiently connected with the interests and history of their adopted state. He was born in London, England, August 27, 1766. His father, Samuel Merrick, born in 1726, died in September 1767. The family, of Welsh origin, can be traced back to Cydawell, Ignad or Judge of the Court of Powys in the time of King John. A descendant of his, named Meuric, was esquire of the body to Henry VII. and captain in the guard of Henry VIII. With him the name originated, which is variously written Meuric, Meurick, Meyrick, Meric, Merick and Merrick. A grandson of this Meuric, an ancestor of our John Merrick, was Sir Gelly Meyric or Meric, of Pembroke, Knight of the Shire, in the reign of Elizabeth; he was executed in 1601 on a charge of conspiracy with the Earl of Essex. His children were afterwards restored in blood, and Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, lately deceased, author of a well-known work on Ancient Armor, was his lineal descendant. The mother of John Merrick, Mary, in 1769 married William Roberts of Kidderminster. Under the roof of their stepfather, a deacon in a dissenting congregation, a worthy man, and a good citizen, John Merrick and his elder brother, Samuel, received their early training. Samuel, being of robust constitution, was educated a merchant, but John, who was of a lighter make, and apparently of feebler constitution, was destined for the ministry. It is a remarkable fact that the puny boy lived to an extraordinary age, surviving his athletic brother nearly fifty years. He was eight years in the Grammar School connected with the Established Church at Kidderminster, where he received a thorough classical training. In his old age he remembered with lively affection the schoolhouse of his boyhood. About 1788 or 1789 he entered on the study of divinity at the dissenting academy for theological training at Daventry. The celebrated Thomas Belsham was then at the head of this school. During young Merrick's connection with it, Mr. Belsham changed his views, and from being a high Calvinist became an avowed Unitarian of the school of Priestley. He resigned his place and removed to take charge of Hackney College, a Unitarian seminary, whither Mr. Merrick followed him, and in after years always retained the highest regard for his early teacher. He preached for two years as a licentiate, at Stamford, but was never ordained. From 1794 to 1797 he was a tutor in the family of Benjamin Vaughan, LL. D., coming with them in 1795 to this country. He showed at this time, as he did to his latest years, a peculiar aptness in sympathizing with the spirit and sports of boyhood. During this period he not infrequently preached in Boston or its vicinity; but soon relinquished the clerical profession altogether. Returning to England in 1797, he married in April 1798, Rebecca Vaughan, daughter of Samuel Vaughan, Esq., of London, and sister of our Dr. Benjamin Vaughan. In May he returned to this country, with Mrs. Merrick, and settled at once at Hallowell, occupying at first a small house in the lower street, whence he soon removed to a little farm cottage which is still standing near his late residence. At this period, population and improvements began to make rapid advances in the Kennebec country. The settlement of the Vaughan family at Hallowell

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and the removal to that town in 1794 of the sessions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, gave an extraordinary impulse to the social development of the place. But the villages on the Kennebec were insignificant knots of houses. The town of Hallowell, which then included what are now the cities of Augusta and Hallowell, the towns of Kennebec and Chelsea and a part of Farmingdale, contained only about two thousand inhabitants. There were but six houses in the lower village at the time of Mr. Merrick's arrival. Mr. Merrick had no sooner come into the country and provided for his family a suitable dwelling — a neat cottage commanding a fine view of the Kennebec, the building of which he superintended himself — than he was found among the foremost in every plan for the promotion of the public good. He particularly interested himself in the cause of education. In 1802 he became a trustee of Hallowell Academy, the second incorporated academy in Maine, that at Berwick having been the first. He exerted himself in enlarging and husbanding the resources of the institution, in securing the best instruction, in attending examinations and in stimulating the intellectual energies and the manlier and finer feelings of the students. Made President of the Board in 1829, he continued in this post until his death. He was elected to the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College in 1805, and received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1807. He attended the first Commencement of the college in 1806. Continuing a prompt and efficient member of the board until his resignation in 1851, he had been at that time for eleven years its oldest member in service. He never ceased to regret the transformation of the college from its original and catholic character as a general state institution, to that of a school under the exclusive control of a particular religious denomination. Being possessed of a competency, not choosing to devote his life to money getting, conscientiously abstaining from an active participation in politics, beyond the casting of an honest vote, Mr. Merrick had more leisure than most men around him. But he was not an idler. He made himself useful as a citizen, seeking in a great variety of ways to promote the physical and moral well-being of the community, and held from time to time several municipal offices. He was for many years First Selectman of the town, several times Surveyor of Highways, and was for ten years annually elected one of the Overseers of the Poor. He shrank from none of the duties of that troublesome office, and while he exercised judgment and discretion as to lazy idlers, he was ever kind and considerate to those who were brought by infirmity to seek public aid. He had so fully the confidence of the town that he was authorized to lend money to persons in temporary trouble, which might be returned, and the pride of the poor thus saved. Many families were by this means relieved, and nothing ever publicly known about their cases. In November 1809 was held at Augusta one of the most important and exciting trials in the history of Maine. It was reported in shorthand by Mr. Merrick. Scarcely another man in the state could have performed the feat. He had learned shorthand while under the charge of his stepfather, at the age of eight or nine years. The report of this trial was published in an octavo volume of nearly two hundred pages, under the title "Trial of David Lynn and others for the Murder of Paul Chadwick," etc. (Hallowell 1810). A project having been started for opening a road from the Kennebec to the Chaudiere and thence to Quebec, Mr. Merrick warmly entered into the plan, and under a resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts, he was appointed in March 1810 on a commission to examine its feasibility. His colleagues were the Hon. Charles Turner of Scituate, then a member of Congress, and James Stackpole, Jr., Esq., of Waterville. The following notice in relation to their journey was furnished by Mr. Gardiner: "My father gave Mr. Merrick a letter of introduction to Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada, with whom he had been formerly acquainted. The Governor received him courteously, and highly approved the object, and through his influence that portion of the road lying in Canada was completed, and the state of Massachusetts had the road made from the Forks of the Kennebec River to the Canada line. A mail was established on the route, and a custom house on the boundary. The advantages expected from the opening of this road were not realized. The road for a long distance passed through a barren country. There was a distance of forty miles with only a single house, and no soil sufficiently good to tempt any one to build a second; few persons either for pleasure or for traffic would go over a road where, in case of accident, aid could not be obtained. The railroads which have been since constructed through Vermont and Maine and Canada, have given to the Canadians much greater facilities to the ports on the Atlantic than could be obtained by a road through the wilderness." Several incidents of the

expedition have been gleaned from recollections of Mr. Merrick's conversations and from the Hon. Mr. Turner's letters; they are related in Dr. Goodwin's sketch of Mr. Merrick, prepared in 1862 for the Maine Historical Society. On this journey, Mr. Merrick was absent six weeks, during which he camped out twenty-one nights, seventeen of which it rained. Yet, though in a delicate state of health when he started, he returned with greatly improved health and strength. After the failure of the original Hallowell and Augusta Bank, another bank was incorporated at Hallowell under the same unfortunate name; and Mr. Merrick being then desirous of the regular employment of some daily routine of business, accepted the post of Cashier, which he filled honorably to himself and greatly to the benefit and credit of the corporation, until, overwhelmed by the bankruptcy of others, the institution succumbed in 1821. The township of Dover, in Piscataquis county, was among other wild lands a part of the Vaughan patrimony. A portion of it was about 1830 accepted by Mr. Merrick in settlement of his wife's claims upon her father's estate. He immediately assumed in person the care of these lands and he managed them with singular judgment and great consideration for the settlers. He spent two or three weeks every summer, and sometimes a portion of the winter, among them; and made himself personally acquainted with the circumstances, character and ability of each individual. He especially interested himself in fostering the schools and improving the roads of the rising town. Feeling a moral obligation to provide also for the spiritual wants of the settlers, he built and furnished at his own expense (some fifteen hundred dollars) a house for public worship. Satisfied by observation that "union meeting-houses" were constant sources of strife and discord, he determined to appropriate this to a single denomination; and though himself at the time a professed Unitarian, he deeded it to the Methodists as embracing the largest portion of the inhabitants. From 1830 to 1840 he acted as attorney for owners of wild lands in the town of Harmony; and there carried his usual system of order and method into the management of the business. He continued to attend to business at Dover until within three or four years of his death, and had the happiness of seeing the town rapidly advance in prosperity, and become the shire-town of Piscataquis county. In the settlement of this town, he incorporated his name into the history of Maine. His venerable form is remembered by some there who used to welcome his annual visits as among the greatest events of the year. He belonged to a different sphere from most of those with whom he had intercourse in these visits; yet he always mingled with them as their neighbor and equal. Perfectly easy and familiar with every one, he never lost his dignity. His memory is cherished as that of an honest man, a liberal landlord, a judicious adviser, a kind friend, and a public benefactor. It is significant of the popular feeling that the village lyceum was named Merrick Hall. After the death of his wife in 1851, as indeed for some years before, Mr. Merrick withdrew very much from general society, and gave his thoughts increasingly to religious meditation. As the infirmities of age grew upon him, he found it advisable to seek a milder climate for a large part of the year, and for several years he spent the months from October to June in Philadelphia, with his daughter Harriet, Mrs. J. A. Vaughan. Here, too, he was near his eldest son, who honored his father by his character and his deeds, Samuel Vaughan Merrick; who by energy and skill in the business of constructing machinery acquired a large property; and who by his practical science, business tact, administrative ability, enlightened views, unwavering integrity and large public spirit placed himself among the most eminent in that great city. Here Mr. Merrick was widely remarked and recognized, with his erect form, agile step, and long white flowing locks, as a beautiful specimen of old age. Having passed the summer of 1861 in Hallowell with his daughter Mary, Mrs. J. P. Flagg, he had already fixed the day for his return to Philadelphia, early in October, when he was seized with his last illness, and died on the twenty-second of the month. Mr. Merrick had a genuine scientific impulse. His special interest was with those sciences which can be most readily applied to practical life, or to the elucidation or conformation of religious truth. He was an exact mathematician, a good practical surveyor and even navigator, though merely as an amateur. His knowledge of astronomy was sufficient to lead to some practical applications of the science. He had a warm personal attachment for Professor Cleaveland of Bowdoin College, being deeply interested in his courses of lectures on chemistry, given in several towns and cities. His interest in geology amounted to a passion; he prepared two lectures on this subject, which he delivered with great satisfaction to all who heard him. He was a

great friend of lyceums as domestic institutions. He found great attractions in natural history. He successfully exposed the imposition in Dr. Kock's famous Hydrarchos Sillimanni. One of his especial pleasures in Philadelphia was to escort his friends through the magnificent museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He always took a special interest in men of the legal and medical professions. The wit and learning of the former attracted him, and with the medical profession his practical and benevolent tendencies found scope and employment. On occasion he proved himself no indifferent surgeon. In music he had an excellent taste and a very fine ear. He played the violoncello with extraordinary neatness, accuracy, and depth of tone, and until quite late in life sang with great sweetness. His knowledge of music was scientific, and he was for many years President of the Handel Society of Maine. In 1817, with Chief Justice Mellen, he compiled the "Hallowell Collection of Sacred Music." It was mainly due to him that the choir of the Old South Church in Hallowell became one of the most effective in the country. His elocution was remarkably perfect. So masterly was his style of reading, that persons have been known to refer to it after a lapse of thirty or forty years. But in nothing did he excel more than in the attractiveness of his social character and his fascinating powers of conversation. He was distinguished by a habit of constant observation and inquiry. In his frequent journeys, generally made on horseback or in an open vehicle, he used critically to examine everything as he passed along. He made acquaintance with every one from whom he could learn anything, and never failed to repay them by communicating more than he received. He had a delightful power of dropping hints to the young, so pointed that they never failed to find a lodgment. One day he saw a boy, in a passion, kick a hole through his kite. "Would you not better kick the boy for not understanding the business of kite-making?" he dryly asked, then stopped and drove the lesson home by showing how to balance the kite, etc. The boy referred to the incident thirty years later; he had remembered it whenever he was in a passion. His habits of business were prompt, methodical and thorough. It was not easy to impose upon him; yet he had no lawsuits, and had a horror of litigation. Of usury and speculation his abhorrence was almost superstitious. His notions of honesty were almost romantic, and his sense of honor intensely delicate. He was the first to be selected as umpire of any dispute that arose in the town. His leading ethical traits were integrity, benevolence, enterprise and public spirit. Nothing did he more heartily enjoy than to perform the office of peacemaker among his friends and neighbors. His kindness and liberality were bounded only by his means. As "God blessed his latter end more than his beginning," his handfuls were more and more thrown abroad. It was characteristic of Mr. Merrick that, whatever he undertook, he made it a point to do as well as it could be done. Though of a slender frame, he excelled in many forms of athletic exercise. He was an inimitable skater and swimmer, an admirable horseman, and an expert driver. If he paddled a birch canoe, no Indian could do it better. If he danced, no Frenchman could excel him. If he read aloud, it was perfect. If he sang, it was exquisite. In short, whether he told a humorous story, suggested a useful hint, insinuated a compliment, let fall a satirical squib, or uttered a jest, he left nothing to be added or improved. Of his religious history and character this is not the place to speak particularly. His was a singularly pure life. In his later years his religious character developed and ripened gradually but beautifully. He was a humble and earnest, a devout and growing Christian. While in Philadelphia he was a constant attendant at the Presbyterian (Calvary) Church, under the charge of the Rev. D. Jenkins, and there he devoutly received the communion whenever it was administrated. His personal appearance was always striking, but particularly so in his later years. None ever saw him to forget him, and none ever became intimately acquainted with him without respecting and loving him. His was a noble mind, a noble heart, and a noble life. His faults were few, his enemies none. Of his children, Sarah Harriet, married in 1826 to John A. Vaughan, lived many years in Philadelphia, and died in 1872. Samuel Vaughan left home at sixteen to begin his long and successful career in Philadelphia, where he afterwards established the Southwark Foundry; after having been sent to Europe to investigate the best methods, he superintended the construction of the gas works in that city; he was the first President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to him was chiefly due the founding of the Franklin Institute. John, who had been engaged in the drygoods importing trade, died at Hallowell, at the age of twenty-eight. Mary, who spent most of her life in Hallowell, married John P. Flagg, and died in 1880.

George was a civil engineer; his life was spent in many places, and he died in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1862. Thomas Belsham, the youngest of the six children, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is the only living representative of the name born in Maine. His early education was obtained in Hallowell schools, followed by a year at the Gardiner Lyceum, and about one year at Bowdoin College, where the French lessons were recited to Henry W. Longfellow. In May 1831 he entered business as clerk in the store of Robinson, Page & Company, Hallowell. Upon the failure of this firm in 1833, he with his father's assistance bought out the business, and began trade on his own account, in partnership with Simon Page. About 1835 a steamboat called the Huntress ran from Boston to Gardiner. The Hallowell people, desirous of having her start from their town and not gaining their request, applied to Commodore Vanderbilt to put on an opposition boat. He at once sent the Augusta. Mr. Merrick being then in New York, was a passenger on her first trip. As she did not prove fast enough, the Commodore put the C. Vanderbilt in her place. After that there was always an exciting race with the Huntress. During the negotiations about this matter the Commodore was a frequent guest at John Merrick's. The business in Hallowell continued till 1839. In September of that year Thomas Belsham was married to Miss Elizabeth M. White of Hallowell, and immediately removed to Philadelphia, where he entered into a partnership with his old friend and schoolmate, Llewellyn S. Haskell, in the jobbing drug business, trading as Haskell & Merrick. The business not paying in Philadelphia, they removed in the winter of 1845–6 to New York, continuing operations at 10 Gold street. Mr. Merrick made four business trips to Europe, in 1855, 1860, 1867 and 1870. His family accompanied him in 1870, spending three years in Hanover, Stuttgart and Paris, with summers in Switzerland and on the coast of France. During this time also, Mr Merrick made various business and pleasure trips to Italy, the Nile, Palestine, Asia Minor and Austria. After spending the year of 1873–4 in Orange, New Jersey, the family resided for a number of years in New York city, removing finally to Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1879. Since withdrawing from business, in 1880, Mr. Merrick has lived in quiet retirement, with books and garden, music and social engagements, to pass the time happily. The summer months are spent at Prout's Neck, Maine, in his cottage, which accommodates, besides himself and Mrs. Merrick, a goodly number of their children and grandchildren, and even a great-grandchild. Of the seven children, four are still living, who together with the grandchildren have learned, through these summer sojourns, that they too have a strong home feeling for the old state of Maine.

NEWMAN, Reverend Stephen Morrell, D. D., Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Washington, District of Columbia, was born in West Falmouth, Cumberland county, Maine, November 21, 1845, son of Joseph and Helen M. (Morrell) Newman. His paternal ancestry is derived from the Newmans of early New England history. On the maternal side he is also descended from early settlers, among his ancestors being Kenelm Winslow of Plymouth Colony. He acquired his early education in the district schools of his native town and at Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1867 with high college honors. He officiated as Class Poet in both his Freshman and Senior years. From the age of fifteen he was engaged in school-teaching during academic and college vacations, and followed that occupation until 1868, when he entered Andover Theological Seminary, taking a full course at that institution and graduating in 1871. He accepted his first call during his Senior year at Andover, and was installed Pastor of the Broadway Congregational Church in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he continued until 1878, when he resigned to become Pastor of the College (First Congregational) Church at Ripon, Wisconsin. In 1885 he resigned his pastorate at Ripon to accept a call to the First Congregational Church of Washington, District of Columbia, the largest church of the denomination south of New York, where he has continued to the present time. In the spring of 1892 an extremely urgent call to the Presidency of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, was laid before him, which after full consideration he finally declined. At that time the Washington correspondent of the New York Observer, Professor C. H. A. Bulkley, D. D., said of him: "The call of Rev. Dr. Newman to the Presidency of Marietta College awakened the fears of many hearts which would have been filled with deep regrets had he accepted. As Pastor of the First Congregational Church, he has not only won the affections of his own people, but drawn out the

sympathies of other denominations. He is a man of true heart, gentle in spirit, well balanced, sympathetic, and withal endowed with much practical common sense. His preaching is altogether extemporaneous, without a note, full of original thought, pre-eminently spiritual, offering healthful pabulum to hungry souls. . . . He has admirably succeeded, drawing towards him a large congregation and securing the full sympathy and affection of the people. They have proved this by their endeavoring to avert his decision for Marietta College, giving him a six-months leave of absence with a yearly vacation of three months thereafter. The resolu-

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tion to this effect was unanimously adopted. Such a testimony as this to the value of a pastor's services is honorable to his people and must be gratifying to him. To the joy of many Christians here who had prayed that he might remain, Dr. Newman has decided to do so, and Marietta must look elsewhere for a President." Dr. Newman is President of the Washington Congregational Club, Chairman of the Center Council of the Civic Center of Washington, and member of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Historical Association. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Taunton, Massachusetts, while pastor there, and for the two years 1881–3 was Professor of Mathematics in Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin. The duties of the latter position were carried on in combination with his pastoral labors, until he was compelled to give up the joint work on account of his health, and return to the pastorate singly. For several years Dr. Newman has been a reviewer for several leading periodicals, and has occasionally contributed to the press in other ways; but pressure of professional duties has prevented him from undertaking very much work of this kind. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1887 by his alma mater. He was married August 15, 1871, to Mrs. Mary L. (Coburn) McManus, of Brunswick, Maine. They have one daughter: Helen C. Newman, a member of the Woman's College of Baltimore, Class of 1900. There are two stepsons: Warren C. and George R. McManus, both physicians.

NOYES, Crosby Stuart, Journalist, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Minot, Androscoggin county, Maine, February 16, 1825. He commenced life on a farm, attending the country school in winter, until he was fifteen years old, and then to obtain a further education he went to Lewiston, Maine, where he worked successively in a cotton mill, a harness shop and trunk factory, and also taught school, and thus earned the means to get training at the Lewiston Falls Academy, then in charge of the distinguished teacher, Edward P. Weston. While at Lewiston, some bright sketches of life in a cotton mill written by him for a humorous paper styled "The Yankee Blade," attracted much attention and were widely copied throughout the country. Other contributions in a similar vein had a like success, and his youthful productions made their way into such books as "The Harp of a Thousand Strings" and Burton's "Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor," which collected the best work of the recognized humorists of the day. Ill health drove him to a milder climate and in 1847 he made his way to Washington, District of Columbia, with the view of getting employment as a correspondent. His scanty stock of money gave out before he reached his destination and he was obliged to walk from Baltimore to Washington. He engaged as Washington correspondent for the Lewiston Journal (then owned by Dr. Alonzo Garcelon) and some Boston and Philadelphia papers. His letters, from their witty and picturesque character and their vivid

representation of exciting scenes in Congress, were exceedingly popular. In 1855 he took a foot-tour through Europe for the benefit of his health, and wrote a series of entertaining letters for the Portland (Maine) Transcript. On his return he became a reporter on the Washington Evening Star, then recently established. During the exciting war times, Mr. Noyes won high reputation as an energetic and accurate news-gatherer. His capable services in this capacity have been recognized by the conspicuous entry of his name in the roll of distinguished war correspondents carved on the stately Army Correspondents' Memorial Arch, recently erected on South Mountain, Maryland, overlooking the Antietam and Gettysburg battlefields. His brilliant work on The Star soon caused his promotion to the position of Associate Editor. In 1867, with some associates, he purchased The Star, and became Editor-in-Chief, which position he has held continuously ever since. From this time his public history and that of the Washington Star were identical. Its steady, healthful and wonderful growth was only an index of the plans, purposes and ambitions of its chief; and he succeeded in that historic graveyard of newspaper enterprises in building up a newsy, influential and conspicuously successful newspaper. Mr. Noyes was a potential factor in the development of modern Washington. Municipal improvements as put in operation by A. R. Shepherd were dreamed of and planned by Mr. Noyes and Mr. Shepherd when serving together in the local Common Council in 1863. He was afterwards a foremost advocate of the assumption by the government of its share of District expenses, of the reclamation of the Potomac flats, and of the establishment of the beautiful Rock Creek Park. Mr. Noyes has been an extensive traveller in all parts of the world, and has contributed to his paper numerous articles containing vivid pictures of scenes and life in foreign countries. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, the Geographical Society, the Anthropological Society, the Historical Society, the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, the Down Town Club, the Society of the Oldest Inhabitants, and various other societies and social organizations of the Capital City. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1887. He has always been a leader in all local movements of a business, educational, charitable, benevolent or reformatory character, and is a Director in the District of Columbia Reform School, the Board of Children's Guardians, the Foundling Asylum, the Newsboys' Home and Children's Aid Society, the Washington Board of Trade and several leading banking and business organizations. He has been a vigorous supporter of civil service reform and municipal government reform, and in every way has sought to make his paper the exponent of clean, honest, independent journalism. He has been christened by Mr. John Brisben Walker, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, as "the Editor-in-Chief of the most influential newspaper in Washington; of the daily which shapes more legislation than any other paper in the United States." Mr. Noyes was married January 24, 1856, to Elizabeth Selina Williams, daughter of Rev. Thomas Williams of Poland, Maine. They have three sons and two daughters: Theodore Williams, Frank Brett, Maud Elizabeth, Thomas Clarence and Miranda Cushman Noyes. The sons are all connected with The Star, Theodore W. being associated with his father as Editor; Frank B. as Treasurer of the Star Company, and Thomas C. in the news department.

CROSBY S. NOYES.

PETERS, JOHN ANDREW, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, was born in Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine, October 9, 1822,

son of Andrew and Sally (Jordan) Peters. He comes of Revolutionary ancestors, one of whom, Andrew Peters, was a Major in Clinton's Brigade in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. His paternal grandfather, John Peters of Bluehill, was a land surveyor, and was intrusted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with difficult and important services in the District of Maine, which he discharged with accuracy and ability. Among the services was that of the original lotting of townships in Eastern Maine, his assistants being his sons, John, Jr., and James Peters, and his son-in-law, Reuben Dodge. The lines thus run remain undisturbed to this day. His maternal grandfather, Melatiah Jordan, was a prominent citizen and was appointed Collector of Frenchman's Bay District, August 4, 1789, about four months after the government was inaugurated under the Constitution. His commission was signed by George Washington, President, and countersigned by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. He continued under that commission until he died, in December 1818. Judge Peters' father, Andrew Peters, was a merchant, dealing in lumber, mills and shipping. He was of commanding figure, and noted in all his business dealings for readiness of decision, honesty and fidelity. The mother was of a lively temperament, with a fine sense of honor and ready sympathy; mirthful and full of wit, she had the faculty of inspiring others with the same qualities. The subject of this sketch fitted for college at Gorham (Maine) Academy, and entering Yale graduated from that institution with high honors in 1842, the title of his graduating thesis being "The Profession of Politics" He then pursued a course at Harvard Law School and in August 1844 was admitted to the Bar in Ellsworth, removing to Bangor the same year. He was for a short time a partner of the late Judge Hathaway, and for five years immediately prior to going upon the Bench his partner was Hon. Franklin A. Wilson, now President of the Maine Central Railroad. He was elected to the Maine Senate two successive terms in 1862 and 1863, and the following year, 1864, was chosen by a large majority a member of the House, where he took an active part in the debates. He was elected Attorney-General of the State by the Legislature of 1864–5, discharging these duties with signal ability. In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans to the Fortieth Congress, and served upon the Committees on Patents and Public Expenditures. He was re-elected in 1868 to the Forty-first Congress, and in 1870 to the Forty-second Congress, serving in the latter upon the Committee on the Judiciary and as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Congressional Library. Deciding to return to his chosen profession, he declined another election to Congress, and in May 1873 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, his eminent fitness being universally conceded. On August 29, 1883, he received his commission as Chief Justice, and still holds that exalted position, which he continues to fill with ability and universal satisfaction. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1884 by Colby University, in 1885 by Bowdoin College and in 1893 by Yale. Judge Peters is married and has two daughters. He resides in Bangor.

JOHN A. PETERS.

PRENTISS, Reverend George Lewis, D. D., Professor Emeritus of Pastoral Theology and Mission Work in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, was born in West Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, May 12, 1816, son of William and Abigail (Lewis) Prentiss. On both sides he comes of the best New England ancestry. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Prentiss, a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard

College; and his mother was a daughter of Major George Lewis, of Barnstable. The Lewis family are of Puritan descent, and through them Dr. Prentiss can trace his origin by four different lines to Mayflower Pilgrims. He is a younger brother of Seargent S. Prentiss, one of the most able lawyers and eloquent orators that the state of Maine or the country ever produced, and of whose life, although well known to the older generations of people throughout Maine and the United States, a brief account may properly be incorporated in this sketch. Seargent Smith Prentiss was born in Portland, Maine, September 30, 1808. While an infant he suffered a violent fever which resulted in depriving him of the use of his limbs for several years, and his right leg remained lame throughout his entire life. His partial recovery was due to the unwearied care and devotion of his mother, who was herself in feeble health. During the War of 1812 his parents moved to Gorham, Maine, where young Prentiss fitted for Bowdoin College at the academy, and he was graduated at Bowdoin with the class of 1826, at the age of seventeen years. After studying law for a year with Judge Pierce of Gorham, he set out for what was then the Far West, with a view to seeking his fortune. Having remained a short time in Cincinnati, he journeyed down the Mississippi River to Natchez, where he became tutor in a private family. He later finished his law studies, and after his admission to the bar in 1829 he entered into partnership with General Felix Huston. His legal ability rapidly developed, and by his natural eloquence and sincerity of purpose he soon became one of the most prominent members of his profession in the state of Mississippi. In 1832 he removed to Vicksburg, where his career as a lawyer was one of remarkable success, and in 1833, when twenty-four years old, he appeared before the Supreme Court at Washington, District of Columbia, where in spite of his youth, he at once attracted the attention of Chief Justice Marshall. About the year 1836 he was induced to be a candidate for the Legislature upon the Whig ticket, and being elected, at once became the leader of his party in the state of his adoption. He was elected to Congress after making one of the most remarkable canvasses on record, but his seat was contested by his Democratic opponent, and he was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. Polk. His speech in favor of his claim gained for him a national reputation as an orator, and during the three days consumed in its delivery the National House of Representatives was crowded with members of the Senate, foreign diplomats and private citizens, who were held spell-bound by his masterly defence of his cause. The election being sent back to the people, he was triumphantly returned. Political life was exceedingly distasteful to him, however, and abandoning it he returned with fresh zeal to the practice of his profession. The applauses of the world could not deceive him, for in a letter addressed to his sister he wrote: "I laugh at those who look upon the uncertain, slight and changeable regards of the multitude, as worthy even of comparison

GEO. L. PRENTISS.

with the true affection of one warm heart. I have ever yearned for affection; I believe it is the only thing of which I am avaricious. I never had any personal ambition, and do not recollect the time when I would not have exchanged the applause of thousands for the love of one of my fellow-beings." In 1842 Mr. Prentiss's yearning for affection was satisfied by his marriage to Miss Mary Jane Williams of Natchez, and henceforth his life was full of the sweetest domestic peace and joy. In 1845 a case involving the validity of his title to a valuable estate was decided against him in the United States Supreme Court, thus wresting from him at one blow his property and the costly buildings he had erected

upon it. In consequence of this misfortune, and of his abhorrence of repudiation, which was forced upon the state in spite of his determined opposition, he removed in 1846 to New Orleans. He continued to practice there until his health failed, and he died in Natchez, July 1, 1850, at the early age of forty-one years, universally beloved and lamented, leaving a widow and four young children, three of whom are now living. George L. Prentiss, the subject of this sketch, fitted for his collegiate course at Gorham (Maine) Academy, then in charge of Rev. Reuben Nason, one of the most learned educators in the state, and was graduated from Bowdoin College with the class of 1835, numbering among his friends there such men as Cyrus Hamlin, Henry Boynton Smith, and other sons of Maine who have acquired more or less fame. Following graduation he was assistant teacher at Gorham Academy for a year, and after spending a winter in Mississippi with his brother he resumed his studies in New York city. He received instruction in Hebrew, Syriac and German from the brilliant Oriental scholar, Dr. Isaac Nordheimer, and going abroad in the summer of 1839 he pursued his theological studies at the Universities of Halle and Berlin. While attending the first named university he enjoyed the intimate friendship of the celebrated Professor Tholuck, with whom he kept up a correspondence for more than a third of a century; and during his sojourn in Europe he came into very pleasant relations with many of the foremost scholars and literary men of that period, both in Great Britain and on the continent. Among these were Neander; Von Schelling, the philosopher; Julius Müller, the theologian; Baron Bunsen, Carlyle, Frederick D. Maurice, John Henry Newman, Arch-Deacon Hare and the poet Wordsworth. At Halle he was a fellow-student with Philip Schaff, who afterwards became his colleague in America and the first of American church historians. In dedicating his admirable volume on Mediæval Christianity to his oldest American friend, Dr. Schaff adds: "When, forty years ago, we met in the house of Tholuck at Halle, then in Neander's lecture room at Berlin, and two years later in St. Peter's and on the capitol at Rome, . . . ve did not dream of seeing each other in your native land, still less of becoming colleagues there in the same institution of sacred learning. But this thought occurred to me even then: if Prentiss is a fair specimen of his countrymen, I would not object to live and labor among them. I was not mistaken in you, nor disappointed in America." In April 1845 Mr. Prentiss was called to the Pastorate of the South Trinitarian Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and in the same month of 1851 he was installed Pastor of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church in New York city, where he labored until the spring of 1858, when he resigned on account of ill health, and for the next two years sought rest in Europe. Upon his return he organized the Church of the Covenant, Murray Hill, New York city, and occupied its pulpit until 1873, when he resigned to become Skinner and McAlpin Professor of Pastoral Theology and Mission Work in the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York. That chair was held by him until January 1897, when he resigned it and was made Professor Emeritus. The following extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors will show how he and his work were regarded by the friends of Union Seminary: "This institution owes more to Dr. Prentiss than can ever be recorded in this world, when as Pastor of the large, wealthy Mercer Street Church from 1851 to 1858, he rallied to the work of rescuing the seminary in the time of its struggling poverty some of the strongest and best men in his congregation. To that congregation he preached the first sermon advocating and urging the permanent endowment of this institution; so to him belongs the honor of leading that movement which so many noble men followed, and which resulted in laying so deep and broad the foundations upon which Union Seminary rests securely today. . . . We shall always be thankful that God gave us such a friend and has continued him with us so long. His contemporaries have mostly gone before him, but while he is allowed to linger with us, to shine upon us with the light of his scholarly and gentle spirit, we shall cherish him as a precious and a vital part of our personal and our seminary life." Besides numerous sermons, addresses, and articles in various periodicals, Dr. Prentiss has published a memoir of his brother, S. S. Prentiss; A Discourse in Memory of Thomas Harvey Skinner, D. D., LL. D.; Our National Bane, or the Dry-rot in American Politics, a tract for the times touching Civil Service Reform; and the Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss, his wife. Both memoirs had a wide circulation, and the life of Mrs. Prentiss, the Author of "Stepping Heavenward" and "Little Susy's Six Birthdays," was eagerly sought for and read by thousands. Dr. Prentiss was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Payson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Prentiss was the author of numerous books that were widely read, including

the "Little Susy" Series; "The Flower of the Family;" "Only a Dandelion, and Other Stories;" "Fred, Maria and Me;" "The Percys;" "The Home at Greylock;" "Pemaquid; a Story of Old Times in New England;" and "Avis Benson, with Other Sketches." Her chief work, "Stepping Heavenward," which was first published in the Chicago Advance, has been translated into various languages, and it is estimated that upwards of five hundred thousand copies have been sold. Mrs. Prentiss died in 1878.

STETSON, ISAIAH KIDDER, Shipbuilder and Wholesale Ice Merchant, Bangor, was born in Bangor, April 3, 1858, son of George and Adaline (Hamlin) Stetson. The ancestor of the Stetson family in America was Robert Stetson, commonly called Cornet Robert, because he was Cornet of the first horse company raised in Plymouth Colony, in 1659. He came from the county of Kent, England, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was one of the most noted men in Plymouth Colony and held many offices of trust and responsibility. Simeon Stetson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and sixth in descent from Cornet Robert, was born in that part of Braintree which is now Randolph, Massachusetts, October 26, 1770. When a small boy he went to Washington, New Hampshire, where he lived with Thomas Penneman, a farmer, until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1805, at the suggestion of his brother, Major Amasa Stetson, of Boston, who had landed interests in Maine, he came to this state and located first in Stetson, Penobscot county, later removing to Hampden, where he established a store, ran a sawmill and built vessels which he employed in the West India trade, in all of which lines he was successful. George Stetson, son of Simeon and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hampden, January 25, 1807, and remained there until 1834, when he moved to Bangor, where he was one of the most prominent citizens up to the time of his death in 1891. He early engaged in trade, first under the name of Brown & Stetson, and later as Emery, Stetson & Company, the firm name being changed to Stetson & Company in 1850. They did a large wholesale and importing business, and were also extensive manufacturers and shippers of lumber. Mr. Stetson became President of the Market Bank in 1858, and in 1863 of the First National Bank, which absorbed the Market Bank, continuing at the head of this institution until his death. He was prominent in the affairs of the city, served two terms in the State Legislature, was leading promoter of the building of Norombega Hall and for many years President of the Central Market House Company, was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners to build the Bangor Water Works, was one of the principal organizers of the Union Insurance Company and the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for many years held the Presidency of both corporations. He was also prominently associated with the Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation, and for many

ISAIAH K. STETSON.

years was its President. He married Adaline Hamlin, who was a daughter of Hon. Elijah Hamlin, a brother of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Charles Stetson, a prominent lawyer and business man of Bangor, and Representative from this district in the Thirty-first Congress, and Isaiah Stetson, a leading business man and for four years Mayor of Bangor during the Civil War, were sons of Simeon and brothers of George Stetson. Isaiah K. Stetson attended the public schools in Bangor and the Andover Phillips Academy, and graduated from Yale College in 1879. For two years after graduation he was in his father's office, and then entered into a partnership with his brother Edward under the firm name

of E. & I. K. Stetson, which has since continued. The firm carry on a large business in connection with their shipyard, marine railway and extensive ice plants. They are also the owners of a large sawmill near Bangor and are extensive lumber operators. Mr. Stetson is a Director of the First National Bank of Bangor; Director of the Union Insurance Company; Treasurer of the Aroostook Construction Company, the builders of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad; Treasurer of the University of Maine, and Treasurer of the Hampden Academy. He is a prominent Mason, Thirty-second degree, and a member of St. John's Commandery Knights Templar of Bangor; a member of the executive committee of the Tarratine Club, the prominent social organization of Bangor; and member of the University Club of Boston, the Boston Whist Club, and the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. In 1892 he was elected President of the Republican Club of Bangor. In January 1893 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on Governor Cleaves' staff. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Cleaves and served on the commission to establish new ward lines for the city of Waterville. He is serving his second year as Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Bangor, and is a member of the executive committee of the Eastern Maine Republican Club. He was in the fall of 1896 elected a Representative to the Legislature from Bangor, and served on the Finance and Banks and Banking committees. Colonel Stetson is at present a member of the staff of Governor Powers. In religion he is a Unitarian, and is a member of the standing committee of the Unitarian Church of Bangor. He was married November 30, 1882, at Bangor, to Clara C. Sawyer, daughter of Hon. F. A. Sawyer, late Assistant-Secretary of the United States Treasury, and United States Senator from South Carolina. They have two children living: Ruth W., born July 22, 1884, and Irving G. Stetson, born November 23, 1885.

BALLARD, MELVILLE, Instructor in the Kendall School for the Deaf at Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Fryeburg, Oxford county, July 31, 1839, son of George and Susan F. (Andrews) Ballard. He is of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather came to Fryeburg from Andover, Massachusetts, and his maternal great-grandfather from Billerica, Massachusetts. He was educated at the American School for Deaf-Mutes in Hartford, Connecticut, and at Gallaudet College, Washington, District of Columbia, from which institution he graduated in 1866. From 1858 to 1860 he was an instructor at the American School in Hartford, and from the latter year to the present time, with the exception of three years, has been a teacher at the Kendall School for the Deaf in Washington. A month before his graduation at Gallaudet College, Mr. Ballard received an offer of a position as instructor at the California Institution for the Deaf, and shortly afterwards a similar position at the Michigan Institution was tendered him, both of which he declined. In 1881 he wrote an article entitled,

MELVILLE BALLARD.

"Reflections of a Deaf-mute before Education," which Professor Samuel Porter, a brother of Noah Porter, President of Yale College, cited in support of the affirmative side of the question, "Is thought possible without language?" in the October 1881 number of the Princeton Review. The discussion attracted considerable attention to the subject among metaphysicians. Several years ago Mr. Ballard wrote a letter advising the establishment of a State school for the education of deaf-mute children within the borders of Maine; and at the subsequent sessions of the State Legislature in Augusta he sent communications to the members of that body, urging the necessity of taking this step. In

these letters he deprecated the pursuit of the pure-oral method of instruction as practiced in the Portland School for the Deaf, and urged the introduction of the combined system. This system subsequently, in 1895, supplanted the old one in the Portland institution, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools, after examining and comparing the methods at Hartford, Connecticut, and Northampton, Massachusetts, having pronounced the combined system superior to the other, and recommended its adoption. At the organization of the Alumni Association of Gallaudet College in 1889, Mr. Ballard was elected President of the Association, in which office he served for four years. He was married July 15, 1874, to Grace A. Freeman, of Baltimore, Maryland; they have three children: Gertrude E., Walter E. and Mary F. Ballard.

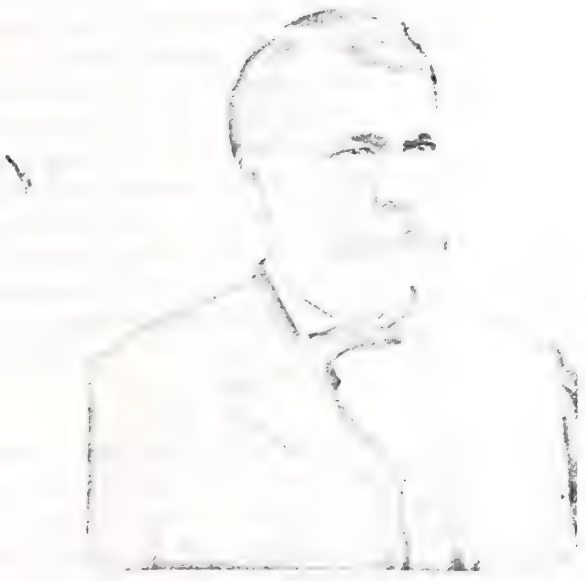
BENSON, ELLIOTT N., Postmaster of Bar Harbor, was born in Tremont, Mount Desert Island, Maine,

E. N. BENSON.

November 24, 1860, son of William H. and Lucy A. (Noonan) Benson. On the paternal side he comes of Scotch and English ancestors, who settled originally at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Two of their sons who subsequently came to Maine, one locating on Mount Desert, the other settling near Skowhegan, were the progenitors of the Benson family in Maine. His mother's grandfather was a graduate of Dublin University, and settled in Gouldsboro, Maine, where he was sent by the English government for some official purpose. He acquired his early education in the public schools and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, from which he graduated in June 1882. His training for active life was received first at sea, then in a hotel, and subsequently as a clerk in the wholesale provision business in Chicago, and in mackerel fishing for two years 1883–5. In 1885–6 he conducted a summer hotel, and from 1887 to 1893 he was engaged in general business. In April 1893 he was appointed Postmaster of Bar Harbor, in which office he still serves. Mr. Benson is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He is a Democrat in politics, and served as Town Clerk of Tremont in 1883. He was married May 29, 1886, to Lena C. Shaw.

BIGELOW, JONATHAN GORDAN, Lawyer, Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Saint Albans, Somerset county, Maine, July 16, 1839, son of Jonathan and Melissa (Abbey) Bigelow. He is descended from (1) John Bigelow of Watertown, Massachusetts, whose marriage to Mary Warren, August 8, 1642, was the first recorded in Watertown; both parties were born in England, and Mary Warren was of the same family from which came General Warren of Bunker Hill fame. Their seventh child was (2) Joshua Bigelow, born November 5, 1655, who married Elizabeth Flagg, October 20, 1676. Among their children was (3) Jonathan Bigelow, born March 22, 1679, married Elizabeth Bemis, June 11, 1702. Of this marriage was born May 17, 1722, (4) James Bigelow, whose son (5) James, born January 1, 1743, married Mary Sawyer in 1763, and served in the French and Indian War and throughout the Revolution. James and Mary had a large family, and in 1786 removed from Templeton, Massachusetts, with all their children, to the Kennebec Valley, in Maine, settling in Bloomfield, now a part of Skowhegan. Their son (6) James, born January 1, 1766, married Betsey Davis in 1796; and their son (7) Jonathan, who was born October 17, 1811, married Malissa Abbey in 1832 and settled in Saint Albans, Somerset county, was the father of the subject of this sketch. John Bigelow and Mary Warren above mentioned were the progenitors of all the Bigelows wheresoever found in this country. Most of them spell the

name in three syllables, Big-e-low; a few in two syllables, Big-low, and a very few Big-a-low; but all are traceable to the original John. Jonathan Gordan Bigelow was born and reared on a farm, attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, fitted for college at the Bloomfield and Saint Albans Academies, and graduated from Amherst College, as prize scholar in mathematics, in the class of 1863. He taught two terms of public school in the winter of 1857–8, in the towns of Ripley and Saint Albans; was Professor of Mathematics in Bloomfield Academy in the summer term of 1858; then taught public school in Industry, Franklin county, in the winter of 1858–9, High School at Saint Albans, spring of 1859; and public school at Princeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1860–1. In June 1861 he entered the military service as a private in Company G, Third Maine Infantry; was promoted from a non-commissioned officer to a Captaincy in the Eightieth United States (Colored) Infantry in February 1863, whence he was transferred in August 1863 to the Eighty-third and thence in August 1864 to the Sixty-fifth United States Colored Infantry, which he commanded until discharged in January 1865. Following the close of the war Colonel Bigelow read and studied law in the office of Hon. James C. Abbott of Lowell, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Bar at Norridgewock, Maine, September 21, 1866. In November following he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District, also to the Court of Claims, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. Colonel Bigelow has since been continuously engaged in the practice of law in Washington, and has tried many cases of more than local importance. In 1882 he defended Sergeant Mason before a General Court Martial, on charges of shooting at Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. He also, in 1889, championed the cause of those soldiers and sailors who had lost both an arm and a leg in the military service, and finally brought their joint cause to the notice of the Supreme Court of the United States by mandamus proceedings against the Commissioner of Pensions; the test cases being brought on the relation of Charles R. Miller, Oscar Dunlap and Frank Rose, in three separate petitions. The cases are reported in the 128 United States Supreme Court reports. As the result of his efforts, all the pensioners thus disabled, twenty-two in number, had their pensions increased from thirty six to seventy-two dollars a month, with over five thousand dollars arrearages of pension to each one. Colonel Bigelow has never belonged to any societies or club organizations, and has never engaged in politics, but is a believer in bimetallism as the money of the Federal Constitution. He was first married August 12, 1866, to Lydia A Given, daughter of Deacon David and Susan (Clark) Given of Saint Albans, by which marriage he has two sons: Edward Maynard, born December 22, 1867; and Clifton Montague Bigelow, born August 13, 1872, now the law partner of his father. Mrs. Bigelow died January 18, 1890. On March 26, 1896, Mr. Bigelow married, second, Lula Sidney Knight, ninth and youngest daughter of James Thomas and Emily Susan (Hillman) Knight of Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia.



J. G. BIGELOW.

BLACK, William T., M. D., Calais, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, October 20, 1832, son of Thomas Henry and Mary (Townes) Black. His father, a man of culture and refinement, university bred, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was a native of St. John, her father having settled there after the Revolutionary War, in which he fought and surrendered with Burgoyne. His early

education was acquired in the common and high schools of his native city, supplemented by an academic course at Mount Allison, New Brunswick. After reading medicine for a year with Dr. Hunter of St. John, he entered the Pennsylvania Medical College, where he graduated in 1857. Following graduation he had a hospital residence of about a year in Philadelphia, and then commenced the practice of medicine in Moncton, New Brunswick, removing in 1860 to Calais, Maine. In 1861 he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Maine Regiment Volunteers, and subsequently served as Surgeon of the First Louisiana Regiment. After the war he resumed practice on the St. Croix River, with office in St. Stephen, opposite Calais, where for some years he resided. In 1869 he went to Europe and remained abroad for about a year and a half, visiting schools and hospitals. Dr. Black is a member of the New Brunswick Medical Association and the Maine State Medical Society, and is United States Examining Surgeon for pensions. He was Trustee of Schools under the free school system in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, for nineteen years, until he moved to Calais. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Democrat. Dr. Black was married December 9, 1857, to Frances E. Cutts, daughter of Captain Theodore Cutts of Eastport, Maine.

BROWNE, CHARLES LOUIS DE MELVILLE, D. D. S., New York, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, April 4, 1850, son of Rinaldo De Melville and Nancy F. (Jack) Browne. His great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Browne, came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, a few years prior to the Revolution. He was a merchant and a Tory, and left Charlestown about 1772, and moved to the Kennebec Valley, then a part of Massachusetts, and afterwards the town of Bowdoinham, Maine. In 1783 he moved to Horton, Nova Scotia, where he was given by the king a grant of land, and where he died in 1795. His son Jacob, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, remained in Bowdoinham, where his grandfather and father were born and died — all men of solid integrity. Dr. Browne obtained his early education in the schools of his native town and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. After completing his academic course he studied dentistry in Brunswick and Lewiston, Maine, and in 1870 began the practice of his profession in Lyndon, Vermont, but in 1871 went to Brooklyn, New York, and was soon asked to take charge of a large practice in Poughkeepsie, where he spent five years. Finding the field there too small, he moved to New York and began the hard task of building up a practice in that city, where he soon made himself known, selecting for his friends only men of good character and the highest standing. He soon became prominent in his profession, being known as a successful dentist with a high-class practice. In 1879 he was elected a Vestryman in one of the most prominent churches in the city, in which capacity he served for fifteen years. Dr. Browne is an enthusiastic and expert yachtsman. He was three times elected

CHAS. L. BROWNE.

Commodore of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and is now serving his second year as Commodore of the smart Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle. He is also a member of the New England Society of New York. In politics he is a Republican.

BUTLER, NATHANIEL, President of Colby University, Waterville, was born in Eastport, Maine, May 22, 1853, son of Nathaniel and Jeannette Loring (Emery) Butler. His father, Rev. Nathaniel Butler, D. D., was a Baptist minister, well known in Maine and Illinois; and his grandfather, Rev. John Butler, was a noted minister, revivalist and teacher of Maine, having established in 1825 the

first strictly female school in Maine, where he instructed over five hundred young women. Rev. John Butler was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, in 1739, and his father, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also bore the name of John Butler and came from England, settling at Cape Ann. In the line of maternal ancestry Mr. Butler's great-grandfather was Moses Emery, the first settler and mill builder of Minot, Maine. His son, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Stephen Emery, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1814, working his way through college by teaching; settled in Paris, Maine, as a lawyer; was

NATHANIEL BUTLER.

Judge of Probate for a long period; was Attorney General, appointed by Governor Fairfield, and District Judge, appointed by Governor Hubbard, and was a lifelong patron of learning and temperance reform. He was born in 1790 and was twice married. The eldest daughter of the second marriage was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin married for his first wife a daughter of Judge Emery by the first wife; and for his second wife Mr. Hamlin married a daughter of Judge Emery by his second wife. Mr. Butler attended the public schools of Camden, Maine, the Waterville Classical Institute and Colby University, graduating from the latter in 1873. Immediately after graduation he went West and engaged in teaching near Chicago, as Assistant Principal of Ferry Hall Female College, Lake Forest, where he remained from 1873 to 1876. He then became Principal of the Highland College for Women at Highland Park, Illinois, continuing there from 1876 to 1884. In 1884 he accepted the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature in the Old University of Chicago. When that institution closed its doors in 1886 Mr. Butler went to the University of Illinois, where he taught, first Latin, then English literature. The University of Chicago, as it is known to-day, was opened in 1892, through the munificence of Mr. Rockefeller, and Professor Butler was one of the first to be called to that remarkable staff which President Harper drew about him. He became Associate Professor of English Literature in 1892 and continued till 1896. He became Director of the University Extension Department of the University of Chicago in 1894 and held this position also until 1896. In the summer of 1894 he represented the University of Chicago at the International Congress of University Extension in London. He has published a monograph on "The Study of Latin," a preparatory Latin text-book, "Syllabi of Studies" in English and American Literature, and contributed to the latest edition of Johnson's Encyclopædia. Twice he declined the tendered offer of the Presidency of Colby University, but a third time it was made and then accepted. He assumed the duties of this responsible position January 1, 1896, and under his able and progressive management this old-time and historic institution has flourished as never before. He received from Colby the degree of A. B. in 1873, A. M. in 1876, and D. D. in 1895. Dr. Butler is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Quadrangle Club of the University of Chicago, and the University Club of Boston. He was married April 28, 1881, to Florence Reeves Sheppard, of Chicago; they have three children: Sheppard Emery, born in 1883; Albert Nathaniel, born in 1888; and Frederick Hamlin Butler, born in 1892.

CLARKE, CHARLES LORENZO, Consulting Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and Expert in Patent Causes, New York, was born in Portland, Maine, April 16, 1853, son of Daniel and Mary Lewis (Bragg) Clarke. His paternal great-grandfather was Captain Daniel Clark of Wells, Maine,

who was commissioned Captain of the Fourth Wells Company in Colonel Sayers' regiment, June 25, 1776, and was a Captain in Colonel Prime's York County Regiment from April 21, 1780, until discharged December 8, 1780. From Bourne's History of Wells and Kennebunk he appears to have been a prominent man and active in town affairs. His son Samuel, grandfather of Charles L., who was born in Wells but lived in Portland and for many years in the Danish West India Islands, and died in the former city, served on the staff of the Second Brigade, Twelfth Division of Infantry, Massachusetts Militia, for the defence of Portland

CHAS. L. CLARKE.

in the War of 1812. He was subsequently commissioned Ensign in the Portland Light Infantry, February 8, 1816, was promoted to Captain on November 27, 1818, and served in that capacity until he resigned and was discharged March 7, 1821. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from Robert Clement (1) of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who came, it is said, from London, England; he landed in Salisbury in 1642, and was the first Deputy from Haverhill to the General Court, also was Associate Judge and County Commissioner. He is also descended from John Osgood (1), who landed at Ipswich, Massachusetts, from Wherwell, Hampshire county, England, where he was born July 23, 1595; removed to Newbury and thence to Andover, Massachusetts, where he was the second settler, was one of the founders of the church in 1645 and first Representative of the town in 1651. From him came Captain John Osgood (2), born in England, Representative to the General Court, who was imprisoned by the notorious Governor Andros for resisting his tyranny, and whose wife was Mary Clements (2), noted as among those tried for witchcraft but not condemned. Another of his maternal ancestors was John Frye (1), who came from Basing, England, in 1638, and was the eighth settler of Andover, where he was for many years prominent in all town affairs. Captain James Frye (2), son of the foregoing, married Lydia Osgood (3); he was active in military and public service, was Quartermaster and one of the twelve men drafted from Andover who made the terrible winter march and took part in the famous "Swamp Fight" with the Narragansett Indians, December 19, 1675. James Frye (3), who was killed by the Indians at Bradford, married Joanna Sprague of Malden; he was a brother of the Jonathan Frye who was a Chaplain of Captain Lovewell's Company, and was mortally wounded at Lovewell's Fight at Fryeburg, May 8, 1725, and died in the wilderness. Colonel James Frye (4) was at the first capture of Louisburg in 1745, was Lieutenant-Colonel of Plaisted's Regiment in the Crown Point Expedition of 1756, Colonel of the Fourth Essex Regiment 1760, Colonel and field and staff officer 1775, and was wounded in the thigh at the Battle of Bunker Hill; his daughter Molly Frye (5) married Ingalls Bragg (5), whose granddaughter was the mother of the subject of our sketch. Thomas Bragg (4), father of Ingalls, was son of Edward (3), and probably grandson of Timothy (2), and great-grandson of Edward Bragg (1) of Ipswich (1642), and was Deputy Sheriff of Essex county in 1770. Ingalls Bragg (5) was a minute man in Andover, enlisted January 31, 1775, marched on the Lexington Alarm in Captain Thomas Poor's Company in the regiment of Colonel James Frye (afterwards his father-in-law), and was in Captain Benjamin Farnum's Company at Bunker Hill. James Frye Bragg (6), grandfather of our subject, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, moved to Andover, Maine, and thence to Errol, New Hampshire, where he died; he was a Sergeant in James Stevens' Company of Infantry (East Andover, Maine), First (Hastings') Regiment Massachusetts Militia, in the War of 1812, serving

in the defence of Portland in 1814; was commissioned Lieutenant First Regiment, Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, August 26, 1814, promoted to Captain July 8, 1817, and discharged March 1, 1820; his wife was Sarah Graham (3) of Concord, New Hampshire, daughter of Joshua Graham (2) and granddaughter of George Graham (1), and whose mother was Hannah Chandler (7). In the latter line Mr. Clarke descended from William Chandler (1), who settled in Roxbury in 1637; Captain Thomas Chandler (2), twenty-third settler in Andover, Massachusetts; Captain John Chandler (3); Ensign John Chandler (4), who married Hannah Frye (3), daughter of Samuel Frye (2); Captain John Chandler (5), who married Tabitha Abbot (3), daughter of Nathaniel Abbot (2) and granddaughter of George Abbot (1), and was one of the original settlers of Pennacook (Concord), New Hampshire, where he was prominent in affairs, and in 1745 was leader of an expedition against the French and Indians; Daniel Chandler (6), Captain in Colonel Bedel's Regiment at Fort Cedars in Canada 1776, in Gerrish's Regiment at Ticonderoga 1777, enlisted for three years, or for the War of the Revolution, whose daughter Hannah (7) was the mother of Mr. Clarke's grandmother, Sarah (Graham) Bragg. Another ancestor was John Ayer (1), who settled in Salisbury in 1640, removed to Ipswich 1644 and to Haverhill 1647; John Aslett, the fourteenth settler at Andover, married Rebecca Ayer (2), their daughter Mary Aslett (2) married Samuel Frye (2), and their daughter Hannah Frye (3) married Ensign John Chandler (4). Thus it is that on the maternal side the subject of this sketch traces his ancestral lines to six original settlers of note: John Frye, 1638; Robert Clement, 1642; John Osgood, before 1639; John Ayer, 1640; William Chandler, 1637; George Abbot, who was at Andover in 1643 but had been in Roxbury for several years; and probably Edward Bragg, before 1642. Charles L. Clarke received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Portland High School in 1870, and winning the Brown Memorial Medal awarded for scholarship — standing highest in rank among the boys for the four-years course. Soon after graduation he was articled to a civil engineer of that city, and spent a year in general surveying. Near the end of that period he was First Assistant-Engineer of the Portland Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now the Western Division of the consolidated road of that name. But deeming a technical education necessary for one following the engineering profession, he gave up his position and took a four-years course in civil-engineering at Bowdoin College. From that institution he graduated in 1875, an honor man, and was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and at the time of graduation he received the degree of M. S., which in 1880 was supplemented by the post-graduate degree of C. E. After graduating he travelled abroad, to visit and study engineering works, such as docks, bridges, steel works, etc., in England, Wales, Ireland, France, Belgium and Germany, returning to America in 1876, after an absence of nine months. For the next three years his time was devoted to studies and teaching. In February 1880 he entered the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, New Jersey, as one of his assistants. Mr. Edison had just invented the incandescent electric lamp, now in such universal use, and Mr. Clarke brought to bear his training as an engineer and mathematician in assisting Mr. Edison in his work of devising and practically perfecting a system of electrical generation and distribution which should render his new lamp generally available for domestic use in the same manner as gas, and which included dynamos, high-speed engines, underground system of conductors for distributing the electric current, etc. In 1881, it having been decided to begin the work of electric lighting, commercially, Mr. Edison moved to New York city, and in March of that year Mr. Clarke was appointed First Assistant and Acting Chief-Engineer of the Edison Electric Light Company, which position he held until February 1884. As Engineer he superintended the designing and construction of the electric-light station of the Edison Illuminating Company of New York at 257 Pearl street, which began operations September 4, 1882, and was the first electric-light station in the world for general lighting purposes. In February 1884, Mr. Clarke left the Edison Company to become Manager and Superintendent of the Telemeter Company in New York, organized to exploit inventions of his own for electric apparatus for indicating and recording temperature, pressure, and height of water, etc., at any desired distant point. With this company he remained until 1887, when he became Electrical Engineer of the Gibson Electric Company in New York, manufacturers of electric storage batteries, and continued in that capacity for two years. In

the fall of 1889 he started in his present business as Consulting Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and Expert in Patent Causes. His business is almost exclusively as a patent expert in mechanical and electrical cases, comparatively few patent experts understanding the latter branch, which usually presents uncommon difficulties, and for which Mr. Clarke's training and experience especially qualify him. His place of business is in the National Bank of Commerce Building, 31 Nassau street. Mr. Clarke was a member of the National Conference of Electricians held in Philadelphia in 1884, and was a member of the Board of Examiners at the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia in that year, in that capacity serving on the sections pertaining to dynamo-metrical measurements, steam-engines, electric conductors and underground-conduits. He was also a member of the International Electrical Congress of 1893, held at Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. He is domestic in his tastes, and clubs and club-life are not to his liking, but is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New York and the New York Historical Society. He also holds membership in the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Clarke has always been a Republican, but has never been publicly active or held a political office. He was first married September 14, 1881, to Helen Elizabeth Sparrow, daughter of John and Helen (Stoddard) Sparrow of Portland, Maine, by whom he has a son: John Curtis Clarke, born August 4, 1886. His second marriage was September 20, 1894, to Henriette Mary Augusta Willatowski, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. She was born in Kiel, the principal naval station first of Prussia and then of the German Empire. Her father, Robert Julius Willatowski, born in Putzig-bei-Danzig in 1834, deceased 1884, was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Danzig, rose rapidly to the rank of Chief Engineer, and in twenty-eight years of active service in the Royal Prussian and Imperial German navies made two voyages round the world, served in the Danish and Franco-Prussian wars, and received many decorations for distinguished services. Her mother, Marie Heynsohn, comes from ancestry who have lived for many generations in Cuxhaven, Germany, where she also was born. The fruit of this marriage is a daughter: Mary Willatowski Clarke, born September 1, 1896.

CHICKERING, Reverend John White, Professor of Natural Science in Gallaudet College, Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1831, son of Reverend John White Chickering, D. D., and Frances Evelina Knowlton. His family records run back to Jeffrey de Chickering of Chickering Hall, Parish of Hoxne, Suffolk county, England. The name is Cornish-British—Chi, a house, and cairne, a rock: "A House on a Rock." Nathaniel Chickering, of the fifth generation from Jeffrey, came to Dedham, Massachusetts, about 1660. Professor Chickering's Ameri-

J. W. CHICKERING.

can ancestors on both sides lived in Eastern New England, and among them have been Congregational ministers for five generations. He received his early education in private and public schools of Portland, Maine, and was graduated at Bowdoin College as A. B. in 1852. Following graduation he taught school at Merry Hill, North Carolina; Foxcroft, Corinna, Bucksport and Portland, Maine; and Ovid, New York. He also for a time edited the North Adams (Massachusetts) Transcript. Graduating at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1860, he was settled for three years following as Congregational minister over the church in Springfield, Vermont. From 1863 to 1865 he was Secretary of the Vermont Bible

Society, and from 1865 to 1870 he was Pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Exeter, New Hampshire. In the latter year he was called to the chair of Professor of Natural Science in Gallaudet College, Washington, District of Columbia, in which capacity he has continued to the present time, supplying in the meantime various churches. Professor Chickering's life has been principally devoted to teaching, preaching, lecturing and writing, always maintaining an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare; morals, patriotism, science, music, sanitary progress, and every sort of Christian activity. He is a great lover of natural scenery, and has explored sections all over America, from Nova Scotia to Alaska, especially in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and North Carolina, and has made one trip to Europe. He is a member of the Philosophical, Biological, Geographical, Anthropological and Choral societies, the Pilgrim Club and the Sons of the American Revolution, all of Washington; also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Professor Chickering was married in 1856 to Luciana Jameson of Gorham, Maine; they have had three children: John J., Frances E. and Luciana Chickering.

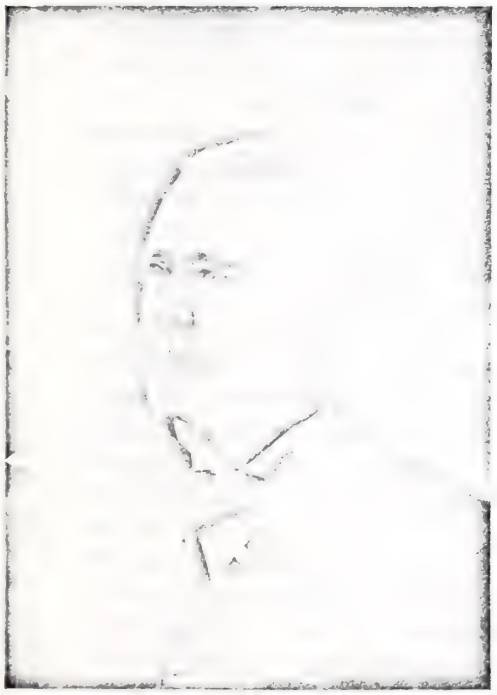
COLLINS, Ben S., Lawyer, Anson, was born in Anson, Somerset County, Maine, March 3, 1857, son of Eugene F. and Frances (Bickford) Collins. His paternal grandfather, James Collins, was one of the organizers of the first State Government of Maine. On the maternal side his grandfather was Samuel Bickford, a clergyman of the Christian Church. He attended the town schools of Anson until eleven years old, then for five years the Eaton Family School for Boys at Norridgewock, Maine, and one year at Phillips Andover (Massachusetts) Academy. After reading law for two years with Hon. J. J. Parlin of North Anson, he entered the Albany (New York) Law School and graduated therefrom in May 1878. In the meantime, August 7, 1877, he was admitted to the Bar at Augusta, Maine, and immediately after graduation from law school he opened an office in his native town, where he has ever since practiced and resided. Mr. Collins has served as Town Agent of Anson for several years, and was Town Clerk and First Selectman for the two years 1895–6, being unanimously re-elected the latter year. In 1894–6 he was County Attorney of Somerset county. In 1890, the town having a fine waterpower which was not utilized, Mr. Collins organized a corporation under the name of the North Anson Improvement & Waterpower Company, of which he was elected President, and still holds that office. A dam was erected by the company at the head of the falls, and no one coming to utilize the power, he formed a co-partnership with Mark Emery and son, under the name of Emery, Collins & Company, and the next year they erected a fine sawmill on the privilege, giving employment to about twenty men. In early life Mr. Collins was a Democrat in politics. In 1880 he ran for Clerk

BEN S. COLLINS.

of Courts of his county, receiving the largest vote given any candidate on the ticket, but was beaten by three votes. In 1888 he voted for Harrison in the Presidential election, and since that time has been a Republican. Up to 1888 the town of Anson had always been Democratic, but in that year it swung into the opposite column and has since been strongly Republican. Mr. Collins is now a member of the Republican Town Committee. In the Masonic fraternity he has served as Master of Northern Star Lodge of Anson for several years, and is a member of Somerset Chapter Royal Arch Masons and De Molay Commandery Knights Templar of Skowhegan. He is also a member and

has officiated as Vice-Grand of Table Rock Lodge of Oddfellows, of Anson. He was married May 1, 1879, to Flora G. Collins; they have had four children, of whom two are living: Nellie F., aged seventeen, and Ben S. Collins, Jr., aged six years.

COTTON, JOHN BRADBURY, Lawyer, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States 1889–93, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, August 3, 1841, son of Benjamin Robinson and Abby (Pike) Cotton. His father, a master mechanic and ironworker by



J. B. COTTON.

profession, was a native of Saco, Maine, and the subject of this sketch was named for John Cotton Bradbury, who for many years was Cashier of the York Bank in that city. His father's family, it is supposed, came from the Cottons of Boston, Massachusetts. He attended the common schools of Clinton, Massachusetts, until eighteen years of age, when his parents removed to Lewiston, Maine. He prepared for college at the Lewiston Falls Academy in the adjoining city of Auburn, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1865. Mr. Cotton has always been pleased to relate the fact that he owes his collegiate education to the kindness of his namesake, John Cotton Bradbury, whose life was filled with a succession of good deeds. Prior to graduation he became a student in the law office of Hon. T. A. D. Fessenden and Hon. William P. Frye at Lewiston, and after graduation continued in their office, being admitted to the Bar in 1866. On the death of Mr. Fessenden in 1868, he became associated with Mr. Frye, under the name of Frye & Cotton. The firm afterwards became Frye, Cotton & White, and was continued under this name until June 1889, when it was dissolved by Mr. Cotton's acceptance of an official position under the United States in Washington. During the period of his business career at Lewiston, Mr. Cotton's attention was devoted exclusively to the practice of law, and largely related to corporation and water rights. In May 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, having special charge of the defences of the government in the Court of Claims at Washington. From this position he retired in June 1893, and entered into the practice of law at Washington, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Cotton has always been a Republican in politics, but has held no distinctively political office. He served a single term in the Common Council of Lewiston, and once as a member of the School Board of that city. He is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of Kappa Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity of Bowdoin College. He was married in 1866 to Amanda Gorham Lowell, of Lewiston, Maine; they have one child: Ethel Bradbury Cotton.

DAVIS, HERRICK C., Judge of the Municipal Court of Norway, was born in Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, November 5, 1833, son of Benjamin and Ruhanna (Chase) Davis. His grandfather, Aaron Davis, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Massachusetts to Poland, Androscoggin county, Maine, and bought a tract of land there, but subsequently moved to Woodstock, where he became the possessor of four hundred acres and was known as one of the most progressive men of that region. His wife was Thankful, daughter of Stephen Streak, farmer and Baptist minister, first Town Clerk of Woodstock, and later a settler in Penobscot county, where he died. Benjamin Davis, father of the subject of this sketch, was an extensive landowner and farmer in Woodstock, where he cleared his own farm, served as Selectman and was otherwise prominent in town affairs. He and his wife Ruhanna

were the parents of ten children: Richard L., who died at nine years, Emeline, Herrick C., Benjamin, Stephen, Ruhanna, Nehemiah, Cyrus, Emma J. and Henry Davis. Herrick C. Davis acquired his early education in the common schools of Woodstock and at Norway (Maine) Literary Institute, and his first training for active life was received in working at the trade of carpenter, and in teaching ten winter terms of school. Subsequently he read law with General John J. Perry of Oxford, Maine, was admitted to the Bar in Androscoggin county in 1862, and commenced practice at Bryant's Pond, Oxford county. While located there he established quite a large business in supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with wood, and bought a fine residence with the purpose of making that place his permanent home. Ten years later, however, having been elected Registrar of Probate for Oxford county, he closed his successful business career at Bryant's Pond, and removed to Paris Hill in Paris, the county seat, where he discharged the duties of his office acceptably for a continuous period of twenty years. Subsequently he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Norway, where he has since resided, and in which town he is noted as one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens. While resident in Woodstock Mr. Davis served in various town and county offices, officiating respectively as Selectman, Assessor, Overseer of the Poor, member of the School Board, and Town Treasurer. In 1864 he was a Representative to the State Legislature. He has also acted as Pension Agent, settling the claims of many soldiers of the late war. In politics Judge Davis is a staunch Republican. In the Masonic order he is a member of Jefferson Lodge of Bryant's Pond, and in the Odd Fellows fraternity he is Past Grand Master of Mount Mica Lodge of Paris and Past Chief Patriarch of Norway Encampment. He married Lucy M. Felt, daughter of Jeremiah Felt of Woodstock, Maine. They have two children: Samuel F., who resides in South Paris, and Carrie Davis, living at home with her parents.

DEARBORN, David B., Shipping Merchant, New York, was born in Pittston, Kennebec county, Maine, April 5, 1832, son of Henry and Pamelia (Bailey) Dearborn. His father, Henry Dearborn, a native of New Hampshire, was a school teacher and farmer, a Representative to the Maine Legislature, and was a friend of James G. Blaine. He is a grand-nephew of General Henry Dearborn. He received his early education in the public schools of Gardiner, Maine, and at the age of seventeen, in May 1849, went to New York city and entered the shipping business as a clerk with Hicks & Bailey. Subsequently he became a partner in the business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Dearborn is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Maritime and Produce exchanges of that city. In politics he is a Republican. He was married December 25, 1856, to Ellen A. Nickels, who died February 25, 1894. Their children are: Antoinette, wife of Lewis H. Lapham of New York city; Ellen A.; George S., of Dearborn & Company, New York city, and David B. Dearborn, Jr., in business with his father.

FILES, Charles Olin, M. D., Portland, was born in Portland, February 12, 1847, son of Wentworth P. and Anna (Lombard) Files. His parents were natives of Gorham, Maine, which was the home of the Files family for many generations. His mother was a direct descendant of Francis Cooke, and his father was a direct descendant of Thomas Rogers, both of whom were among the passengers of the Mayflower in 1620. One of his maternal ancestors, Solomon Lombard, was graduated from Harvard College in 1723. His early education was received in the public schools of Portland and Boston, in which latter city his parents resided in 1858–9, returning to Portland in the latter year. Graduating from the Portland High School in 1863, he entered Harvard College in the fall of that year, but was compelled to abandon his course at the close of his Freshman year, on account of ill health. He then began the study of medicine, which he pursued for a year, when his health was so much improved that he determined to re-enter college, which he did in the class of 1868. Just at this time the Principal of Portland Academy, Dr. Hanson, having received an offer to return to Waterville and assume charge of the Coburn Classical Institute, urged the young college student to take his place as Principal of the Portland institution. Although scarcely more than eighteen years of age, he accepted the position and discharged its duties for nearly two years. In the meantime he kept up in his studies with his college class, and again entering in its Senior year, graduated in the regular course in 1868. He immediately entered the Portland School for Medical Instruction, matriculated in the fall of that year in the Medical Department of the

University of Pennsylvania, subsequently pursued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and graduated from that institution in March 1870. In the following April he opened an office in his native city, where he has since been in active and continuous practice, except for a period of two years, when he was incapacitated for professional work by ill health. Dr. Files has established a reputation for skill in the treatment of nervous diseases that has made him one of the best-known specialists in his city and section. In politics he is a Republican, but he gives little time or attention to political matters, being closely devoted to his profession. He was married October 12, 1871, to Julia E. Coyle, youngest daughter of Captain J. B. Coyle, Manager of the Portland Steam Packet Company, and one of the founders and directors of the Maine and the International steamship companies. They have two children: Nina N., born October 11, 1872, and Charles Edwin Files, born August 30, 1874. Dr. Files and his family are attendants of the Chestnut Street Methodist-Episcopal Church, of which he has been Organist for many years. October 12, 1896, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Files, Nina N. Files was married to Paul Deering Luce, son of Rev. Israel Luce, assistant pastor of Chestnut Street Church, who officiated at the marriage of the bride's parents. Mrs. P. D. Luce died very suddenly of pneumonia, December 24, 1896 in less than three months after her marriage. On January 28, 1896, Charles Edwin Files was married by Rev. Israel Luce to Harriet Marcelle Goodwin, daughter of Charles C. C. Goodwin of Portland.

GOULD, GEORGE MILBRY, M. D., Philadelphia, was born in Auburn, Androscoggin county, Maine, November 8, 1848, son of George Thomas and Eliza Ann (Lapham) Gould. His American ancestor was Robert Gould, who came from Somersetshire, England, and settled in Hull, Massachusetts, about the year 1663. Dr. Gould has collected genealogical data of nine hundred of Robert's descendants, some of whom are still residing in Hull. His mother died when he was two years old, and he accompanied his father to Ohio, where he acquired the primary branches of his education in the public schools of Athens. When but twelve years old he accompanied the Sixty third Regiment Ohio Volunteers to the front as a drummer-boy. A year and a half later he was discharged for disability, and in 1865 he again enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out at the close of the war. Resuming the pursuit of his education, he was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree of A. B. in 1873, following which he was a student at the Harvard Divinity School for three years. He also spent two years studying in Europe. His medical studies were pursued at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1888, and in April of that year he began the practice of his profession at 119 South Seventeenth

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street in that city. Since entering professional life he has made a specialty of diseases of the eye, to the study of which he devoted his principal attention while in college, and as an oculist he has acquired a wide reputation. From 1892 to 1894 he was Ophthalmologist at the Philadelphia Hospital, As a writer upon medical topics and in other fields of literature, Dr. Gould has made excellent use of his facile pen. From 1891 to 1895 he occupied the editorial chair of the Medical News, and aside from his frequent contributions to various serials, he is the author of the following works: A Quiz-Compend of Diseases of the Eye, 1888; A New

Medical Dictionary, 1890; Twelve Thousand Medical Words Pronounced and Defined, 1892; An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, etc., 1894; The Students' Medical Dictionary, tenth edition, 1896; Borderland Studies, 1896; American Year-Book of Medicine and Surgery, 1896, the same for 1897, and "An Autumn Singer," a volume of poems, 1896. His medical dictionaries have received the highest praise from the New York Medical Record, the London Lancet, and the British Medical Journal, London. Dr. Gould was President of the American Academy of Medicine for the years 1893 and 1894, and is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and member of various medical societies. He was married in 1876 to Harriet F. Cartwright, of Pomeroy, Ohio; they have no children.

HAMLIN, GEORGE HERBERT, Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Maine, Orono, was born in Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine, November 18, 1850, son of Wellington B. and Philena P. (Robinson) Hamlin. Professor Hamlin's father was the son of William Hamlin, who was the son of Perez Hamlin, who was the son of Nathaniel, who was the son of Lewis, who was the son of Ebenezer, who was the son of James, who was the son of James Hamlin, who came from England. His early education was gained in the Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, and he graduated from the Maine State College, now the University of Maine, in the Department of Civil Engineering, in 1873. Upon graduation he was made Tutor in Civil Engineering and held various positions in the institution up to 1880, when he was chosen Professor of Civil Engineering, and still continues at the head of that responsible department. Professor Hamlin has also carried on a general engineering business during all these years, has been in charge of the city engineering at Bangor a portion of the time, and has been consulting engineer for various concerns. He is a recognized authority in the engineering world, and is an able and successful instructor. In 1889 he was made Treasurer of the College in addition to other duties, and continued to hold this office until 1896 when he declined re-election. He has been prominent at the meetings of the alumni and for several years was President of the Alumni Association. He has been a zealous champion of good roads, and has given notable addresses pertaining to this subject before the State Board of Trade and meetings of the State Board of Agriculture. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, also of the Maine Genealogical Society and the Bangor Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican. He was married

GEORGE H. HAMLIN.

May 20, 1877, to Annie M. Mayo of Orono. They have had four children, of whom two are living: Charles Mayo and George Harold Hamlin.

KINSMAN, OLIVER DORRANCE, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Portland, Maine, February 18, 1835, son of John Dafforne and Angela (Cutter) Kinsman. His paternal ancestry traces back from his father, (8) John Dafforne Kinsman, born 1805, through (7) Nathan, born 1777, (6) Nathan born 1741, (5) Stephen born 1718, (4) Stephen born 1688, (3) Thomas born 1662, and (2) Robert born 1629 to (1) Robert Kinsman who in the ship Mary and John reached Boston from Southampton, England, in March 1634. His mother, born 1803, was a daughter of (5) Levi Cutter born 1774, who was a son of (4) William born 1737, son of (3) Ammi Ruhamah born

1705, son of (2) William born 1650, son of (1) Richard Cutter born 1620, who came from England to New England with his widowed mother Elizabeth in 1640. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public and academic schools of his native city, the North Yarmouth (Maine) Academy, the public schools of Boston and the Academy at Southport (now Kenosha), Wisconsin. The death of his father in 1850 left him at fifteen with his mother to make his way in the world, and he at once undertook, on a meagre salary, to learn something of the drygoods business in Portland. A more promising field opened soon after in civil-engineering, which he pursued in Maine, Massachusetts, Canada, Iowa and Florida, and was steadily rising in his profession when the Rebellion was inaugurated. That outbreak found him as Engineer in charge of the construction of the Western Division of the Florida Railroad, running from Fernandina to Cedar Keys; having been engaged in that section since 1858. Being a Northern man, with a Northerner's native antipathy to slavery, suspicion naturally attached to him in the minds of the hot-headed and misguided people, and it was an easy matter for a planter with whom he had an official business disagreement to rouse the populace against him. He was arrested by a vigilance committee backed by the bayonets of a company of state militia, tried, and sentenced to be hung. The charge was the manifestly absurd one of inciting slaves to run away, coupled with the minor one of hostility to the Southern cause. He was rescued from the rope by Masons, taken to Fernandina under guard and placed on board the first Northern-bound steamer, and via Savannah and New York reached Portland late in January 1861. Thence he soon after went to Iowa, where he formerly had business relations. Disappointed in not being able to join the one regiment which was all that was allowed the State under the first call for troops, he enlisted in September 1861 as a private in Company K of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and passed successively through the grades of Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Adjutant in that regiment. He was then made Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of United States Volunteers, and assigned to the Third Brigade ("Crocker's Iowa Brigade"), Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, of which brigade he had been for some time the acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and was subsequently brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers. He was in the engagements of Shiloh, Medon Station, Corinth (October 3–4, 1862), Big Black River, Vicksburg, Mechanicsville, Hillsboro, Big Shanty, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta (including the battles of July 20, 22 and 28, 1864), Flint River, Snake Creek Gap, Lovejoy's Station, Jonesboro, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Rivers Bridge, Orangeburg, Bentonsville and Raleigh; including the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas. He also participated in the "Grand Review" at Washington. At the muster out of the troops at Louisville in July 1865 he was the Assistant Adjutant-General of the

O. D. KINSMAN.

Seventeenth Army Corps. He was wounded at Shiloh, and the sixty days required for recovery was his only absence from the front and from active duty during the war. After a month at home he was ordered to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in South Carolina, from which early in 1866 he was transferred to the Bureau in Alabama. He was mustered out of the military service October 1, 1866, but remained as a civilian with the same duties until January 1868, when he resigned and returned to Iowa. Colonel Kinsman was intimately connected with the reconstruction measures in Alabama in 1867. When mustered out, he was offered a commission in the regular

army, but this he declined. In November 1869 he was appointed to a position in the War Department at Washington, and with two-years exception, when resident in Brooklyn, New York, he has been connected with the War and Interior departments ever since. In all but five years of this period, during which interim he was in different states examining war claims, he has had his residence in or near Washington. For the past eight years he has been connected with the Pension Office in the Interior Department, and his present residence is near Burnt Mills, Montgomery county, Maryland, nine miles from Washington, where he owns and cultivates a fine farm. Colonel Kinsman has been an active Republican in politics since casting his first vote for John C. Fremont in Iowa in 1856, and is an earnest worker on the stump whenever he can thus serve his party's cause. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Lodge in 1856 and taken the Chapter degrees in 1868, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Association of "Crocker's Iowa Brigade." He was married at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, October 19, 1871, to Emma Matilda Louisa Richardson; they have four children: Elinor Matilda, Angela Elizabeth, Lucretia Beatrice and Olive Dafforne Kinsman.

LITTLEFIELD, FREDERICK MORTON, Lawyer, New York, was born in Kennebunk, York county, Maine, November 27, 1849, son of Josiah Mendum and Caroline Elizabeth (Kimball) Littlefield. He received his early education in the public schools and High School of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Entering Yale College in 1868 he graduated in 1872, and pursuing his legal studies at Columbia Law School in New York, graduated therefrom in 1874 and was admitted to the Bar in New York the same year. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city, as member of the firm of Vose & McDaniel, also at different times with George V. N. Baldwin and Ernest G. Stedman. Mr. Littlefield's principal business is that of real estate, corporation and insurance law, and he is also largely interested in several corporations now engaged in the ownership and erection of some prominent office buildings in New York city. He was one of the organizers of the Colonial Club of New York city, in which he has served as Trustee, Vice-President, Counsellor, and Chairman of the Library Committee; and is a member of the Republican Club, the New York Bar Association, Yale Alumni Association, New England Society, Museum of Natural History and Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was married April 24, 1883, to Agnes H. Smith, daughter of

FRED M. LITTLEFIELD.

James Rufus Smith, a prominent capitalist and real estate operator of New York city. They have three children: Frederick Valentine, Frances Caroline and George Homer Littlefield.

MARTIN, AUGUSTUS PEARL, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of Boston, was born in Abbot, Piscataquis county, Maine, November 23, 1835, son of Pearl and Betsey Verrill (Rollins) Martin. His father, Pearl Martin, who in later life was a merchant of Boston, was a native of New Gloucester, Cumberland county, Maine, and was the ninth child of Ezekiel and Mary (Stinchfield) Martin, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of that section. Ezekiel was born in Windham, Cumberland county, November 22, 1766, son of Robert and Hannah (Pearl) Martin. Robert Martin, great-grandfather of Augustus, was born in 1739 in Dover, New Hampshire, and in early life

settled in Windham, Maine, whence he removed to New Gloucester, and thence to Buckfield, where he died in his ninety-seventh year; he was a soldier in the French and Indian War at sixteen, and was taken prisoner and remained in captivity for some months. The mother of the subject of our sketch was a daughter of Moses Rollins of New Gloucester, fourth in descent from Nicholas Rawlins, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, prior to 1679, and served in King Philip's War. Tradition asserts that Nicholas Rawlins was an emigrant from Ireland. Augustus P. Martin went to Boston when seven years of age, and received his early education in the public schools of that city, at Wilbraham (Massachusetts) Academy, and at private school in Melrose, Massachusetts. On attaining his majority he entered upon active business life as a salesman with the boot and shoe firm of Fay & Stone, Boston, a connection which he retained until the opening of the Civil War. Deeply interested in military matters from early boyhood, at the age of nineteen, in 1854, he joined the Boston Light Artillery, popularly known as Cobb's Battery. In 1858 he was made Second Lieutenant, but in 1860 resigned his commission, retaining however his membership in the organization, and continuing to evince an active interest in military affairs. When the long-impending storm of war burst forth in the spring of 1861, Mr. Martin went to the front with his Battery and served to the close of his period of enlistment. After his return home in September 1861, he received his commission as First Lieutenant of the Third Massachusetts Battery, and on the seventh of October his company (Follett's) left the state, arriving in Washington on the eleventh and being assigned to Fitz-John Porter's division, which was always incorporated with the Army of the Potomac and shared in all its engagements. On the twenty-eighth of November, Lieutenant Martin was commissioned as Captain, in which capacity he participated in the battles of Gaines Mills, Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Malvern Hill, Harrison, Manassas, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Leestown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Middleburg and Aldie, which were fought prior to the protracted engagement of Gettysburg. In 1862 Captain Martin was assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery of the First Division, Fifth Corps, and when in 1863 the artillery of the Fifth Corps was organized into a brigade, he was placed in commission to command. His services at the head of the brigade were of the most efficient character. He was offered the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, but did not accept. He performed brilliant service at Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Bristol Station, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House (where he was wounded in the neck), Petersburg and Siege of Petersburg. The end of his period of service having arrived, Captain Martin decided on retirement to private life. When that decision became known, it evoked many letters of regret, characteristic of the gallant heroes who, restless from ceaseless activity, longed to indite them. From Point Lookout, Maryland, Brigadier-General

A. P. MARTIN.

James Barnes wrote; Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, from headquarters of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac; Major-General George G. Meade, from headquarters Army of the Potomac; Brigadier-General Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, from headquarters on the Weldon Railroad; Brigadier-General Charles Griffin, and Major-General Warren, similar letters. On March 13, 1865, Captain Martin was brevetted Colonel by the War Department, for "gallant and meritorious service during the war." On his return home he resumed his former business as salesman, continuing in that capacity two and a half years, when he was admitted to partnership in the house

of Francis Dane & Company. Three years later he engaged in business entirely upon his own account. In December 1871 he organized the shoe firm of Martin & Skinner, of which he continued the senior member for four years, when the firm of Martin, Skinner & Fay was established, which conducted a thriving business until dissolved in 1881. The firm of A. P. Martin & Company was then organized, with Charles K. Crane as partner, which continued until June 1894, when the senior member's increasing prominence in public life led to his retirement from active private business. At the dedication of the Army and Navy Monument in Boston in 1877, General Martin served as Chief Marshal of the parade, and the admirable manner in which the affair was managed reflected great credit upon his executive ability. In 1878 he was elected Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1879 was elected Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In June 1879, at the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Ancients, General Martin presented to the military museum and library of the company the sword worn by him through the late war as Commander of the Third Massachusetts Light Battery and Chief of Artillery of the Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. On that occasion he delivered an address which marked him as an admirable and eloquent public speaker. In September 1880 he officiated as Chief Marshal at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. On November 20, 1882, he was commissioned by Governor Long as Brigadier-General of his staff, in recognition of his brilliant service during the Civil War In 1883 he was elected Mayor of Boston, and served in the executive office for the year 1884. In 1894 he was appointed a Police Commissioner of Boston by Governor Greenhalge, and by the Governor's order was made Chairman of the Board, which office he still holds, and in which he has served with striking zeal, efficiency and administrative ability. General Martin has served as President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, President of the Dorchester Savings Bank, Vice-President of the Home Savings Bank, Trustee and Director of the United States Trust Company, also Director of the Howard National Bank, the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He was one of the founders of the Algonquin Club of Boston in 1886, and a member of the Merchants', Central, Art and Country clubs and the Beacon Society of that city. He was married February 3, 1859, to Abbie Farmer Peirce, daughter of the late Jonathan and Elizabeth B. (Leavitt) Peirce of Boston. They have four children: Flora Elizabeth, born August 3, 1861; Franklin Pearl, born March 4, 1866; Charles Augustus, born August 2, 1868, and Everett Fay Martin, born December 4, 1874.

MILLIKEN, Charles R., President of the Portland Rolling Mills, Treasurer and Manager of the Poland Paper Company, and Proprietor of the Glen House in the White Mountains, was born in Poland, Androscoggin county, Maine, December 12, 1833, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Freeman) Milliken. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Hugh Milliken, who came from Scotland and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1680. John Milliken, son of Hugh, married Elizabeth Alger in Boston, where he resided for many years, subsequently becoming owner of extensive lands in Scarboro, Maine. Their son John, born in 1691, was a saddler in Boston for a long period, but spent the last forty years of his life in Scarboro, where he died in 1779, during the War of the Revolution, in which he took an active part. His wife was Sarah Burnett of Boston. Their son John, third of that name, and great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born 1723, died 1766, married Elizabeth (Libby) Sallis, widow of Benjamin Sallis of Scarboro. Their son Benjamin, who represented the fifth generation, was born in Scarboro in 1764, was a farmer, tanner and currier in that town, married Elizabeth Babbidge, and died in 1818. Josiah Milliken, son of the foregoing, and father of Charles L., was born in Scarboro in 1803, passed some of his early years in Buckfield, Oxford county, and subsequently moved to Poland, Androscoggin county, following his trade of tanner at both places, and afterwards engaging extensively in lumbering, general manufacturing and farming. He died in Portland in 1866, his wife, Elizabeth Freeman of Minot, Maine, surviving until 1889. They had seven children: Mary F., now the widow of Daniel W. True of Portland; Weston F.; William Henry; Charles R., whose biography and portrait are given herewith; Seth M., of New York; George, and Adelaide Milliken, wife of L. O. Short, of the Portland book and stationery firm of Loring, Short & Harmon. Charles R. Milliken received his early education in the public and high schools of Minot,

Maine, and at Hebron (Maine) Academy. At the age of twenty-one, in 1854, he came to Portland and entered upon a clerkship with Abner Shaw & Company, remaining with them and their successors, True & Frothingham, for three years. He then became associated with F. A. Shaw in the grocery jobbing business, under the firm name of F. A. Shaw & Company, which continued until the retirement of Mr. Shaw after two years, when the name became C. R. Milliken. At this time his brother Weston F. was associated in the same line of business with Charles Shaw, a brother of F. A. Shaw, and when their term of partnership expired, Weston F. joined with Charles under the style of W. F. & C. R. Milliken, which carried on a large and successful flour and grocery business in Portland until 1889, when C. R. Milliken assumed the active and entire charge of the Glen House, the well-known summer hotel in the White Mountains. In 1881, in company with the late H. N. Jose and the late G. E. Spring, he purchased the Portland Rolling Mills property, and in the organization of the corporation was elected President and Manager, in which office he has since continued. In 1887 he bought the large plant of the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company at Mechanics' Falls, Poland, and organized the Poland Paper Company, of which he has since been Treasurer and Manager to the present time. Mr. Milliken is also a Director in the Portland Electric Light Company, and in the extensive locomotive and engine works known under the name of the Portland Company. He is a Republican in politics, has served in the Portland City Council, and is a member of the Cumberland Club. He was married in 1857 to Elizabeth R. Fickett, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Wiley) Fickett of Portland; they have three children: Charles H., Margaret W. and Elizabeth F. Milliken.

MITCHELL, ALBERT ELIPHALET, Superintendent of Motive Power, Machinery and Rolling Stock of the Erie Railroad, was born in Madison, Somerset county, Maine, February 3, 1855, son of Thomas Gilmore and Laura Ann (Packard) Mitchell. His American ancestor emigrated about the year 1690. His great-grandfather was Robert Mitchell, born January 18, 1775, married Sarah Lunt, October 2, 1794, and had one son: Joshua. Joshua Mitchell was born July 6, 1796, married Mehitable Gilmore, April 30, 1818, and of his eight children, Thomas Gilmore was the fifth born. Thomas Gilmore Mitchell was born November 19, 1820, and on February 4, 1849, married Laura Ann Packard, who bore him six children, of whom Albert Eliphalet was the fourth born. On the maternal side Mr. Mitchell is of the eighth generation from Samuel Packard, a native of Windham, near Hingham, England, who took passage on board the ship Dilligent, John Martin, master, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. He later moved to West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was the father of twelve children. His third son, Zaccheus, married

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Sarah, daughter of John Howard, about the year 1678. Zaccheus Packard had nine children, and the line of descent continues through his fourth born, David. In 1712 David Packard married Hannah, daughter of John Ames, who bore him nine children, and in 1746 his sixth child, Ebenezer, married Sarah, daughter of Mark Perkins. By this union there were twelve children. The sixth child of Ebenezer and Sarah Packard was Matthew, Mr. Mitchell's maternal great-grandfather, who married Keziah, daughter of Luke Perkins, in 1781; and of his four children, the second born, Eliphalet, was Mr. Mitchell's grandfather. Eliphalet Packard, who was the first of the family to settle in Maine, was in 1814 joined in marriage with Abigail Snell, daughter of Nathan Snell; and Laura Ann, Mr. Mitchell's

mother was the third born of four children. She was a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Snell, who emigrated from England and became a large landowner in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. From him the line is traced directly through Josiah first, Josiah second, Josiah third to Nathan Snell, who in 1770 married Betty Howard, daughter of James Howard, and had ten children, of whom Abigail was the eighth born. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the public schools and by private instruction, and was graduated from the University of Maine (formerly the Maine State College), Orono, in 1875, as a mechanical engineer. He began his apprenticeship to the machinist's trade at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, and completed it in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Pennsylvania. He entered the test department in 1879 and a year later was made Assistant Engineer of Signals. Resigning that position, in July 1881 he entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Connecticut, as machine designer, and in August 1882 was appointed Engineer of Tests for the New York & New England Railroad in Boston. In November 1882 he was advanced to the position of Mechanical Engineer, and continued in that capacity until January 31, 1884, when he accepted the position of Mechanical Engineer of the French Furnace Company of Boston, and Cleveland, Ohio. In September of that year his services as Mechanical Engineer and S perintendent were secured by the Arctic Ice Machine Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until November 1886, when he entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, being assigned special duty in the motive-power department. On June 1, 1887, he was appointed Engineer of Signals for the entire road, including its leased lines; was made Engineer of Tests, June 1, 1889; a year later became Mechanical Engineer, and on April 23, 1892, was advanced to the position of Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, including the rolling stock. In 1895, when this system was re-organized under the name of the Erie Railroad Company, he was retained by the new management, and at the present time not only has full charge of the machinery and car departments, but designs new equipment. As a skilful mechanical engineer Mr. Mitchell has acquired a wide reputation, and he is in touch with all organizations having for their object the advancement of mechanical science. He is an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has been President of the Railroad Club since October 1896, is a member of the Ellicott Club of Buffalo, New York, and the Passaic Club of Passaic, New Jersey, where he resides. Mr. Mitchell was married March 27, 1884, to Nellie Vernon Knapp, of Stamford, Connecticut, daughter of Charles William Knapp, and a descendant of William Bradford, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony. They have a daughter: Hazel Vernon Mitchell, born February 16, 1887.

MORSE, LYMAN D., of the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, New York, was born in South Paris, Oxford County, Maine, son of Phineas and Ann (Daniels) Morse. Phineas Morse came to Maine from Hopkinton, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch is a worthy member of a family which has given to this country many citizens of activity and prominence in science and invention, and of distinction in law, the ministry, journalism and statesmanship; and his own career gives striking evidences of inherited characteristics derived from the line of Samuel Morse, who left England in 1635 and became a prominent leader among the early Puritan fathers in America. He received his early education in the common schools and at the Oxford Normal Institute in his native town, and soon after graduating from the latter institution moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of Joseph Burnett & Company, a firm whose products are known all over the world. In his fourteen-years experience with this firm, during which he travelled widely over the United States, he acquired the basis of the intimate knowledge of and acquaintanceship with the newspapers and periodicals of this country which have since characterized him as one of the foremost specialists in his line of business. To this extensive knowledge and experience is added a natural faculty of making friends quickly and of impressing his individuality strongly on those whom he meets, which has resulted in bringing him a most extended and valuable acquaintance with merchants and business men in all parts of the country. In 1872 Mr. Morse went to London, England, where he established business headquarters, and spent three years in advertising and introducing American products in several countries of Europe. On his return to this country after his European experience, the

value of which proved great in his after-career, he located in New York, connecting himself with the advertising agency of J. H. Bates. During his association with Mr. Bates, the business increased in magnitude, influence and reputation until it stood foremost among advertising agencies in America. In the course of time Mr. Morse became the Manager of the business, in which capacity he found full scope for his energy and abilities. Gradually Mr. Bates withdrew from active labor, soon realizing that in his new manager he had one whose integrity, ability and experience were such that the vast interests entrusted to his hands would be judiciously managed and steadily augmented. And when afterwards Mr. Bates solidified his interests by taking Mr. Morse into partnership, the latter found himself the executive head of a house whose name had become a synonym for integrity, straightforwardness and good business methods. Some of the largest firms in this country and abroad, who expend their millions to make the names of their goods household words, placed their confidential interests in his hands, and he directed this enormous stream of money, seeing to it that none went to waste, but that every penny was spent in a painstaking, judicious and profitable manner. The agency in Mr. Morse's hands maintained and extended the reputation of the firm, and the next important step taken by the partners was the permanent retirement of Mr. Bates, leaving Mr. Morse the sole owner of the business, which as the Lyman D. Morse Agency is now known as one of the leading institutions of its kind on either side of the Atlantic. Mr. Morse's chief characteristics in business life are energy, thoroughness of purpose, shrewdness and quick-wittedness, together with the faculty of instant decision, an important business instinct where large interests are concerned, and to which may be attributed a large measure of his success in life. Both in business and in social life he is genial, warm-hearted and generous, a fact testified to by many a less fortunate "brother," as well as by those who know him in his domestic relations in his handsome Brooklyn home or at his delightful country residence at Twilight Park. He is a member of the Union League and Lincoln clubs of Brooklyn, and the Press and Hardware clubs of New York. He is also a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn, and a Trustee of the Morse Society of America. Mr. Morse married Clara Meacham, daughter of George L. Meacham; they have one child: Lila Curtis Morse.

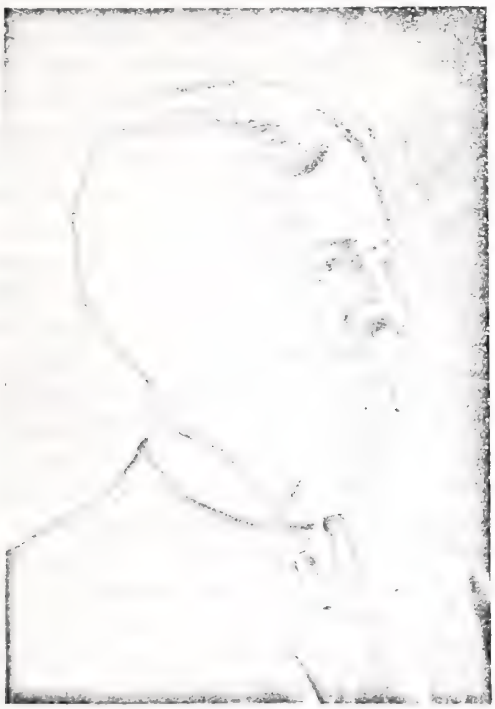
PENNEY, F. L., Manufacturer of Stencils, Stamps and Dies, Boston, is a native of Maine, and came to Boston in 1849. In 1857 he founded his present business, in Washington street, and since the great fire of 1872 has occupied quarters at High and Federal streets. Mr. Penney is an expert designer and die sinker, and makes a specialty of supplying shoe manufacturers with steel stamps and stencils, brass stamps for gilding boot-tops, etc., also rubber stamps and inks, and rolls for embossing and pebbling leather and wall-paper. His establishment is fitted with every modern convenience and facility for conducting all operations in his line

F. L. PENNEY.

to the best advantage. A large part of his trade is with leading shoe and leather houses of Massachusetts and other states, extending over the West and to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Penney finds his chief pastime in angling for trout, of which art he is a skillful and enthusiastic devotee.

SCRIBNER, Frank Lamson, Chief of Division of Agrostology in the United States Department of Agriculture, was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, April 19, 1851, son of Joseph and Ellen E. (Winslow) Lamson. His father, whose family were among the earliest settlers of Exeter, New

Hampshire, died when the subject of this sketch was but three years old, and he was adopted by a family living near Augusta, Maine, whose name he bears. Frank Lamson-Scribner received his early education in the common schools, the Hebron (Maine) Academy, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill and Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, and in the spring of 1870 entered the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1873. During vacation he taught school to aid in defraying the expenses of his college course. After leaving college he



F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

continued to teach in public schools in Maine, and for two winters was clerk to the Secretary of the Maine State Board of Agriculture, Hon. S. L. Goodale. He was also employed two seasons at the fish hatching and propagating works of the United States Fish Commission, under the Superintendency of Charles G. Atkins, at Bucksport and Grand Lake Stream. Mr. Scribner began to interest himself in botany when fifteen years old, analyzing his first flower — the trailing arbutus, or mayflower — April 19, 1866; and from that time until his connection with the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1885, the greater share of his leisure moments was devoted to this, his favorite pursuit. His first botanical collections, made in 1866–7, were acquired by Bowdoin College. While at Orono he spent much time in collecting plants for the college. In the summer of 1876 he taught botany to private classes, chiefly composed of teachers in the public schools, in Bangor, Maine. In the same year he conducted the classes in botany in the Bowdoin College Summer School of Science. In 1876 he became associated with Girard College, Philadelphia, and remained there eight years, during which time he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and for several years was Secretary of the Botanical Section of that society. In the summer of 1883 he was connected with the Transcontinental Survey, in the Department of Economic Botany, and passed several months in Central Montana, making general collections, but paying special attention to the forage plants. He had previously, while at Philadelphia, given much time to the study of grasses, and soon became one of the recognized authorities in this difficult but important order of plants; a new genus of grasses — Scribneria — being named for him by Professor E. Hackel, the celebrated Austrian botanist. He has been a frequent contributor to leading botanical journals and other scientific publications, and has published many new species of plants which he has often illustrated with his own hand. In 1883–4 he wrote two extended chapters for the American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica published in Philadelphia, one on "Cereals" under Agriculture, and the other under Forage Plants, the title being "Grasses of the United States." In the spring of 1885 he was appointed Assistant Botanist in the United States Department of Agriculture, and in July 1886 he was made Special Agent to have charge of the Mycological Section of the Botanical Division, a specialty being made of the study of diseases of plants. A year later he was appointed Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology, in continuance of his former duties, but then officially recognized by Congress. In November 1888 he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, to assume the duties of Professor of Botany and Horticulture at the University of Tennessee and State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and as Botanist and Horticulturist of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, of which he became Director in 1890. He remained in Tennessee until 1894 when he was appointed Agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture and Chief of Division of Agrostology, with head-

quarters in Washington, District of Columbia, which position he still holds. At the age of eighteen, while yet on the farm, he prepared a treatise on the "Weeds of Maine" for the report of the State Board of Agriculture, and in 1874 he prepared for the same report a similar paper entitled "Ornamental and Useful Plants of Maine;" both of them have been published as separate pamphlets, one of sixty-two pages and the other of eighty-five. He has at different times written valuable papers to be read before the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science and the Kansas Academy of Sciences, which have been published in the official proceedings of those societies. As Assistant Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, he made reports on the "Fungous Diseases of Plants," and "Fungous Diseases of the Grape Vine," which appeared in the published reports of the department, while his report as Mycologist, also published in the annual report, embraced a discussion of a number of fungous diseases of plants and their remedies. His "Fungous Diseases of the Grape and other Plants: Their Treatment," published by J. T. Lovett & Company, Little Silver, New Jersey, is an illustrated work of one hundred and thirty-four pages, which has received many favorable notices. In 1890 he prepared, in conjunction with Miss Effie A. Southworth, a translation from "Die Naturlichen Pflanzenfamilien" of Edward Lackel's contribution entitled "The True Grasses." This is an illustrated work of two hundred and twenty-eight pages, published by Henry Holt & Company, New York. As Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Tennessee, Professor Scribner published a number of bulletins and reports upon subjects connected with the work of the Station. The most important of these publications was one on the Grasses of Tennessee, in which all the grasses known to occur within the state are illustrated and fully described. Since assuming the duties of Chief of the Division of Agrostology in the United States Department of Agriculture, Professor Scribner has published various reports and papers on grasses and forage plants, that upon the "Ornamental and Useful Grasses," an illustrated bulletin of 118 pages, and one entitled "American Grasses, Illustrated," containing 331 pages and 302 figures, being the most important. In January 1889 the Croix de Chevalier du Mérite Agricole was conferred upon him by the French Minister of Agriculture for his services to the French Government in matters pertaining to viticulture and the diseases of the vine. Professor Scribner in many departments of botany is one of the leading authorities, but his great specialty is the Grasses and Forage Plants, in which he stands foremost in this country to-day. Fungous diseases have also received a great deal of his attention and study. He was the first in this country to recommend and use the Bordeaux mixture and other sulphate of copper compounds in their treatment, and to successfully combat black rot of grapes with these preparations. Professor Scribner is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a corresponding member of the Buffalo Academy of Science and of the Torrey Botanical Club; a member of the New Jersey Horticultural Society and of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society. In politics he is a Republican. He was married December 24, 1877, to Miss Ella A. Newmarch of Bangor, Maine; they have living three children: Frank Lamson-Scribner, Jr., Allen and Louise Scribner.

SNOW, Reverend Henry Francis, late of Cornish, was born in Effingham, New Hampshire, November 25, 1831, son of Henry and Mary (Frost) Snow. His four brothers and one sister all died in childhood, and when he was nine years of age his father died, leaving him as the only surviving child. His mother, a woman of marked ability, devoted herself to his early training, and later sent him to the Effingham Academy, at that time a popular educational institution of the state. At the age of sixteen he taught his first school with great success, in the town of Wakefield, New Hampshire; and in following years he taught more than forty terms in all, in different towns, gaining a high rank as a teacher. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy and the New Hampton (New Hampshire) Literary and Biblical Institution, and in June 1858 was settled as Pastor of the Merrimack Street Free Baptist Church in Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1859 he became Pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Cornishville, Maine, where he remained until he enlisted for the Civil War in 1862, in which he served as Captain of Company H, Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment. By exposure in the service he lost his health, which he has never regained; but by his will and perseverance he has done a great amount of professional work. After filling several pastorates in New Hamp-

shire, he returned in June 1873 to Cornish, Maine, where he has since resided until 1897, when he sold his pleasant home in that place and removed to Tallapoosa, Georgia. Rev. Mr. Snow has been one of the most notable figures in the Ossipee Valley. As teacher, pastor and pulpit orator, citizen and soldier, lecturer and poet, he has held a unique position. He has done more for sound teaching, and developed newer and better methods in the region he has served, than any other pedagogue who has ever taught there. A man of marked originality he stands firmly by what he thinks is

HENRY F. SNOW.

right and just, at whatever cost, and has ever been the firm friend of the needy and suffering, without regard to color or condition. It is said of him that he has attended more funerals, and given more lectures, for the last twenty years, than any other man in the section of the State where he has resided. Mr. Snow is now engaged in preparing two books for publication, one a collection of poems under the title of "Snowflakes Amid Sunbeams," the other, a work entitled "The Eternity of Memory," which from the nature and treatment of its subject will surely command the attention of the religious world. He is universally popular in Tallapoosa, Georgia, where he now resides, and his services as preacher and lecturer are constantly sought. Of his Memorial sermon delivered at the Christian Church in Tallapoosa, May 23, 1897, under the direction of J. B. Steadman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Journal of that city said: "Dr. Snow's sermon on 'Christian Patriotism the Remedy for all National Difficulties,' was worthy of the occasion. We are happy to give it a place in our columns, as we know all our readers will appreciate it, and it can but stimulate every heart to renewed patriotism and devotion to labor more earnestly for the country's welfare." He was married July 15, 1857, to M. Augusta Cox, daughter of Daniel H. and Charlotte Cox of Holderness, New Hampshire, a woman of superior attainments and fortitude.

SPEAR, Ellis, Attorney at Law, Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Warren, Knox county, Maine, October 15, 1834. His father, James M. Spear, was a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, the family being one of those which emigrated from the North of Ireland after the siege of Londonderry, to Massachusetts, whence early in the eighteenth century one branch moved to Maine and settled on the Georges River in what afterwards became the town of Warren. His mother, Nancy (Cushman) Spear, was of the family of Cushmans descended from Robert Cushman, who was one of the founders of the Leyden Colony and Purser of the Speedwell. He fitted for college at the Warren Academy and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1858. He followed teaching after his graduation until 1862, when he raised a company of infantry, was mustered into the service of the United States in August 1862 as Captain of Company G, Twentieth Maine Volunteers, and served in the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, until the close of the war, taking part in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Antietam to Appomattox Court House. He was promoted to be Major, and succeeded to the command of the regiment in August of 1863; was subsequently commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and was three times brevetted, the last commission being that of Brigadier-General. He was in command of the Third Brigade at the close of the war and was mustered out in July 1865. In November 1865 he received an appointment in the Examining Corps of the United States Patent Office; was made Principal Examiner in 1868, Examiner-in-Chief in 1872, and Assistant Commissioner of Patents in 1874. He resigned that office in 1876 to enter the law firm of

Hill & Ellsworth, making a specialty of Patent Law, but was in a few months appointed Commissioner of Patents, which office he held for about two years, when he resigned the position and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington. General Spear has always been a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Board of Trade, also a Director of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and of the Equitable Building Association. He is a Congregationalist in religion, and President of the Society of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church of Washington. He is a member also of the Cosmos Club, the Anthropological and the Geographical societies of the District of Columbia, and of the Civil Service Reform Association, and President of the Patent Law Association of Washington. He was first married to Miss Susie M. Wilde, daughter of Rev. John Wilde; she died in 1872, leaving two children: Julia M. and James M. Spear. In 1875 he married Mrs. Sarah F. Keene, the widow of his comrade Major Samuel T. Keene, who was killed by his side at Petersburg in 1864, leaving one daughter, Marion P. Keene. To General Spear and wife Sarah F. were born two sons: Edwin Ellis, born in 1877, and Arthur Prince, born in 1879.

ELLIS SPEAR.

SPENCELEY, Christopher Jackson, General Manager of the Golden Rule Alliance, Boston, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, August 16, 1840, son of Christopher and Catherine (Colby) Spenceley. His father was born in London, England, where he lived until 1824, when he came to America and settled in Boston. His mother was a native of Westport, Lincoln county, Maine, of English ancestry. He received a common school education, making excellent use of such advantages as were afforded him by the public schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen went to Boston, where he learned the trade of carpenter and builder. Six years later, in 1863, he engaged in the general building business on his own account, and subsequently became largely concerned in building and selling operations in the South End and Roxbury districts of Boston. Mr. Spenceley served as a member of the Boston Common Council for three years, 1875-7, representing Ward Nineteen, and was for two years a Trustee of the Boston City Hospital. While in the City Government he was the first to agitate the plan of an annual vacation of the firemen of Boston, and the establishment of the patrol police-boat service in Boston Harbor. His name is especially identified however with two of the notable institutions of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church of Boston, of

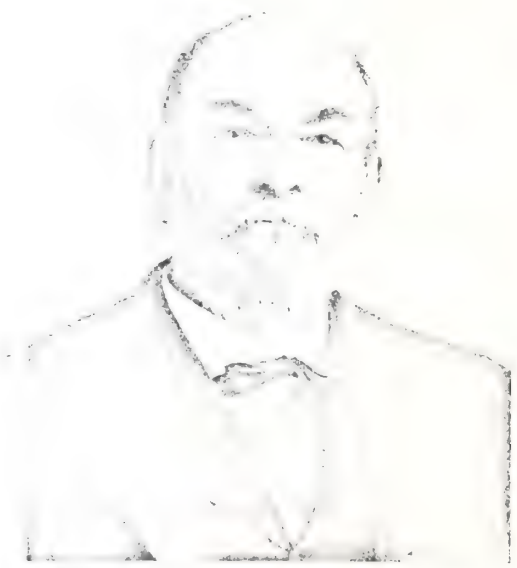
C. J. SPENCELEY.

which he is a leading member. He was the originator, and for seven years the leader, of the widely-known Tremont Temple Service of Song, a service held every Sunday afternoon in the Temple; and he is the teacher of the C. J. Spenceley Young Men's Bible Class, instituted in 1885 with twelve members, and which under his leadership has grown to embrace a membership of over four hundred, being now the largest young men's Bible Class in New England. Of the Temple Service of Song, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Pastor of the church, has given this description: —

"It was commenced September 11, 1887, with five hundred people as a congregation, and with Mr. C. J. Spenceley as the leader, and $18.54 as a collection to defray expenses. The committee was exceedingly happy in the selection of a chief. Mr. Spenceley has presided, directed and managed from the beginning of the experiment until now. He is a man of the people, rugged, massive, magnetic, with a commanding presence, and a voice of rich, persuasive quality and of fine carrying power. He has a large frame, large head, and a larger heart, and though not a creation of the schools, is singularly intelligent and well informed. While he is essentially a man of affairs, he is endued with a poetic temperament and with genuine and profound Christian sympathies and instincts. He must impress the people with the fact that he is in earnest, that he is not on the platform conducting the exercises to wile away an hour of a tedious Sabbath day. . . . While there are vast congregations, excellent music, attractive solos, and magnificent congregational singing, with the great organ and stringed instruments, . . . there is manifest above all a settled and concentrated purpose to bring souls to Christ. In my opinion it is this, rather than the orchestra and the singing, that accounts for the hold this service has on the popular heart. . . . To judge of the growth of this great service in public esteem, the following figures are helpful: There were present during the first four services ever held, twenty-three people; and the total collections amounted only to $63.32. Contrast with these four afternoons the four Sunday afternoons in February of the present year (1892), — the attendance aggregating twelve thousand, with collections amounting to $315.06. Upwards of one hundred thousand people have attended these meetings the past year, nearly five hundred have requested prayer, and the entire sum of money received during this period has been $2,477.67, of which less than $1,000 has been necessary to defray actual running expenses, the surplus going into the treasury of the church. Last Sunday, ten minutes before the time for opening the service, the doors had to be closed against hundreds who could not be accommodated. This, then, is a notable success."

In 1880 Mr. Spenceley with others originated the Golden Rule Alliance, a fraternal beneficiary association, of which he has acted as General Manager and Secretary since its institution. He was for two years Grand Councillor of the United Friends of Massachusetts, has been Supreme Councillor of Conclave Knights and Ladies, and is a member of Mount Lebanon Masonic Lodge and of Mount Washington Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married August 16, 1863, to Miss Rebecca J. Staples, of Truro, Nova Scotia; they have three children: Joseph Winfred, Fred and Mineola Spenceley.

SINCLAIR, Napoleon B., Stevedore, New York, was born in Unity, Waldo county, Maine, November 27, 1827, son of George Washington and Eliza-



N. B. SINCLAIR.

beth (Murch) Sinclair. His father was a farmer and a native of Maine. His education was received in the common schools, and for the first sixteen years of his active life he followed the sea. In 1855 he went to New York and established himself in business as a stevedore, in which he has continued to the present time. Captain Sinclair is a member of the Marine Society of the Port of New York, and in politics is a Republican. He was married July 4, 1849, to Elizabeth T. Hall; they have six children: Robert S., Elizabeth, Henry H., Cornelia, Dora and Eugene Sinclair.

TALBOT, LOWELL, Lumber Commission Merchant and Shipbroker, New York, was born in Trescott, Washington county, Maine, son of Samuel Hammond and Mary (Scott) Talbot. He is a descendant on his father's side of Peter and Lucy (Hammond) Talbot, who were married at Stoughton, Massachusetts, in 1771; his paternal grandparents were Micah Jones and Betsey (Rich) Talbot, the former of whom was the sixth child and fourth son of Peter Talbot. Mr. Talbot's maternal great-grandfather was Samuel Scott, who married Susan Perry in Scarboro, Maine, in 1763. Soon after his marriage he, in company with Benjamin Berry, visited the region of Machias Bay, and their favorable report of its natural advantages for a settlement, induced the colony of sixteen souls to locate there. The Scotts were sturdy pioneers, who made good progress under adverse circumstances, and several of them rendered valuable service to the cause of independence during the Revolutionary War. Daniel Scott, seventh son of Samuel and Susan (Perry) Scott, married Betsey Chase in 1790, and reared thirteen children, as follows: William C., born in 1792, married Sarah Mitchell; Lavinia P., born in 1794, married ——— Pickett; Henry, born in 1796, married Hannah Danforth; Maria, born in 1798, married Columbus Bacon; Rebecca, born in 1800, married Henry S. Chase; Lydia, born in 1802, married Samuel Jenkins; Susan P., born in 1804, married Silas H. Chase; Betsey, born in 1806, married William Smith; Daniel F., born in 1808; Clara D., born in 1810, married Royal Boulter, and Joseph Warren, born in 1812, all of whom have bee. residents of the state of Florida since their youth; Mary, born in 1814, married Samuel H. Talbot, and Almira, born in 1817, married Paran Moody, also a resident of Florida. Lowell Talbot passed his early boyhood in East Machias, his parents having removed from Trescott when he was an infant. His early education was acquired in the village school and at the Washington Academy in East Machias, and he later pursued a short course in trigonometry, navigation and surveying at the Thomaston (Maine) Academy. When fourteen years old he began to follow the sea as a sailorboy on board of a ship engaged in the cotton trade between the Southern ports of the United States and Europe. He advanced rapidly in seamanship and at the age of nineteen was given the command of a fine ship, making his first voyage as Master to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, South America. He was subsequently engaged in the Mediterranean and West India trades. About the year 1866 he began his business career in New York as a wholesale lumber merchant, shipbroker and marine insurance agent. Many interesting and exciting incidents attending his sea experience might be related, as it extended through the troublesome times of the Civil War, when Confederate privateers roamed about the ocean at will, and on several occasions they were within uncomfortably close range of his vessel. He pluckily refused however to change his flag, as other shipmasters were accustomed to do, preferring to stick to the stars and stripes and work his way clear as best he could. Mr. Talbot has for over thirty

LOWELL TALBOT.

years conducted business in New York, during which time he has witnessed the death or retirement of his former contemporaries, and their places are now filled by others. He is the "Dean," so to speak, of his particular branch of the lumber business in New York; for although there are successors to firms, there is not a single individual remaining that was in the business at the time he started. He is a life member of the New England Society of New York, is connected with various business exchanges and associations, and although a resident of New York for thirty-six years, he has never severed his connection with Warren Masonic Lodge of East Machias. He was formerly a member of

several social clubs, but has withdrawn from most of them and spends his leisure time with his family. Politically he is a Democrat, and his first vote was cast in the first ward of New York city in 1861. Mr. Talbot was married in 1864 to Mary Caroline Hayden of Pembroke, Maine; they have had six children: Kate H., Betsey Rich (deceased), Mary Scott, Lowell, Hammond and Hayden Talbot.

TEAGUE, JUDAH DANA, late of Caribou, was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 18, 1821, son of Richard and Lydia (Lombard) Teague; died in Caribou, October 15, 1896. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received only the sparse advantages in the way of education

J. D. TEAGUE.

that were afforded by the common district school of the early days, having to travel two miles to the little school-house where for a few weeks in the year the school was taught. After his school days were over he went on a wild lot in his native town and commenced clearing it up and making a farm for himself. In 1855 he changed his occupation, and purchasing a stock of goods he opened a general store which he successfully conducted for five years. In 1861 he went to Aroostook county and opened a general store in the town of Caribou, where he remained in trade five or six years, being Postmaster during nearly all of this time. He then sold out his stock of goods and moved on to a farm near the village, where he resided until his death. He dealt quite extensively in real estate, and owned considerable valuable property in the village. Mr. Teague had been in town office a great deal, having held the position of Town Clerk, Treasurer, Selectman, etc. He represented the Fort Fairfield class in the Legislature in 1867–8–9, and the Caribou class during 1895–6, and was re-elected as a member of that body at the election of 1896. He was always an earnest and enthusiastic Republican. In 1860, when the law was passed creating the office of Trial Justice, he was appointed to that office and held it continuously during life. Mr. Teague always had the confidence and respect of his townsmen in the highest degree, as is evidenced by the unanimity with which he was elected to the various positions of honor and trust that he occupied. He had always taken a most lively interest in the growth and prosperity of his town and county, and had the good of the community deeply at heart. Among his public-spirited acts was the giving of a tract of land comprising nearly six acres to the village for a public park. Mr. Teague was first married April 5, 1846, in Turner, Maine, to Evelina F. Morse. This union was a happy one, lasting until the death of the wife in November 1868. They had two sons and five daughters, all of whom are useful citizens to-day, except the eldest son, Milton D., who died in California in August 1893. Mr. Teague was again married May 30, 1869, in Caribou, to Ann E. Small, who survives him, with three of their children: Mrs. Electra Teague Briggs, Dana L. Teague and Donald S. Teague.

WESTON, LEVI WYMAN, Lumber Manufacturer, Skowhegan, was born in Bloomfield (now a part of Skowhegan), Somerset county, Maine, October 9, 1824, son of John Whitney and Sally Parker (Walker) Weston. His grandfather Samuel Weston was the second son of Joseph Weston, one of the first settlers of the town of Canaan, of which both Bloomfield and Skowhegan were formerly a part. Peter Haywood or Hayward (afterwards called Howard), Joseph Weston and Isaac Smith were the pioneer settlers of Canaan. Peter married Joseph Weston's sister, and Smith married the daughter of Peter Hayward. They came from Groton, near Concord, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1771, accom-

panied by some of their boys and bringing some young cattle. They cut some hay on the adjoining islands that had been cleared by the Indians, built a camp, and left two boys, Isaac Smith aged fifteen and Eli Weston aged eleven years, to spend the winter and take care of the cattle. The location was eighteen miles above Winslow, the nearest settlement, to which place the boys made one visit during the winter. Haywood, Weston and Smith returned with their families in the spring of 1772, as soon as the Kennebec River was open so they could come up with boats, and settled about two and a half miles below Skowhegan Falls, near the islands, so that by cultivating the lands on the islands and cutting, burning and clearing small tracts on the shore, they had land enough to make their first crop. In the fall of 1775, when Arnold went up the Kennebec on his expedition to Quebec, Joseph Weston with two of his sons, John and William, assisted the expedition up over Skowhegan Falls and Norridgewock Falls. Joseph, through great hardships and exposure, took a violent cold and returned home, where the cold developed into a fever and he died October 16, 1775. He had seven sons, all of whom settled in town or near by, and all of whom had large families, so the country was soon peopled with Westons. In 1806 William Weston, son of Joseph, bought of James Bridge, the original proprietor, the mill-lot and water-privilege on the upper end of Skowhegan Island. Subsequently he sold the property to his sons Cyrus and William, and the former sold his half to John W. Weston, father of the subject of our sketch, to whom William's half also came by various conveyances, so that he is now the sole owner of the original lot and privilege, except a small part used to run a gristmill. The property in whole or part has therefore been in the Weston name since 1806. John Whitney Weston married Sally Parker Walker, daughter of William Walker, who came from Manchester (formerly Derry), New Hampshire, and settled in the adjoining town of Madison; he was of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents coming from the North of Ireland. Levi Wyman Weston, third son of John W. and Sally P. Weston, was born on Skowhegan Island in the old mill-house on the mill-lot within thirty yards of the mill he now owns. When four years old he attended his first school, taught by his cousin the late Ex-Governor Abner Coburn. He received his education at the public schools and at Bloomfield Academy, at various times as circumstance would admit, until twenty years of age. One of his teachers in the Academy was Daniel Dole of Skowhegan, afterwards a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and father of Sanford Ballard Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic. Emily Ballard, wife of Daniel Dole, was also a teacher in the town. Growing up about the mill, the logs and the river, he naturally took to the lumber business, and in the spring of 1841, at the age of seventeen, went to Moosehead Lake to drive logs out of Spencer Stream into the lake. He continued to drive logs every spring until 1847, having charge of crews and sections of the main-river drive. In 1844 he assisted in building the starch mill at Skowhegan, and superintended the making of starch for three seasons, until the potato rot destroyed the business. In May 1847 the young man left home to see the world and seek a fortune. He visited various towns and cities in Massachusetts, then went to New York and as far south as Philadelphia. Returning by sailing vessel to Boston in July, he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and found work in a machine shop, where he remained for two years. In May 1849 he returned to Skowhegan and established a machine shop, the first permanent shop of the kind in town. After running the machine shop for six years he bought the foundry of Lemuel Fletcher, and uniting

L. W. WESTON.

the two branches of business, rebuilt and enlarged the plant. In 1855 he sold one half of the business to Amos H. Fletcher, and continued under the firm name of Weston & Fletcher till the spring of 1858, when he sold out his remaining interest. On February 15, 1853, he married Sophia Wyman Walker, who died after five and a half years of very happy wedded life, June 13, 1858, leaving no children. Having disposed of his business, and being considerably broken up by the loss of his wife, in November 1858 he went to New Orleans by way of Portland, Montreal, Cincinnati, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and visited Logtown, Mississippi, where he assisted his brother Henry to rebuild his steam sawmill which had been burned. He returned to Skowhegan in June 1859, by way of Mobile, Savannah, and steamboat to New York. In December 1860, after spending a year and a half in settling up some old matters and engaging in some minor enterprises, he bought out his younger brother, the Hon. A. S. Weston of Leadville, Colorado, who owned one half of the sawmill and lumber business at Skowhegan in company with his father, and continued the business under the firm name of I. W. & L. W. Weston. In July 1866, the business in the meantime having been constantly improved and enlarged, the senior member sold his interest to Colonel William F. Baker of Moscow, Maine, and the firm became Weston & Baker. During all these years, from 1849, he did a large amount of land surveying, running out farm and lot boundaries, having been appointed by the court to run disputed lines, and settling many controversies. In November 1871 Mr. Weston bought out his partner's interest, and continued alone until November 1880, when he took into partnership his step-son, Charles M. Brainard, under the firm name of Weston & Brainard. In December 1884 they bought the carding and cloth-dressing mill of Benjamin and Calvin Stinchfield, which brought into their possession all rights and interests of the island water-power except one half of the old gristmill property, and continued to enlarge and improve their business until the death of Mr. Brainard, which occurred December 25, 1893. In April 1894 he bought of Mr. Brainard's estate his late partner's interest, and has since continued the business under the name of L. W. Weston & Company, his daughter Gertrude being the "company" and having charge of the office and financial matters and business statistics. During later years he has been a large owner of timberlands, which he has operated to quite an extent to supply logs for his mill. Mr. Weston has always been active and prominent in local affairs, and has filled many offices of public trust and responsibility. He served for two years on the School Board and two years as Selectman of Bloomfield, and when the towns of Bloomfield and Skowhegan were re-united, he was elected the first School Agent for the united District Number One, having financial charge and management of seven schools. He served altogether, on the School Committee for both towns, about twenty years. For over thirty years he has been one of the Trustees of Bloomfield Academy, and as the gift of a Free Public Library by Ex-Governor Coburn was made to that official body, the building and maintenance of the library has fallen to their charge. He has served on the building committees for erecting a large number of public buildings in Skowhegan, including the engine hall for the Fire Department, the Congregational Church and Vestry, Coburn Hall, Leavitt-street School-house, High School building, Coburn Woolen Mill, the Bloomfield Shoe Factory, one of the largest and finest in the state, and various others. He has officiated as President of many corporations, among them the Skowhegan Hall Association (Coburn Hall) and Skowhegan Manufacturing Company (Bloomfield Shoe Factory); was the first President of the Skowhegan Electric Light Company and the Somerset Loan and Building Association; is a Director of the First National Bank and the Savings Bank of Skowhegan, the Skowhegan Waterworks Company, the Kennebec Log Driving Company, and the Moose River Log Driving Company; was an Executor of the wills of the late Ex-Governor Abner Coburn, I. S. Weston of Bunker Hill, Illinois, and Rev. C. F. Weston of Springfield, Nebraska, and has been at several times an Assessor of the Skowhegan Village Corporation. Mr. Weston has always been an active worker in the temperance cause, and is an attendant of the Orthodox Church with his wife, although confessing to a leaning toward the Universalist faith. In politics he was originally a Whig, and has been a Republican of the "sound money" kind from the formation of the party. He was married November 19, 1861, to Clementine Allen (Houghton) Brainard, widow of the late Benjamin Marcellus Brainard, who died at Columbia, California, in 1856, leaving two children: Charles Marcellus, born January 28, 1855, and Frances Amelia Brainard, born August 23, 1856, now Mrs. James L.

Fields of Alameda, California. Of Mr. Weston's second marriage were born five children: Agnes Augusta, born December 21, 1862, died May 4, 1877; Gertrude Sophia, born March 20, 1866; Ernest Gustavus, born November 7, 1867, died January 2, 1869; Ethel Houghton, born May 30, 1869. died January 17, 1870, and Margaret Hathaway, born September 1, 1873, died August 23, 1875.

BABSON, JOHN WALKER, Chief of the Issue and Gazette Division of the United States Patent Office, Washington, was born in Brooksville, Hancock county, Maine, August 15, 1835, son of Samuel B. and Nancy (Tapley) Babson. He received his early education in the public schools, and the Maine Wesleyan at Kent's Hill, in which institution he was for a time a tutor. He was appointed Postmaster of Brooksville, but in 1861 resigned and went to Washington, District of Columbia, with Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, under whom he held a confidential position during the term of Mr. Hamlin's Vice-Presidency. He was an official in the United States Senate until 1866, when he resigned to accept a position in the Pension Office, where he was successively promoted to Chief of the Finance Division and Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Subsequently he was transferred to the Patent Office, and in October 1878 was assigned to the charge of the Official Gazette. By consolidation, the Issue Division was in 1880 added to this branch of the office, and Mr. Babson was appointed Chief of the Issue and Gazette Division, which position he still holds. Of the seventy-nine volumes of the Official Gazette, sixty-six have been prepared and published under his direction; and of the five hundred and eighty-five thousand patents issued by the United States Patent Office, over three hundred and eighty-five thousand have been prepared for issue under his supervision. Mr. Babson was one of the originators and active participators in the Patent Centennial, celebrated in Washington in April 1896, and also in the Centennial Celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the National Capitol, September 18, 1893. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Anthropological Society of Washington. He has taken an active interest in all local movements to enlarge, improve and beautify the Capital City, and for the last five years has been successively elected President of the East Washington Citizens' Association, a body representing the interests of one half of the territory of the District of Columbia and one third of the inhabitants. During the thirty-six years he has lived in Washington he has unbrokenly retained his residence in his native town, where the family homestead, now owned by him, is yearly the summer home of himself and family. He has ever retained his interest in and love for the old state of Maine, and looks forward to spending the evening of his days in his peaceful home there. Mr. Babson has been twice married. His present wife was Miss Eliza A. Tibbetts, of his native town. Mrs. Babson has been actively and prominently engaged for many years with official and unofficial charity organizations in the city of Washington.

J. W. BABSON.

BROWN, AUSTIN PETERS, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in North Bluehill, Hancock county, Maine, December 5, 1843, son of Samuel Peters and Charlotte Metcalf (Mason) Brown. Both the Browns and Masons are of English descent. His grandfather Samuel Brown was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts. He moved to

Orland, Maine, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until a short time before his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-nine. He performed temporary military service at the time Castine was occupied by the British during the war of 1812. He married Ruth Horton of Danvers, who died in Portland at the age of ninety-three. Samuel Peters Brown, father of Austin Peters Brown, was born in North Bluehill, December 9, 1816. He resided in Orland some years and represented that District in the Maine Legislature. He has lived in Washington since 1860 and has held several important official positions. Charlotte Met-

AUSTIN P. BROWN.

calf Mason, his wife, was born in Orland, in 1820, daughter of Horatio Mason, who was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1775, settling in Orland at an early date in its history. He died at eighty-three years, having lived an active, successful life. His wife's name was Prescott. She was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died in Orland, aged fifty-nine. Thomas Mason, Mr. Brown's maternal great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary patriot and served at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Mrs. Samuel P. Brown died in 1858. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom are still living. Austin P. Brown began his school life very early, attended several schools of repute, and graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. During the Battle of the Wilderness he went to Fredericksburg with the Maine State Agency and was constantly among the sick and wounded. At the close of the war he associated himself with his father in business. The business was successful for some years, but finally financial embarrassment followed. Mr. Brown then said, in his quiet, determined way, "I will bury those debts or they shall bury me!" and he has kept his word, making it the principal object of his life to liquidate every dollar. Mr. Brown has had a wonderfully full and busy life. He has furnished the government with millions of dollars' worth of supplies. In 1885 he became actively interested in real estate. He lived on the beautiful historical old place known as "Cliffbourne." The house was built by Postmaster-General Hobby and during the war was used as Hospital Headquarters. He lived in this fine old mansion for years, entertaining diplomats, statesmen and friends with lavish hospitality. He sold the place to Francis G. Newlands. Mr. Brown has always had control of large estates and interested himself in railroads and steamboat lines. He is a member of the United States Naval Institute, the Washington Board of Trade, and the Brightwood Citizens' Association. In politics he is a thorough Republican, and during the last national campaign he was in constant correspondence with Mark Hanna of the National Committee. Mr. Brown has been twice married and has two children by the first wife. His present wife was before marriage Cornelia Carr Brown, daughter of Warren Brown, deceased, late of Brooklyn, New York, formerly of Portland, Maine. To this union have been born four children, two of whom are living: Clifford Hudson and Gladys Austin Brown. Mr. Brown is a man most highly esteemed by all, and much loved by those fortunate enough to know him well. His modest, retiring nature makes his lamp of life burn low, although always steady and clear, while others' lights may blaze and flash before our eyes to dazzle and blind, only in the end to leave a few ashes. It is not so in the case of Mr. Brown, for when his light goes out people will only then realize the friend, comforter, and substantial giver, the quiet, unpretentious, self-sacrificing man he was. He professes no especial religion, but it would be safe to say there is not a church in Washington that has not some poor member who could tell a tale of some kind act done by the man of few words and modest mien.

BURPEE, Edward Butler, Lawyer, and Manager of the American Development Company, New York, was born in Rockland, Maine, October 6, 1864, son of John Ruggles and Mary Abby (Butler) Burpee. On the paternal side he is from Huguenot ancestors, who fled from Paris at the time of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's and went to the Netherlands, thence to England and thence to America, and from which family all the Burpees in the United States and Canada are descended. His maternal ancestors, the Butlers, came early from England to Massachusetts, and served with distinction in the Revolution. His mother's mother was a Hunstable, from Boston, whose grandfather of that name was a Freemason and a member of the Boston Tea Party; and her mother's mother was a Parkman, cousin of Francis Parkman the historian. John R. Burpee, father of the subject of this sketch, was a veteran of the late war, serving in Company B, Fourth Maine Regiment of Volunteers; he died January 17, 1873. Edward B. Burpee received his early education in the public schools of Rockland, fitting for college in the Rockland High School, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1887, receiving a Commencement part on graduation, also being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and three years later taking the degree of Master of Arts. Commencing to rely upon his own resources at the age of fourteen, he put himself through college and law school by canvassing and as a general agent for publishing houses. Mr. Burpee figures that he has personally solicited more than fifty thousand individuals. He has also done considerable work in the advertising field. Soon after the termination of his college course he went into the law office of Allen, Long & Heminway in Boston, and at the same time entered the Law School of Boston University, from which he graduated with an honor degree, cum laude. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in April 1891, and practiced law in Boston for three years, then moving to New York, where he has since practiced and resided. Mr. Burpee is now associated with the law firm of Brown & Wells, in Wall street, and is also the Manager of the American Development Company, which is capitalized for a million dollars and has entered into a practical partnership with the Bolivian Government to largely control that country for development purposes. He is a member of the Kappa Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Association and the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York, and Corresponding Secretary of the National Academy of America. In Boston he was a member of the University Club, Pine Tree State Club and the Bowdoin Alumni Association, and a non-resident member of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York. While in college he was Business Manager of his class during part of his course; was sent as a Delegate from Bowdoin to the National Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity in his Senior year; was Editor for the Bowdoin Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Catalogue; organized and led an orchestra in college for three years which gave concerts and played at the college exhibitions, and held the all-round athletic championship during his four-years course. Mr. Burpee was married January 1, 1895, to Beatrice Elizabeth Comstock, of New York city; they have a daughter: Susanne Comstock Burpee.

EDWARD B. BURPEE.

CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua Lawrence, Governor of Maine 1867–71, was born in Brewer, near Bangor, Maine, September 8, 1828, son of Joshua and Sarah Dupee (Brastow) Chamberlain. His paternal ancestors were from England, tracing their origin to Normandy, France. His great-grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution; his grandfather, Colonel in the war with England in 1812;

and his father, Lieutenant-Colonel, second in command, of the American forces in the northeastern boundary troubles known as the Aroostook War. On the maternal side he is of Huguenot descent; Jean Dupuis of Rochelle, France, who came to Boston in 1685, being his ancestor in this country. His early education was received in the public schools and under private tutors, and at Major Whiting's Military Academy at Ellsworth, Maine. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1852, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1855. In the latter institution he devoted himself especially to the study of the oriental languages, acquiring consider-

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

able facility in four of them. Before graduating, he received calls from three important churches; but the remarkable reception by the critics and the public of his Master's Oration at Bowdoin College in 1855, on "Law and Liberty," resulted in his being called to that college immediately, as Instructor in Logic and some of the branches of the chair of Natural and Revealed Religion just vacated by Professor Stowe. In 1856 he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Bowdoin, which chair he filled until 1862. In the meantime, 1857, he was partly relieved from the proper duties of this chair, and appointed Instructor in the Modern Languages of Europe, and in 1861 was elected Professor in this department. At this time leave of absence was granted him to visit Europe to prosecute his studies; but the Civil War having broken out, he at once tendered his services to the Government, and on the eighth of August 1862 he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Maine Volunteers Inheriting military traditions and proclivities, and having received in early life the elements of a military training, he naturally and rapidly adapted himself to the severe ordeal of being called suddenly to a responsible position in the midst of a great war, and at its gravest crisis. He served continuously and conspicuously in the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war, rising rapidly through all the grades, to the command of the First Division of the Fifth Corps. Within a few months after enlistment he received a Colonel's commission. At Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, he held the extreme left flank of the Union line, and his conduct upon that occasion, in the memorable defence of Round Top, which won for him the admiration of the army and public fame, was recognized by the government in the bestowal of a medal of honor for distinguished personal gallantry. In August of that year he was placed in command of Butterfield's renowned old Light Brigade. Early in 1864 two brigades of the old First Corps, formerly Doubleday's division, were assigned to him as a veteran brigade in the Fifth Corps, to which was added a fine new regiment, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania. With this splendid brigade he made the famous charge at Petersburg, June 18, in which he was desperately wounded, and was promoted on the field by General Grant to the rank of Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading his brigade in that terrible charge; which action was ratified by the President and the Senate. In the last campaign of the war, General Chamberlain with two brigades led the advance of the infantry with Sheridan; and his command had the brilliant opening fight on the Quaker Road, March 29, 1865, where he was twice wounded, not seriously, but narrowly escaping with his life. His conduct here again drew the attention of the government, and he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major-General, "for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service in action." In the Battle of Five Forks he greatly distinguished himself and won special mention by his promptitude and skillful handling of troops. In the final action at Appomattox Courthouse on the ninth of April, his Corps

Commander says, "General Chamberlain had the advance, and was driving the enemy rapidly before him when the flag of truce came in." At the formal surrender of Lee's army he was designated to command the parade before which that army laid down the arms and colors of the Confederacy. It is characteristic of him that he received the surrendering army with a salute of honor in that act. On the disbandment of the Army of the Potomac, General Chamberlain was one of the few general officers retained in the service, and was assigned to the corps designed to go into Mexico to deal with the French forces by which Maximilian was holding the country. On the reorganization of the regular army he was offered a Colonelcy with the brevet of Major-General, and the privilege of retiring on account of wounds with the rank of Brigadier-General of the United States Army; but there being little to interest him here except in active service in the field, and at that time suffering from several unhealed wounds, he declined these honorable offers, and was mustered out of service January 16, 1866. He was then offered a choice of several diplomatic appointments abroad, but preferred to return to Maine and resume his professorship in Bowdoin College. In the summer of that year, however, the people of Maine elected him Governor of the State by the largest majority that had ever been given to a candidate for that office, and he was three times re-elected. His gubernatorial administration was made notable by several important measures, among which were the settlement of the complicated accounts with the General Government growing out of the raising troops for the war; the procurement of payment of the old joint war-claim of Massachusetts and Maine against the General Government for advances in the War of 1812; the opening of the European & North American Railroad; the Hydrographic Survey of Maine; the planting of the Swedish Colony in Aroostook county, and other internal improvements. The tenor of his state papers gave a start and needed impetus to public and local enterprises; they were remarkable for their clear and complete presentation of state affairs, and were regarded as models of composition. During his terms of office he had more than one opportunity of being chosen to the United States Senate; but he was unwilling to allow himself to be a candidate to displace either of the eminent men — Hamlin, Fessenden and Morrill — who had adorned that position. His political friends, however, censured him for this attitude, and many joined themselves to other leaders who were willing to take care of themselves and their friends better. On retiring from the Governorship in 1871 he was elected President of Bowdoin College, in which position he served for twelve years; by invitation of the Boards continuing his lectures on Public Law for two years longer. His administration was marked by an advance in the direction proposed by him in his inaugural address, which was in effect to liberalize the college; instead of shutting it in for a few students in the conventional classical "curriculum," to open its advantages in all possible ways to the community; to let its light shine out; in short, to face it outward, instead of inward. Under the impulse of this spirit the college entered on a "new departure," and a course more closely related to modern life and affairs. Several chairs of instruction were added during his administration, new halls built and furnished, and the institution witnessed a considerable increase of funds for general purposes. From 1874 to 1879 he was also Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1876 he was elected Major-General of the State Militia, and in the exciting political troubles of January 1880, when for a considerable time there was no legal nor acting civil government, he was summoned to the Capital to "preserve the peace and institutions of the state, until a legal government could be seated." Without assuming to decide the question of the legality of any claims to government that were set up, he addressed himself to the task of preserving the peace and honor of the state. Though urged with insistence and impatience by the political leaders of that day to order out the troops, he steadily pursued his purpose of seeing the civil government of his state go on without the intervention of military force. And he accomplished this, amidst great jealousies and antagonisms, without ordering out a single gun or a single soldier, or making show of military force — though having at his command the entire military power of the State. The State Capitol was thronged with men armed to the teeth, among them adventurers of all sorts; and it may truly be said he was the only unarmed man on the scene. By his firmness, prudence and command of public confidence, he held the peace and honor of the state inviolate, amidst the plots of desperate factions and the imminent peril of civil war. His masterly conduct in this crisis drew the admiration of the whole country, and the gratitude of his state. In 1878 he was appointed by the President a Commissioner to represent this country at the Universal

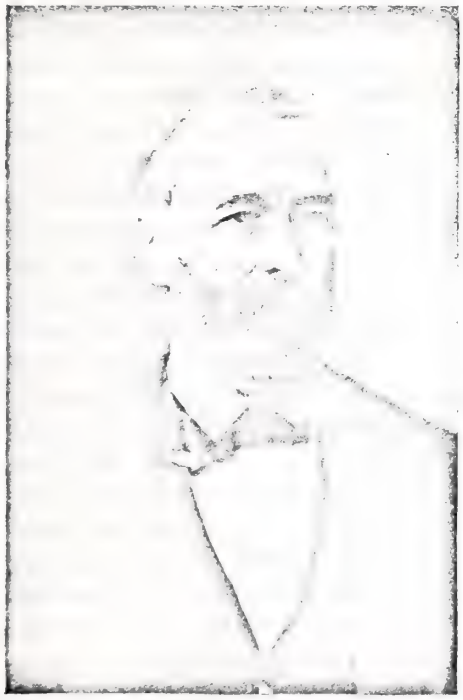
Exposition in Paris. For his Report on Education as represented at the Exposition, he was rewarded with a medal of honor from the French Government. This Report was published as a Government document, and was pronounced by Hon. John D. Philbrick, LL.D., Director of the Educational Exhibit of the United States at the Exposition, "the best original production on public schools abroad that has been printed in America." General Chamberlain is an eloquent writer and orator, and is frequently called to give public addresses throughout the country. He gave the oration at the organization of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in New York city in 1869, at a time when there was an almost bitter rivalry among partisans in the army; and the wonderful way in which he brought peace and goodwill to the whole assembly by his broad recognitions and profound sympathies has made that service memorable. At the founding of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Philadelphia he gave the oration, the subject of which was "Loyalty," and his analysis of this sentiment, referring it to principles more vital than constitutions or institutions, produced a profound and lasting effect. One of his most noted and elaborate addresses was that given by invitation of the authorities on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876, where he took for his subject, "Maine; Her Place in History." This was repeated on invitation before the Legislature of Maine in 1877, and was afterwards published and widely circulated. His address at the dedication of the Maine Monuments on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, on the relations of "The State, the Nation and the People," attracted great attention; two editions of this have been already published, and the state is now placing it at the head of its beautiful and valuable volume on its service at Gettysburg. His Memorial Day address given in Boston in 1893, on "Personal and National Ideals," was a highly conceived and eloquent oration, and attracted widespread attention for its nobility of sentiment and elegance of diction. Not less celebrated is his oration at the "Meade Memorial Services" in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, in 1880, before a most distinguished audience — among whom were the President of the United States and Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives of Congress, Governors of States, Officers of the Army and Navy, and many eminent citizens — on the theme, "The Sovereignty and Sentiment of Country," which created a profound impression, and has been widely published. His oration on the last Memorial Day, May 31, 1897, in Springfield, Massachusetts, is perhaps the most remarkable of all his public addresses. The subject of this was "The Two Souls." The Springfield Republican says of it: "A more remarkable discourse on such a theme has seldom, if ever, been produced. In the future record of his work, nothing else that General Chamberlain has said will take so high a rank as this great consideration of man's duty to his fellowman." It will be perceived that the tendency of his thought is towards the great ethics of society and life. He is now engaged on a work which will present this subject in its more profound reasons and relations In his army experience General Chamberlain participated in more than twenty hard-fought engagements, including many of the most famous battles of the war, such as Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, the North Anna, Petersburg and Five Forks. He was six times struck by bullet and shell, twice very severely wounded, once so terribly that his recovery was without precedent. From the effect of this he will seriously suffer all his life, and at last probably fall under it. But he still maintains great vigor of bearing and action. For some years past he has spent his winters mostly in New York, chiefly for surgical treatment; but he has now returned permanently to his home in Brunswick, Maine. He was married in December 1855 to Miss Frances C. Adams of Boston, a lineal descendant of Mabel Harlekenden, conspicuous in early Colonial history as "the Princess of New England," being of royal lineage, directly descended from Joan of Beaufort and Ralph Neville, to which line nearly all the monarchs of Europe are related. His wife's American ancestors, like his own, were meritorious soldiers in the wars of their times. They have two children: Grace Dupee, wife of Hon. Horace G. Allen of Boston, and Harold Wyllys Chamberlain, graduate of Bowdoin 1881, lawyer, of Ocala, Florida, lately removed to New York city.

CRAWFORD, HARVEY FERNANDO, Shoe Manufacturer, Brockton, Massachusetts, was born in Ripley, Somerset county, Maine, August 20, 1852, son of Rufus and Annie T. Crawford. He is of English descent on the paternal side, and on the maternal side is of Scotch ancestry. He acquired his education in the common schools and the High School of Oldtown, Maine, to which place his

parents removed when he was a boy, attending school winters and working on the farm summers. His early training for active life was received, between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, as surveyor's man and measurer of lumber on the Penobscot River, and thereafter for several years in various minor pursuits and occupations over the country. Subsequently he settled in Brockton, Massachusetts, and engaged in the shoe-manufacturing industry, starting in 1879 with twenty-four dollars capital. Mr. Crawford had no practical knowledge of the business, and was never inside of a shoe shop until he engaged in active business on his own account. He commenced manufacturing with a partner under the firm name of Crawford & Gould. Later the firm became Crawford & Eaton, and under this name a manufacturing and wholesale business was carried on for about two years, until 1882, occupying small quarters and producing a medium-priced shoe, turning out three hundred pairs a day. He then bought out his partner and continued alone until May 23, 1887, when he became associated with George F. Bouvé of Brockton, and under the firm name of Crawford, Bouvé & Company conducted the manufacturing business upon a large scale, and also opened retail stores in various cities throughout the United States. Since 1887 the business has been incorporated as the Crawford Shoe Company, with Mr. Crawford as President and Mr. Bouvé acting as Treasurer. The company's factory is one of the largest in Brockton, three hundred feet long by thirty-five feet wide, three stories, employing three hundred hands, and turning out twelve hundred pairs of fine shoes or three thousand pairs of cheaper grade a day, the retail prices of their shoe products ranging from three dollars to ten dollars a pair. They have twenty-one stores in various parts of the country, including the cities of Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Crawford was the originator of the retail store as an adjunct to the factory, and of this method of selling direct to the consumer. He is also the inventor of several devices in manufacturing and of eight or ten patents in the Crawford shoe which have helped to make its reputation and popularity, and these supplementing the original methods of introducing the goods throughout the country have made the business very successful. Mr. Crawford is a member of the New England Boot and Shoe Club of Boston, and is identified with the various Masonic bodies to the Knights Templar and Shrines degrees, also with the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor fraternities. Politically he is a Republican. He is very much interested in floriculture, devoting his hours of recreation to the personal oversight of two large greenhouses at his fine residence in Brockton, where from ten to twenty thousand easter lilies, six or seven thousand chrysanthemums, forty to fifty thousand pinks, and roses and other flowers innumerable are in blossom in their respective seasons every year. He was married November 24, 1874, to Miss Susie E. Packard, of Brockton; they have had two children, both now deceased.

FROST, WILLIAM, for many years a well-known and honored citizen of Boston, was born in Limington, York county, Maine, January 4, 1822, son of James and Nancy (Davis) Frost; died in Boston, April 20, 1896. Mr. Frost came of a line of ancestors whose contribution to the settlement and development of Western Maine is a matter of record in published histories of Maine and of New England. His early American progenitors were among the stalwart men who came from the motherland and braved the difficulties, hardships and dangers of settling the virgin territory of Maine early in the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather James Frost, son of William Frost of Berwick, moved about 1760 from Berwick to Falmouth, now Portland. James' son Wingate, grandfather of our William, was one of the first settlers of the tract of land in York county known as the Ossipee Townships, lying on the west side of the Saco and between the great Ossipee and Little Ossipee rivers, and purchased of the Indian Sagamore Captain Sunday, whose deed was a subject of litigation in the early courts of Maine. Wingate Frost was for many years Clerk of the Proprietors of this tract; and his son James, the father of William, was also for many years prominent in the later development of that part of the tract which afterwards was incorporated into the town of Limington. Both father and son were among those to whom were committed the most important interests of the town, not only in its local business but in the State Legislature as well. James served at various times in nearly every town office, including Clerk, Treasurer and School Supervisor, also as Postmaster and Representative to the Legislature. Subsequently he was for a long period engaged in surveying and laying out township lines for the

state, in Aroostook and other eastern and northern counties. His wife, Nancy Davis, the mother of William, was a daughter of Joseph Davis of Standish, and sister of the late Judge Woodbury Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine for ten years, and subsequently Postmaster of Portland. Thus it was that the subject of this sketch received through a series of generations the elements of character and training which prepared him for the useful citizen he always was. Reared on the farm, his early education was limited to that which was afforded by the public schools of his native town. But his home training and his own indomitable

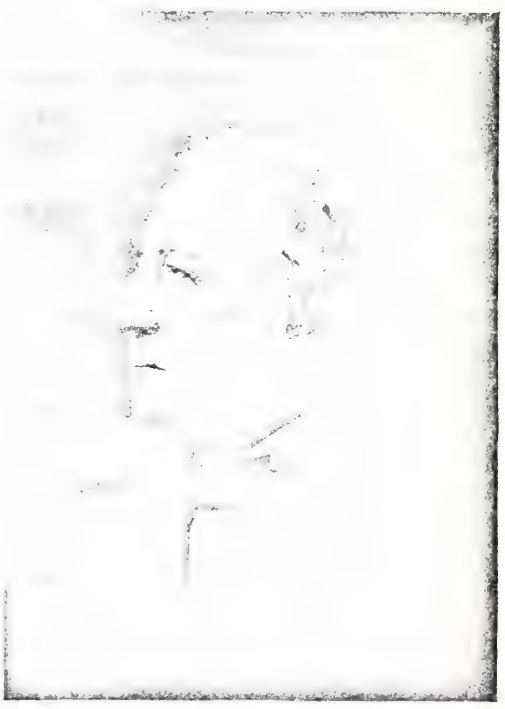


WILLIAM FROST.

character were enough to insure that his opportunities should receive an attention and be supplemented by an effort before which there could be no impossibilities. Before he was "out of his teens," in 1840–1, he was a successful teacher in public schools, in a section where the district school has turned out governors, legislators, mayors, aldermen, college professors, educators and distinguished business men for half a score of the states and leading cities of the union. Upon attaining his majority he spent two years with a party of men who surveyed Aroostook county in the interests of the lumber business of that region, in which his uncle, Oliver Frost of Bangor (afterwards of Boston, where he became Alderman and held many important public positions), was engaged. In 1845 he went to Boston and entered the employ of the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, then operated in connection with the Boston and Providence, and subsequently a part of the Old Colony system. After five years of service in various capacities, mostly in the freight department, in which he won the respect and confidence of all with whom he had to do, he purchased in July 1850 an interest in the firm of Pollard & Frost, Forwarding Agents for the Boston & Providence Railroad Company and engaged in a general forwarding and trucking business; the Frost of this firm, Thomas P., being another Maine man, but in no way related to him. Three years later Mr. Pollard sold his interest to the Messrs. Frost, and the firm name became Frost & Company. In 1862 Francis M. Baker of Dedham became a member of the firm. In 1869 Thomas P. Frost retired, disposing of his interest to his partners, and William Frost became the senior and head of the business in which he continued actively engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred April 20, 1896. In all his business transactions, as in his personal relations, Mr. Frost was a man of the most strict integrity. Honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he held the warmest esteem of all who knew him. He was always most careful to see that full justice was done in considering the rights of others, even if it were at his own expense; and more than once has the writer known him to make concessions that were to his disadvantage, rather than have some one feel that he had been wronged. This profound respect for the right was thoroughly inwrought into his being, and was as conspicuous in his public as in his private life. Thoroughly interested in all public matters, and intensely loyal to his political principles, he could not endure anything which savored of meanness or trickery in political work. He was an active Republican from the formation of the party. He served his ward with great acceptance in the Boston Common Council in 1869 and 1870, was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1873, 1874 and 1875, and of the Board of Aldermen of Boston in 1881 and 1882. He was also a prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1882 and 1883, and was an active and influential participant in many party councils and conventions. In all these positions he brought to the service of his fellow-citizens the same intelligent and painstaking labor that he gave to his own business. Cautious in

regard to the feasibility or the righteousness of any measure, when once his mind was settled all was as clear to him as the light of day, and his course was unalterably determined. His charities were numerous and spontaneous, and confined to no creed or sect; to be needy was the only qualification, and rarely was an applicant turned away empty-handed. Mr. Frost was a member of the Massachusetts and Pine Tree State clubs. In his later years he purchased the old homestead in Limington, and there spent the summers with his family when his business duties could be dropped for the time. Although he had been away from the town for so many years, he at once entered into the interests of the quiet little country village, and many an inspiration for the improvement of the æsthetic or material welfare of the community was due to some suggestion or act of his. In the summer of 1895 the visit East of a brother residing in a Western state was made the occasion of a family reunion at the old home. Of the family of three brothers and six sisters, all but one, who died in Andersonville Prison in the dreadful summer of 1864, were living; and excepting one sister, then living in Western New York, were all present at the reunion. The respective ages of the survivors were 76, 73, 71, 69, 66, 61 and 53. This gathering Mr. Frost looked back upon with great pleasure, as he realized that it was probably the last time the family would be together. Little did any of the company suppose that he would be the first to join the silent throng. But a noble life left little to be done. Although he had not formally united with any church, he was ever deeply interested in all religious work, and for many years he was active in the work of the church whose worship he attended. Mr. Frost was married November 14, 1852, to Selinda Clough, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. Their children are three: Sarah A., Alice M., and William Frost, for several years associated with his father in business, and now his successor in the firm of Frost & Company. Mrs. Frost died June 12, 1897.

KING, Horatio, LL. D., Postmaster-General of the United States in 1861, was born in Portland, Maine, June 21, 1811, son of Samuel and Sally (Hall) King; died in Washington, District of Columbia, May 20, 1897. His grandfather, George King, who resided in Raynham, Massachusetts, served as Orderly-Sergeant and Clerk of the Raynham Company in the Revolutionary War, as did three of his brothers, one of whom died in the service. Samuel King went from Massachusetts to Portland, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his sons were reared to farm life. Although the only practical educational training which Horatio King received was that afforded by the common schools, he possessed a natural capacity for the acquisition of learning, and by his own exertions became familiar with the higher branches of study, including a good knowledge of French, which aided him greatly in his subsequent official career. In the spring of 1829, when eighteen years old, he decided to learn the newspaper business, and with a view of becoming thoroughly familiar with the mechanical as well as



HORATIO KING.

the editorial department, he entered the office of the "Jeffersonian," a Jacksonian-Democratic paper then published in Paris. A year later he acquired an interest in the paper. Six months afterwards he became its sole proprietor and removed to Portland. About the time Andrew Jackson was elected to the Presidency, Mr. King assumed the entire editorial management of his paper, which earnestly supported that administration, and when the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, the Jeffersonian was among the first papers in the country to advance his name as the next Presidential nominee. In 1838 he sold his paper to the Standard, which soon after was merged

into the "Eastern Argus," and the Jeffersonian may be said to still live in the columns of that staunch advocate of Democratic principles. This terminated Mr. King's professional connection with the press, which had extended over a period of vital importance in the political history of the nation. The seeds of discord then sown ultimately blossomed forth into secession, and he is on record as having from first to last combated with zeal every scheme that looked towards disunion. In the fall of 1838 he went to Washington with a view of obtaining a newspaper opening, but not finding what he desired, he accepted in March 1839 a clerkship in the Post-office Department, tendered him by Postmaster General Amos Kendall. Applying himself with his accustomed energy and ability to the new work, he rose through various promotions until toward the close of 1850 he was placed in charge of the foreign mail service. Up to 1851 no postal convention had been entered into with any European government except Great Britain and Bremen, and those were imperfect. By diligently studying the situation, he sought to remedy this omission, and in 1853 arrangements were made with the last-named government reducing the half-ounce letter-rate from twenty to ten cents. This was the beginning of low rates across the Atlantic, and was speedily followed by postal treaties with Prussia, Hamburg, France, Belgium, the West Indies, and several of the South American Republics. In the spring of 1854 Mr. King was appointed First-Assistant Postmaster-General by President Pierce, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Major Hobbie. In January 1861 he became Acting Postmaster-General; was nominated Postmaster-General by President Buchanan on February first, and being confirmed by the Senate on the twelfth of that month, held office until the inauguration of President Lincoln and the confirmation of his successor. In April 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the commission to carry out the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation in the District of Columbia, his associates being Daniel R. Goodloe and Dr. John M. Brodhead, with William R. Woodward as Clerk, and B. M. Campbell as expert. The work of the commission having been expeditiously and satisfactorily completed, its members waited upon the President, who received them with his customary frankness and cordiality, after which they adjourned sine die. After his withdrawal from official life Mr. King acted for some time as an attorney before the executive departments and international commissions, and about twenty years ago he retired as far as possible from active labor. He visited Europe twice, first in 1867, and again in 1875 and 1876. After his return from his last tour he published a book entitled "Sketches of travel, or Twelve Months in Europe." He contributed many articles upon a variety of subjects to the newspapers and magazines and lectured on various occasions. His Saturday evening literary reunions, of which over a hundred were held, will long be remembered in Washington society. He retained full control of his mental and physical powers during his declining years, which were spent at the Capital amid the scenes of his long and honorable official career, and on the morning of May 20, 1897, he passed quietly to rest. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, following an attack of grip in the preceding November. Mr. King was a lifelong Democrat, and as a politican was both firm and consistent, heartily supporting every Democratic administration from the time he was old enough to exercise the privileges of a citizen. He opposed secession from the first, and during his term as Postmaster-General, when treason openly asserted itself upon the streets of Washington, he was the first public officer to deny the right of a state to secede from the Union. As an official he was indefatigable, devoting his entire energy to the duties of his position, and he dispensed with the use of cards, always being accessible to those whose business he was there to transact. He labored diligently to defeat all attempts to use the mails without paying for the privilege, and upon one occasion he sat up all night working to secure the enactment of a law requiring the prepayment of postage on letters, which was actually passed at five o'clock on Sunday morning. Long after his retirement he secured the passage of the "Penalty Envelope" bill, a great labor and money saving device. In 1895 he published through J. B. Lippincott & Company "Turning on the Light," a review and defence of Buchanan's Administration, with many of Mr. King's most prominent addresses, sketches and poems, together with a biographical sketch by his son, Gen. Horatio C. King. In 1890 he delivered the Poem at the Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of which he was elected an honorary member. In 1896, Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His duties as Secretary of the Washington Monument Society were the source of much pleasure to him, and he had the satisfaction of witnessing the completion and dedication of that

beautiful marble obelisk. Mr. King was married May 25, 1835, to Anne Collins, of Portland, Maine. Of seven children born to that union, three are living: Mrs. Annie A. Cole, of Washington, D. C.; General Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, New York; and Henry F. King, of West Newton, Massachusetts. His first wife died September 22, 1869, and on February 8, 1875, he married Isabella G. Osborne, of Auburn, New York. It is worthy of note that although exempt by law from the performance of military duty, Mr. King furnished a substitute who was duly mustered in and served through the war; and this exhibition of patriotism received official recognition from the government.

KING, GENERAL HORATIO COLLINS, of Brooklyn, New York, was born in Portland, Maine, December 22, 1837, son of Horatio and Anne (Collins) King. He is a descendant in the fifth generation of Benjamin King, who was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1772, a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1776. Four sons of Benjamin King served in the Revolutionary War, one of whom died from exposure, and George King, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Sergeant and Clerk of a company raised in Raynham, Massachusetts. Samuel King, General King's grandfather, went from Massachusetts to Maine, settling in Paris, Oxford County, where he resided until his death. His father, Hon. Horatio King, LL.D., who died in Washington, District of Columbia, May 20, 1897, was Postmaster-General during the latter part of President Buchanan's administration, and a brief account of his life and official career appears in the pages immediately preceding this sketch. On his mother's side General King is a great-grandson of Captain Cyrenius Collins, who commanded a company of Connecticut infantry in the War for Independence, and his maternal grandparents were Joseph W. and Hannah (Sturdevant) Collins, of Portland. His early educational training was received in the private schools of Washington and at the preparatory department of Emory and Henry College, in Virginia. He was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in July 1858, and of this institution he is now a Trustee. He studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet, and was admitted to the Bar in New York city in May 1861. Although desirous of entering the army at the first call for troops, he was persuaded by his parents to abandon the project, as it was predicted that the strife would be of short duration; but his patriotism would not permit him to remain in civil life when the Union needed young and strong defenders, and in August 1862 he applied to Secretary Stanton for the position of Quartermaster of Volunteers on the staff of General Casey. In less than an hour after making his application he had a Captain's commission in his pocket, and five days later reported for duty. The nature of his duties was entirely unknown to him, but by studying carefully the details of the work, the young Captain was

HORATIO C. KING.

equal to the emergency, and when the new levy of 130,000 men began to pour into Washington, he was ready to render much valuable assistance to the volunteer officers. After the preliminary work of organization was completed he was ordered to duty at department headquarters under Generals Heintzelman and Augur and was later assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of DeRussy's Division, which included the line of fortifications from the Chain Bridge on the Potomac to Alexandria. At his earnest request to Secretary Stanton for duty in the field, he was ordered to report to General Sheridan, then commanding the Army of the Shenandoah. He was assigned to the staff of General Merritt, as

Chief Quartermaster of the first cavalry division of nine thousand men, with the rank of Major. The care of such a large family was no easy task, but Major King supplied its wants with unfailing regularity and received special official mention from Generals Merritt and Devin, the latter stating in a Special Order 39 on his retirement, that he has so "performed his manifold, arduous and often hazardous duties as never to have given cause for a single complaint during his connection with this Division." In addition to his usual duties he seized and operated a sawmill and a tannery, procuring and manufacturing lumber sufficient for winter quarters for the entire command, and tanned with the aid of enlisted men some eighteen hundred sides of leather, with which the harnesses of the artillery and trains were put in thorough repair. After a severe campaign in the Valley, he accompanied the Division to City Point and in the final great campaign of the Army of the Potomac. During the first day of the Battle of Five Forks, Major King was ordered by General Devin, then commanding the division, to find the Reserve Brigade, General Gibbs, and pilot it to a point where it was greatly needed. This he did with such promptness that the reinforcement arrived in time to repel a fierce charge, and General Devin recommended him to the Secretary of War for promotion for conspicuous gallantry. The brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel were conferred upon him by the War Department, and after participating in the great review at the Capital he resigned and returned to civil life. Since the war General King has practiced his profession in New York city and Brooklyn with success, having his residence in Brooklyn. He was for some time actively interested in newspaper work, as associate editor of the New York Star, later being attached to the Christian Union and Christian at Work as publisher, when Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Talmage were respectively editors, and he has contributed largely to newspapers and magazines articles, poems and songs, many of which have given him high rank in the literary world. Joining the New York National Guard, he was elected Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, and later was appointed Brigade Judge Advocate. He had made a careful study of military law, and his work on courts-martial governing the National Guard was adopted by the state and served to simplify the proceedings in military courts. General King was appointed Judge Advocate General by Governor Cleveland in 1883, and was retained by Governor Hill until 1886. From 1883 until his resignation in 1894 he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. He is a charter member of the New York Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, of which he has been Recorder, Registrar and Junior Vice-Commander, and the Grand Army of the Republic; has been Recording Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac since 1877, and has been a trustee of the Soldiers' Home, New York, since 1894. He is also a Mason and a member of Cerneau Lodge of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Thirty-third degree; the Benevolent Order of Elks; the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Brooklyn Historical Society, the Brooklyn Institute, the Brooklyn Club and the Brooklyn Democratic Club, of which latter he is President (1897); also of the New York Press Club, and of Plymouth Church. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1895 he was a candidate for Secretary of State in New York, and in the national campaign of 1896 he was a Delegate to the Indianapolis Convention and actively promoted the cause of sound money. General King was first married October 5, 1862, to Emma C. Stebbins; she and her only child, Mabel, died in 1864. On June 14, 1866, he was a second time married, to Esther A. Howard, daughter of John T. Howard, Esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of the City of Churches. To this union were born nine children, five of whom are living, namely: Emma, wife of Percy R Gray; Alice, wife of John Hanway; Susan, wife of S. S. Norton; Clara, wife of Cleveland Litchfield, and Mabel who is unmarried. The others were Essie, Horatio and Carlotta, who died in infancy, and Ethel, aged nineteen, who died May 19, 1897. General King is the author of the following publications: Plymouth Silver Wedding, The Brooklyn Congregational Council, King's Guide to Regimental Courts-Martial, The Thirteenth New York Regiment in Montreal, Annual Re-unions of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, nineteen volumes, and over a hundred vocal and instrumental compositions. As an orator, lecturer, post-prandial and stump speaker, General King stands high, and his services are in constant demand.

MOORE, EDWARD, of Moore & Wright, contractors for public works, Portland, was born in Freeport, Maine, February 13, 1838, son of William

E. and Agnes A. (Mackie) Moore. The senior Moore, William, was born in a small town in the North of Ireland, in 1810. The mother, Agnes, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1811, the daughter of Andrew Mackie, a Scotch sea-captain. Young Moore's early book-education was obtained in the primary and grammar schools of Portland between the ages of five and eleven, at which latter youthful period he began his training for active life by going to sea as a cabin boy. From the age of fifteen to seventeen he served an apprenticeship at the trade of pattern-making, and then went to St. John, New Brunswick, to learn the trade of making lasts. When nineteen years old he returned to Portland and started a factory for the manufacture of lasts. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, in the summer of 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier and took part in recruiting men for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Maine regiments, receiving a commission August 18, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Company H Seventeenth Maine, and remaining continuously with that regiment until it was mustered out of the service in 1865. On March 3, 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company C, and March 10, 1863, to the Captaincy of the same company. He was brevetted Major, and March 13, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Colonel Moore took part in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Virginia (December 11–15, 1862), The Cedars, Virginia (May 2, 1863), Chancellorsville, Virginia (May 3–8, 1863), Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (July 2–3, 1863), Funkstown, Maryland (July 12–15, 1863), Wapping Heights, Virginia (July 22–23, 1863), Auburn and Bristol, Virginia (October 14, 1863), Kelley's Ford, Virginia (November 7, 1863), Locust Grove, Virginia (November 27, 1863), Mine Run, Virginia (November 28–30, 1863), Rapidan, Virginia (February 6–7, 1864), Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia (May 14–16, 1864), Fredericksburg Pike, Virginia (May 19, 1864), North Anna River, Virginia (May 23–26, 1864), Pamunkey River, Virginia (May 26–28, 1864), Tolopotomy (May 28 to June 2, 1864), Cold Harbor, Virginia (June 2–12, 1864), Petersburg, Virginia (June 16–20, 1864), and Siege of Petersburg (June 20, 1864, to February 25, 1865), during which he took part in the battles of Jerusalem Plank Road (June 22–24), Deep Bottom (July 27–28), Explosion of Mine (July 30), Strawberry Plains (August 14–18), capture of the Confederate picket line in front of Fort Sedgwick (September 26), Peble's Farm (October 1–2), Fort Sedgwick (October 10), Boydton Plank Road (October 27–28), Weldon Railroad (December 7–11) and Dabney's Mills (February 5–7, 1865). He also took part after the surrender of Lee's army in the march to Washington, and the Grand Review of November 23, 1865. He was mustered out of the service June 4, 1865. At the close of the war Colonel Moore returned to Portland completely broken down in health. With its partial restoration came renewed longing for active business life. Gifted with love and capacity for mathematical pursuits, indomitable energy and keen business

EDWARD MOORE.

sagacity, he soon found his way. From 1868 to 1869 he was engaged in building the Knox & Lincoln Railroad of Maine and the Sugar River Railroad of New Hampshire. From 1869 to 1874 he was engaged in sub-marine engineering and contracting on the Atlantic coast, a pursuit in which he further developed his fine natural aptitude for this occupation. In March 1875 he visited the Pacific coast and removed for the United States Government the Noonday Rock, thirty feet under water and situated some twenty miles off Cape Reese in the Pacific Ocean. But one and a half tons of nitro-glycerine, which he had manufactured on the coast expressly for the purpose, were used —

a singularly small quantity for the magnitude of the work. It was done, too, with one wire, the water itself supplying the return current, and is justly regarded as one of the notable engineering feats of the day. In January 1877 he formed a partnership with A. R. Wright of Portland, and took the contract, under the firm name of Moore & Wright, to build the famous Louise Docks and Embankment (named after the Princess Louise) for the Canadian Government at Quebec, being the largest works of this kind upon the continent. From 1877 to the present time the firm has been engaged continuously upon large contracts for public works. Colonel Moore served two terms, 1887–1891, as Representative to the Maine Legislature from the city of Deering, and as Senator from Cumberland county from 1889 to 1891. He was Chairman of the committee on railroads. In politics Colonel Moore is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army and of the Loyal Legion, Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, President of the Third Army Corps Union, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and other organizations. He was married April 26, 1864, to Clara A. Webb, daughter of Nathan Webb, of Portland. Colonel Moore resides in Deering, near Morrill's Corner, where he has a fine stock-farm.

REED, THOMAS BRACKET, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was born in Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839, son of Thomas Bracket and Matilda (Mitchell) Reed. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in the class of 1860. Following graduation he spent a year and three months in teaching, a part of the time as assistant in the Portland High School, and in the study of law. In April 1864, before admission to the Bar, he received an appointment as Acting Assistant-Paymaster in the Navy, and was assigned to duty on the "tinclad" Sybil, then under command of Lieutenant H. H. Gorringe, later a distinguished naval officer and commander. Returning to Portland at the close of the Civil War, Mr. Reed was admitted to the Cumberland Bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. In 1867 he was elected as a Representative to the State Legislature from Portland, and at the end of his term was re-elected to the Legislature of 1869, serving on the Judiciary Committee during both sessions. The following year he represented Cumberland county in the Maine Senate, and while still a member of that body, in 1870, was nominated and elected to the office of Attorney-General of the state. Mr. Reed was thirty years of age when he assumed the Attorney-Generalship, and was the youngest incumbent of that responsible office in the history of the state. He served three terms, all of which were marked by the successful trials of many important causes for the state. For the four years 1874–8 he was also City Solicitor of Portland, in which capacity his experience and ability were most successfully applied to the management of city affairs in which large interests were at stake. At

THOMAS B. REED.

the opening of the national campaign preceding the election of 1876, Mr. Reed's friends and admirers in the First District determined that he should be the Republican nominee for Congressional honors. In a memorable canvass he was nominated and elected, and at the present time by successive re-elections is serving his eleventh term as a member of the National House, and his third term as Speaker of that body. The House of Representatives which he entered was Democratic, as have been all the Houses but four since he has been in Congress. But he was not long in coming to the front, and gave early promise of the distinguished legislative career of influence and leadership which

has marked his membership of the House. As Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress, and as a leader of the Republican side, he has won great fame. Mr. Reed's speakership marked a new era in the legislative history of Congress. Before that it had always been within the power of a strong and determined minority to stop any legislation. Minorities had never failed to use this power, and the absurdity of allowing a minority to dictate in a popular government, where all government is supposed to be by majorities, had not only been tolerated, but had actually been elevated to the dignity of a great principle of statesmanship. It was Mr. Reed's great work to abolish this pernicious usage. His famous rulings caused a tremendous uproar in the national House and throughout the country. He was denounced in unmeasured terms by partisan papers; but his rulings were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle that he enunciated of the inviolability of the right of the majority to rule has been followed by his political opponents. Although they have studiously asserted that the "Reed Rules" would never be adopted by them, they have used the same methods with slight changes in detail and now no minority is allowed to thwart the will of the majority. As a leader on the floor Mr. Reed has attained distinguished success. This is in a large measure due to the fact that he has added to unrivaled forensic ability, good common sense and honesty of purpose. An undoubted partisan, he has always had a firm conviction that in the domination of the Republican party lies the surest safeguard of the fame and prosperity of his country. Keeping the mission of his party in view, he has never allowed his influence to count for any partisan move of doubtful patriotism. In the Fifty-third Congress he led the Republican minority in the repeal of the Sherman law, when the Democratic majority found itself powerless by itself to carry out the programme of its President. Mr. Reed has not allowed his engrossing duties as a public man to interfere with his taste for literary pursuits. He is a student of English literature and a great admirer of its masterpieces. He is also familiar with the literature of several foreign tongues, and especially French literature. Few names are more familiar on the title-pages of the great magazines than his, and the North American Review for the last few years has rarely failed, at any memorable juncture of public affairs, to contain a luminous and charming article from his pen. Mr. Reed's attachment to the city of his birth is sincere and strong; and whenever public duties do not call him away, he is to be found at his office or his home in Portland. He was married in February 1870 to Susan P. Merrill, daughter of the late Rev. S. H. Merrill; they have one child, a daughter.

SMITH, ORLAND, Representative of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system on the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in New York, was born in Lewiston, Maine, May 2, 1825, son of John and Joanna (Morrill) Smith. His father was for a number of years Judge of the Municipal Court of Lewiston, having moved there from Gray, Maine, when a young man, and his mother was a daughter of Jedediah Morrill of Lewiston. He acquired his education in the common schools and at the Lewiston Falls Academy. He taught in the public schools and the academy of his native town, and for two years was a teacher at the Gorham (Maine) Seminary, but being unwilling to follow that occupation permanently, he availed himself of the first opportunity for a change. In 1850 he secured a position as station agent on the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad at Lewiston, where he continued to reside until 1853, when he went to Ohio and was engaged in the construction of the

ORLAND SMITH.

Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. After its completion he entered the service of the company at the general office in Chillicothe, and rose to the position of Auditor. Resigning his office in order to enter the volunteer service in 1861, in October of that year he was appointed a Colonel by the Governor of Ohio, with authority to recruit and command a regiment, resulting in the mustering in of the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which entered the field in January 1862. Colonel Smith served with the Army of the Potomac, commanding the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, until September 1863, most of the time under General O. O. Howard. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of General Hooker. He ably performed the important duties intrusted to his charge at the battles of Wauhatchee, or Lookout Valley, in October, and Missionary Ridge, in November 1863, and his bravery and efficiency as an officer are duly credited to him in the official report. By reason of family bereavement he resigned his commission in February 1864, and as a mark of recognition of his valuable services he was brevetted Brigadier-General in March 1865. After the war Mr. Smith was connected with the construction of railroads in the West, and in their operation, until 1877, when he became Vice-President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, with headquarters in Columbus. In 1882 he was elected Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and continued in that capacity until February 1896, since which time he has acted as their representative upon the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association. In politics General Smith was originally a Democrat, but since the breaking out of the war has been a Republican. He was Superintendent of Public Schools in Lewiston during the years 1851–52, but since that time has been too much occupied with active business affairs to accept public office. He is still President of several railroad companies, is a member of the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati, of which he was a director for two years, and is connected with the Maryland and Athenæum clubs of Baltimore. He was married November 20, 1850, in Gorham, Maine, to Caroline Baldwin Peabody, daughter of the late Dr. William H. and Hannah (March) Peabody. Of this union were born two daughters: Emma and Anna, neither of whom are living. Mrs. Smith died August 12, 1895. General Smith had the honor of delivering the oration at the Twenty-seventh Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held in Burlington, Vermont, September 16–17, 1896, and his address which consisted of a review of some of the important military movements in the late war, is printed in full in the report of that gathering. Of this oration, General Horatio C. King, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, said: "This most valuable historical address was listened to with the most profound interest, interrupted frequently by applause. Its enjoyment was greatly enhanced by the fact that it was in large part the personal narrative of one of the most conspicuous actors in that war drama, though his identity was modestly concealed by the speaker." In introducing General Smith on that occasion, the President of the Society, General John T. Lockman, said: "Before introducing the orator of the evening, I would like to have you indulge me for a few moments while I relate a little bit of history. Those of you who recall the 19th of September, 1863, will remember that the battle of Chickamauga was then fought, and that it never has been decided whether it was won by our side or not. It became necessary to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were sent down from the Army of the Potomac, and the unparalleled feat of reinforcing an army one thousand miles away was accomplished by our government, and that army received the two corps. Before they connected it was necessary to make a march of some two days. General Howard led the advance. He connected on the afternoon about five o'clock with the Army of the Cumberland. That night the commands became separated, one of them halting a mile or two in the rear. General Longstreet saw the separation of the two commands, and he instantly set to work and wedged a division of his men between the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and made an attack on the Twelfth. General Howard's command at once marched to the assistance of the Twelfth. The Confederates had not even time to throw out a picket before our corps was on its march. When the leading brigade of the Eleventh Corps had partially passed the hill that stood at the right, they were assailed by a murderous fire of musketry. We all know that was bad enough under the best of circumstances, but at midnight, without warning, to be assailed by a galling musketry fire would startle the bravest. Most of you

thought that brigade ran away, but it did not. Its commander charged and carried that hill, driving the rebels from their position. I now have the honor of introducing to you, as the orator of the evening, the Commander of that Brigade, General Orland Smith, United States Volunteers, for whom that hill was named."

SHAW, HORACE H., Shoe Manufacturer, Portland, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, February 18, 1842, son of Abial and Dorcas Elizabeth (Philbrook) Shaw. His father was a son of William Shaw of Frankfort, Maine, and was for many years engaged in farming in Hampden. His mother was a daughter of Moses Philbrook, also a resident of that town. His boyhood was spent on the home farm, where hard work was plenty and educational facilities few. In his sixteenth year, having won his father's consent to obtain an education by his own efforts, he began to earn his living. By working summers and teaching school winters he procured means to fit himself for college, and in the summer of 1862 was prepared to enter. But under the call of President Lincoln for troops, he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, was mustered in as First Sergeant, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant in January 1863. His alertness in the discharge of his duty and soldierly bearing in action won him favor with his superior officers, and he was next detached as an Aide-de-Camp to the Brigade Commander, and during his service in that capacity was assigned to duty as Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Artillery. The following summer he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1863 his regiment, the Eighteenth, was changed to the First Regiment Maine Heavy Artillery, and was in some of the severest actions of the war. In the campaign of 1864, acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigade Commander, he participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Hanover Courthouse, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, being in active service from May 1864 to September 1865. In February 1864 he was commissioned as Captain, but declined to muster. In the last campaign of 1865 he was ordered to the Quartermaster's Department, Third Division Second Army Corps, charged with important and critical duty — was at the capture of Petersburg, the battles at Sailor's Creek, Farmville, Rice's Station and High Bridge, and the Surrender of Lee at Appomattox. When the army was disbanded he was retained in the service and ordered on June 15 to Fort Baker, Maryland, with a remnant of his regiment, which was consolidated with the Third, Fourth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Maine regiments, and served as Brigade Quartermaster from June 16 to September 5, when he was mustered out with his regiment. It had been his intention to return to college at the close of his military service, but the intense activity of his later army life had unfitted him for a student, and he entered into business as a grocer in his native town, associating himself with a partner under the firm name of Shaw & Smith. After a year of

HORACE H. SHAW.

profitable business he sold out, and went to Boston to study law, preparatory to entering a larger field. In February 1867 he entered the employ of C. H. Breed & Company, shoe manufacturers of Portland, as salesman. In 1871, in company with A. Walden, he succeeded this firm as Walden & Shaw, and in 1873 organized the firm of Shaw, Goding & Company, which until 1893 carried on the leading business in their line in the state. In 1886 he founded a large and successful shoe-manufacturing industry at Freeport, Maine, under the style of A. W. Shaw & Company, and in 1895 bought out a plant at Lewiston, Maine, and established there one of the largest shoe factories in the state. He is still largely

engaged in shoe manufacturing in Portland, and has an office in Boston, and business in nearly every section of the United States. Mr. Shaw has been active in promoting all movements for the public good, in the various places where he has had interests, and has done much for the city of Portland, where he resides. He is a staunch Republican in politics, has served in the City Government and in the State Legislature, and in 1888 was Presidential Elector-at-Large and made President of the Electoral College, casting the vote of the state for Benjamin Harrison. In religion he is a Methodist, a member of Congress Street Church in Portland, and was Delegate from Maine to the Second Ecumenical Conference in Washington in 1891. He is also a Trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, and has done much efficient work for that institution. Mr. Shaw was married in August 1867 to Celeste M. Gay, daughter of William Gay of East Corinth, Maine. They have a daughter, Mrs. Annabel Shaw Smart, well known in Portland literary circles; and one son, Winfield L. Shaw, aged seventeen, a graduate of the Portland High School in the class of 1896, and serving as Major commanding the battalion of Portland High School Cadets.

VOSE, Edwin Faxon, M. D., Portland, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 17, 1850, son of Henry C. and Rachel W. (Faxon) Vose. On both sides he is of Puritan ancestry. The Vose family was represented in the settlement of Boston, and among the founders of Milton, Massachusetts, in 1636. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Vose was a soldier in the First Massachusetts Regiment, of which his brother was Colonel, in the Revolutionary army. The grandfather was a shoe manufacturer of Providence, Rhode Island. Henry C. Vose, the father, was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Clinton, New York. He was Pastor of the Universalist Churches at Watertown and at West Scituate, Massachusetts, and at Clinton, New York, and spent the last thirty years of his life at Marion, Massachusetts. He was a strong abolitionist, counting William Lloyd Garrison and other prominent agitators among his personal friends; and at the time of the uprising against Freemasonry, when it took courage to avow connection with the order, he was prominent in its councils. He spoke on the anti-slavery question at so many out-door meetings that he ruined his voice and was obliged to give up his work as a clergyman. He devoted the rest of his life to medical practice, and died in 1887. His wife, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was a daughter of Thomas Faxon of Braintree, Massachusetts, and was a direct descendant of John Clark, who came over in the Mayflower. Her grandfather, Thomas Faxon of Stoughton, Massachusetts, was one of the minute-men of the Revolution. Edwin F. Vose received his early education in the public schools and at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the class of 1872. After a course of medical study with his father he entered the Medical Department of Boston University and

EDWIN F. VOSE.

graduated therefrom in 1876. Before graduation he served for a year as House Surgeon of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. After receiving his diploma he commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. Eliphalet Clark at Portland, who was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in the state of Maine. In 1877 the retirement of Dr. Clark left him in full charge of their combined practice, which he has since continued and steadily increased. Dr. Vose was President of the Maine State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1895, a member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, and when the Legislature in 1895 passed the bill requiring that all physicians practicing in the state be registered or pass

examinations, he was appointed by Governor Cleaves a member of the Examining Board. He is prominently identified with fraternal societies and organizations, being Past Master of Portland Masonic Lodge, Past High Priest of Mount Vernon Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Past Master of Portland Council Royal and Select Masters, Past Commander of Portland Commandery Knights Templar, member of the Maine order of High Priesthood, the Maine Consistory of thirty-second degree Masons, Aleppo Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Boston), the order of Red Cross of Constantine and the Royal Order of Scotland, the latter of which is limited to a membership of three hundred in the United States and is controlled at Edinburgh, Scotland; also Past Grand of Hadattah Lodge and a member of Una Encampment in the Odd Fellows, member of Bramhall Lodge Knights of Pythias and Samoset Tribe of Red Men. He is also a Director in the Falmouth Loan and Building Association, and in active membership in the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association, the Portland Club, the Young Men's Athletic Association, and the Sodality of the Sons of the Revolution. In politics Dr. Vose is a Republican, and as such has been a member of the Portland School Board since 1894. He was married July 5, 1876, to Lizzie M. Begg, daughter of John and Lizzie (McCurdy) Begg of Brooklyn, New York; they have two children: Eleanor Rae and Clifton Henry Vose.

WINGATE, James I., of James I. Wingate & Son, painters and decorators, Boston, was born in Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, June 4, 1837, son of John and Sophronia (Irish) Wingate. He is of the sixth generation in descent from John Wingate, who emigrated from England about 1650 and settled at Dover, New Hampshire, under a land grant from the king, establishing the homestead where his descendants have resided for nearly two hundred and fifty years. The ancestry of John Wingate is traced back to Lord Hemyng de Wyngate, in the reign of King Henry II. (1154-89). On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is fourth in descent from James Irish, one of the first settlers of Gorham, Maine, in 1736; grandson of the late General James Irish of Gorham, and great-grandson of Mary Gorham Phinney, the first white child born in the town. James I. Wingate acquired his early education in the public schools and at Gorham Academy in his native town, and his training for active life was received at Gorham and Portland by the ordinary methods of acquiring skill in a mechanical trade. At an early age, in 1854, he became a resident of Boston, where he worked at his trade until 1860, when he started business on his own account, in which he has continued to the present time. In 1890 his son became a partner in the business, since when the firm has been James I. Wingate & Son. The firm is one of the best known

JAMES I. WINGATE

in its line in New England, and its business ranks among the largest and most extensive of the painters and decorators of the country. Mr. Wingate is a charter member, and in 1891–3 was President of the Master Builders' Association of Boston and is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, the Pine Tree State Club of Boston and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in Boston, May 18, 1870, to Helen Frances Snow; they have a son, Frank E. Wingate, born January 3, 1872.

JOHN W. BALLOU.

BENNETT, HENRY BABBITT, of Portland, was born in Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, June 26, 1850, son of Samuel W. and Nancy Prentice (Kendall) Bennett. His father was a native of Derbyshire, England, in which country he passed his childhood. Coming to America while still young he first settled at Woodstock, New Brunswick, removing therefrom to Houlton. In 1850 he died at Butte des Morts, Wisconsin, during a visit there to look after the lumber business in which he was interested. His widow, the daughter of Samuel Kendall, one of the earliest settlers and land owners in Houlton, and till the time of his death one of its leading citizens, is yet alive in her eighty-eighth year, making her home in Portland with her son, the subject of this sketch. A lady of strong literary proclivities and scholarly attainments, she has made herself a reputation as a teacher and a poet. Besides Henry she has had two other children: Charles W., now a resident of San Francisco, and Lilla K. (now deceased) who married W. R. M'Donald of Calais, Maine. Henry B. Bennett, after completing his school studies at Houlton Academy, came to Portland in 1867, to acquire the stencil-cutting trade, taking his lessons from Edward Fairfield. So successful was he that in less than six years Mr. Bennett became the proprietor of the establishment; the most extensive of its kind in the state of Maine. It now employs many men, including, besides stencillings, rubber stamps and engraving of seals, etc. Since 1893 the business has been conducted by a stock company, of which Mr. Bennett is Manager. But Mr. Bennett does not confine his business activities to the management of this corporation. He has other large interests, in as well as out of the city. He established and owns the Old Orchard Electric Light Company, is Treasurer of the Old Orchard Water Company, and general manager of the Duff Construction Company of the same place, which does a general piping, plumbing and manufacturing business. In politics he is a Republican, though never caring to join the army of office holders. In religion he is a Swedenborgian, and one of the Parish Committee of the New Church in Portland. In the fraternal orders he is high in rank, having attained the Thirty-second degree in Masonry, and having served as Master of Portland Lodge High Priest of Greenleaf Chapter, and Eminent Commander of St. Albans Commandery. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a Red Man. Of other societies in which he holds membership are the Portland Athletic Club, the Maine Genealogical Society and the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Bennett was married February 10, 1871, to Georgia A. Gardiner of Old Orchard, Maine. They have had two children: Lilla Irene and Bessie Mildred, both living; and Edward, a son who died when but six years old.

BROWN, CHAPIN, Lawyer, Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Orland, Hancock county, Maine, March 25, 1855, son of Samuel Peters Brown, born December 9, 1816, and Charlotte Metcalf Mason, born November 15, 1841. He is a grandson of Samuel Brown of Bluehill, Maine, born March 17, 1776, and on the maternal side, of Horatio Mason of Orland. Thomas Mason, his great-grandfather on the maternal side, was soldier in the Revolution, and was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Samuel Brown, his grandfather on the paternal side, did temporary military service during the War of 1812 as a volunteer. The subject of this sketch went to Washington at the age of six years, in 1861, with his father, who was appointed the Navy Agent at Washington, D. C., by President Lincoln. He returned to Maine however for his early education, which was received in the public schools of Orland, and at the "Little

Blue" School for boys in Farmington, which he attended for two and a half years. In 1866 he entered the preparatory department (now Columbian Academy) of Columbian University in Washington, and subsequently attended the College and Law departments of the University, graduating from the former as A. B. and taking the Senior year of College and Junior of the Law School in one year, receiving from the Law Department the degree of B. L. While pursuing his law course he held a position in the Civil Service (Postoffice Department) in Washington; but upon completion of his course and receiving his degree, he resigned to take effect in six months, and had his resignation accepted so as to be sure of going out of government employ. In 1877 he was admitted to the Bar, and has since been engaged in general practice before all the courts of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Brown brought to the practice of law the same perseverance and force of will that marked his college course, and which early placed him in the front rank of his profession. He was counsel in the noted criminal case of the United States vs. Frank K. Ward, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in the civil case of Commissioners of the District of Columbia vs. Bauman and others, involving the constitutionality of the law for the extension of the streets of the Capitol of the Nation. Early in his professional life he was made one of the Trustees of the Washington public schools. With conscientious regard for the requirements of the position, he made a thorough study of the public-school system, and his administration of the office was marked by a wisdom and breadth of view born of a comprehensive knowledge of all the needs and questions involved. At present he is one of the Trustees of the Girls' Reform School of the District, a position he has held for four years. As Chairman of a Citizens' Committee to raise a fund and provide for the entertainment of visitors on the occasion of the national gathering of Knights of Pythias in Washington, in 1894, Mr. Brown demonstrated extraordinary executive ability in his labors to make the gathering a success, and presided over the deliberations of the committee with exceptional tact and judgment. In a similar capacity he served as a member of the General Executive Committee at the inauguration of President McKinley in March 1897, both as a member of the General Committee, and as Chairman of the Common Transportation Mr. Brown contributed very materially to the great success of the inaugural ceremonies. He was Vice-President of the Columbian University Alumni Association in 1892–3, and in December 1896 was unanimously elected President of the Association for the term of one year. Mr. Brown is a member of the Cosmos Club, and of the leading literary, art, scientific and social societies of Washington. He is a Republican in politics, and took a very active part in the presidential campaign of 1896, speaking in the states of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Brown is unmarried.

CHAPIN BROWN.

BROWN, DANIEL EUGENE, M. D., Brockton, Massachusetts, was born in Ellsworth, Maine, February 8, 1865, son of Ivory L. and Emma L. (Eppes) Brown. His paternal ancestor was Peter Brown, who came from England in the Mayflower. On the maternal side he is descended from Colonel David Greene, a brother of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Eppes, 1st, son of Henry and Emma (Greene) Eppes, the latter a daughter of Colonel David Greene's son John and Abigail (Gerry) Greene. His father was on the maternal side a cousin of Chief Justice John A. Peters of Maine. Daniel E. Brown received his general

education in the public schools of his native city, and studied for his profession at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated March 31, 1886, meanwhile working during vacations in the stores of his father and his uncle, Daniel H. Eppes, in Ellsworth. Immediately after graduation he established himself in Brockton, Massachusetts, where he has since continued and has built up a large practice. Dr. Brown is a member of the Massachusetts and of the Plymouth County homœopathic medical societies, also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks and

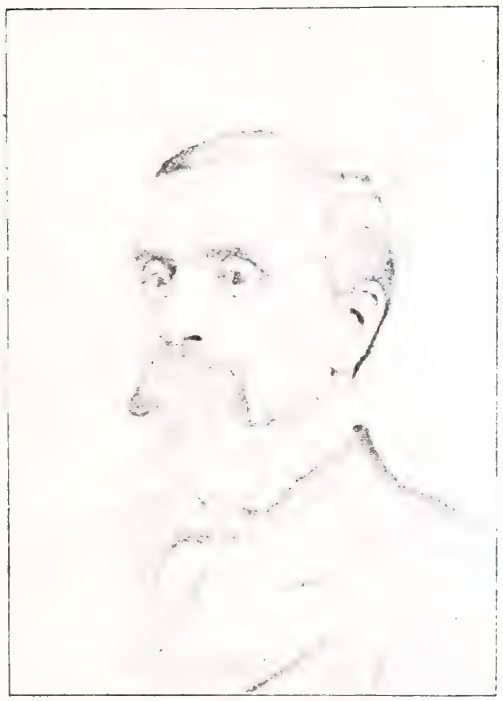
D. E. BROWN.

the Knights of Pythias, and the Commercial Club of Brockton. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 9, 1883, to Linnie M. Burnham, daughter of A. F. Burnham of Ellsworth, Maine; they have one son: Albert Farrington Brown.

CARTLAND, Thomas P. R., Shoe Manufacturer, Portland, was born in Brunswick, Maine, December 29, 1854, son of Isaiah and Eunice H. (Rich) Cartland, and grandson of Charles Cartland of Limington, Maine. His father was a well-known merchant of Portland, where he died in January 1895, and his mother, now living, was the daughter of Stephen Rich. He received his early education in the public schools of Portland, and completed his studies in a three-years course at the Friends' Boarding School, at Providence, Rhode Island. Entering the employ of G. C. Tyler & Company, wholesale shoe merchants of Portland, in their establishment he made himself familiar with the line of trade which he has since followed. In 1877 he formed a partnership with A. T. Davis and opened a retail shoe store under the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, doing a very successful business under the firm name of Davis & Cartland for ten years. In 1887 he established his present manufactory in Portland, making a specialty of ladies' medium-grade button-boots for the wholesale trade. This business has steadily extended, and now employs many hands, occupying a large four-story building in Middle street. At first Mr. Cartland was associated with C. R. Jones, but subsequently Mr. Jones retired, and he has since remained the sole proprietor, retaining however the old firm name of Jones & Cartland. The goods are sold from his Boston office, and their sales, which are yearly increasing, extend over the South and West to New Orleans and the Pacific Coast. Although a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Cartland is not actively interested in matters political, and takes no prominent part in public affairs. He is however well known to the public as a business man, and as a member of the various leading social organizations. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Portland Commandery Knights Templar, also of the Portland Athletic Association and Bramhall League Club. He was married in 1883, to Minnie Milliken, daughter of William H. and Julia (Wyman) Milliken of Portland: they have two children: M. Gertrude and Ruth T. Cartland.

BROWN, Rufus Greene, Manufacturer of Improved Steam and Water Heating Apparatus, Boston, was born in Waterford, Oxford county, Maine, July 1, 1832, son of John and Sophia (Hamlin) Brown. His mother was a second cousin of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. He received his early education in the public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship at iron-moulding in Waterford, Maine, and worked at that occupation at Waterford for several years. He then engaged in the manufacture of carriage-axles, establishing the business and continuing it for several years. In

1862 he went to Massachusetts, and spent a short period in the foundry of Hinckley & Williams, Boston, after which he was connected with the Davis & Farnham Foundry Company for seven years. He then established an iron and brass foundry in Waltham, which he ran for several years. While thus engaged he patented, April 25, 1876, an improved steam-heating boiler, and subsequently sold out his foundry business and devoted himself to the manufacture and sale of his steam-heating boiler, which was again patented for improvements in 1877. For the past seven or eight years he has been located in Boston, making a



RUFUS G. BROWN.

specialty of the manufacture and sale of Brown's New Improved Steam and Water Heating Apparatus, patented in October 1889, which has acquired a widespread reputation and has come into extensive use. The great number of these heaters in service in Boston and vicinity are a standing testimonial to their efficiency and economy, and all over New England and in other states, even as far west as Colorado, the apparatus is well and favorably known. Mr. Brown has built up a large business in this specialty, and in contracting for the heating of churches, factories, business establishments and other public and private buildings, for which he furnishes boilers, radiators, piping and all needed apparatus and supplies. Mr. Brown is a member of various societies, including Monitor Lodge of Masons, in which he has held all the offices, including that of Master for two years; Waltham Royal Arch Chapter, serving in the various offices in that body, including that of High Priest for three years; and Gethsemane Commandery Knights Templar, of Newtonville, Massachusetts, in which he also has held various offices, including that of Eminent Commander. He is also a member of the Knights Templar Commanders' Union, of Boston, a social organization composed of Commanders, Past Commanders and Grand Commanders of the Knights Templar body. Mr. Brown was first married May 10, 1854, to Helen Proctor, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Proctor of Waterford, Maine, by whom he had five children, of whom two are living: Clarence Herbert, a resident of New York, and Sydney Paine Brown, a well-known member of the Suffolk (Massachusetts) Bar. His second marriage was to Anna Jones, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones of Waltham, Massachusetts; they have two children: Helen E., a student at Tufts College, class of 1897, and Alice Marion Brown, a pupil in the Waltham High School.

BLACK, Charles Henry, Superintendent of Streets in Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Swanville, Waldo county, Maine, March 28, 1853, son of William Henry and Malinda Sawtelle (Staples) Black. His grandfather Alexander Black, whose wife was Ruth Merrithew, was among the early shipbuilders and shipowners of Searsport, Maine, and also built and managed two large hotels at what is now called Black's Corner, Maine. His great-great-grandfather, Henry Black, emigrated from Scotland to the town of Winnissimet (now the city of Chelsea), Massachusetts, in 1765. He married in 1769 Sarah Stowers, of what is now Revere, Massachusetts, and moved to Prospect, Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. During the Revolution he served at Fort Pownal, now Fort Point, on the Penobscot River, Maine. In 1805–11, inclusive, he was a Representative from the District of Maine to the General Court at Boston. On the maternal side the subject of this sketch is a grandson of Hon. Josiah and Hannah (Downs) Staples. Hon. Josiah Staples was a Colonel in the state militia, and served as County Commissioner, also as a member of the Maine Senate with Hannibal Hamlin, the two being

lifelong friends. Charles H. Black received his education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen, in 1870, went to Boston, where he was engaged with Dwinell & Company, wholesale coffee and spices, until 1872, then with O'Hara & Bullard until 1874, from September 1872 to September 1873 in New York city. On the death of his father in 1875 he bought the latter's teaming and general contract business of the heirs, and continued the business until 1887. Mr. Black's early training, before leaving home, consisted largely of practical experience under his father, in road building, in which he developed a natural talent for road con-

CHAS. H. BLACK.

struction and for street work in general. In 1887 he was appointed Superintendent of Streets in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and served in that capacity until 1894. In 1897 he was re-appointed to that position, which he now holds. He is also serving as Harbor Master of Chelsea, under appointment in 1893. He has also been Treasurer of the Gay Head Brick and Clay Company since 1894, is Treasurer of the New England Smoke Consumer Company of New York, and is Treasurer and General Manager of the C. H. Black Company, engaged in the trucking and teaming business in Chelsea. Mr. Black is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Robert Lash Lodge, Shekinah Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Naphtali Council Royal and Select Masters and Palestine Commandery Knights Templar, all of Chelsea, and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. He is a member of Mystic Lodge of Odd Fellows in Chelsea, the Order of Fraternal Helpers, Massachusetts Benefit Association, New England Order of Protection and American Legion of Honor; also of the Alter Ego and Review clubs, Chelsea. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican. He was married July 30, 1874, to Jennette Jameson Brown, youngest daughter of Captain Francis and Elizabeth Herman Brown of Chelsea. They have had five children: Maude Sawyer, now in the class of 1898 at Wellesley College; Jennette Chester; Stephen Miller, died December 6, 1887, aged three and a half years; Martha Louise and Grace Libby Black.

BLAISDELL, Walter Ferren, Coal and Wood Merchant, New York, was born in Frankfort (now Winterport), on the Penobscot River, Maine, November 5, 1848, son of Ebenezer Ferren and Nancy (Chase) Blaisdell. His great-grandfather Ebenezer Blaisdell came to Frankfort from New Hampshire shortly after the Revolutionary War, in which he rendered valiant service. He was a retired sea-captain, and was one of the first settlers of Frankfort; he bought sections of land on the Penobscot River, and built the house in which the subject of this sketch was born, which is still standing and has never been out of the family. He was said to be the first to plant apples in Maine. Into this house the grandfather of our subject, also named Ebenezer, was brought when a small boy, and here he lived and died. He married Annie Ferren of Kennebunkport, Maine, daughter of Jonathan Ferren, who fought in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution, and went with Arnold in the expedition to Quebec, where he was taken prisoner but was afterwards rescued. His son Ebenezer F., born in 1823, has lived in this house all his life, and still owns it. His wife, Nancy Chase, to whom he was married in 1847, was a daughter of Mark L. Chase, a descendant of the same family as Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States. He was an advanced freethinker, and an inventor, originating the method of applying the motion of the compass to the center of the upper mill-stone and adjusting it to the bed-stone. This method was universally used for grinding wheat and corn in this country until the new roller process of flour making, which came into

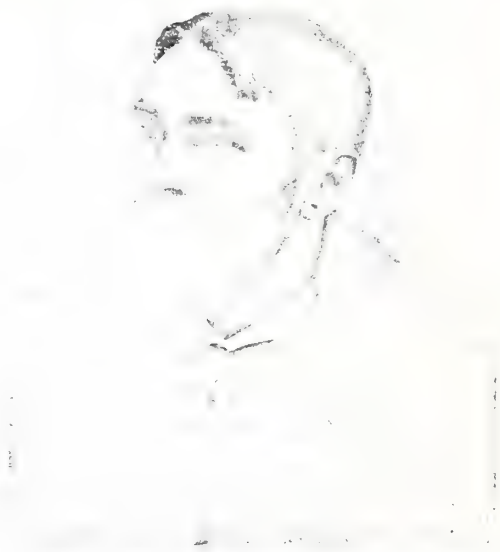
vogue only a few years ago; and there is a large amount of wheat and corn ground by the old process yet. He was also the inventor of the celebrated sidehill plough. Nancy Chase Blaisdell was a descendant of patriotic stock, her maternal grandfather, John Spearin, having fought seven years under Washington through the Revolution, and was also in the War of 1812 with his three sons, one of whom was severely wounded. She is also descended through her grandmother from General Kendall, whose ancestors came from England and Scotland about 1627, who erected at Kendall's Mills, now the city of Waterville, the first sawmill on the Kennebec River, and whose sister was the first white child born on that river. Walter F. Blaisdell was the oldest of eight brothers. He received such early education as was afforded by the district school, after which he went to work on a farm and later worked in a cooper shop for the firm of Treat & Company until the summer of 1864, when he enlisted in the navy. He served during the last year of the war in the gunboat Massasoit, under the command of R. T. Henshaw and Lieutenant Sumner, receiving his discharge in the latter part of June 1865. From the fall of 1865 until 1869 he followed the sea, and then engaged in steamboating on the old Sanford Line of steamers, the Katahdin and Cambridge, running between Boston and Bangor, as Quartermaster and Second Mate. After leaving the employ of the Sanford Line he went to work in the granite quarries at Mount Waldo, Frankfort, for Pierce & Rowe, who had a large contract to furnish stone for the Brooklyn Bridge. He worked for this firm a year and then went to the quarries on Fox Island, Maine, in the employ of the Government on work for the Treasury Building at Washington, as a blacksmith and tool sharpener, where he continued until 1876. His two brothers, Frank and Joseph, went to New York in 1873 and entered the employ of L. M. Palmer, connected with the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company, and were followed by two other brothers in 1875. In April 1876 Walter joined them and went to work for the same company, and eventually all of the eight brothers worked for Mr. Palmer at one time. In February 1877 the subject of our sketch started in the kindling-wood business with a handsaw and hatchet, and later with his brothers established their present business in this line, which now has grown to immense proportions. The partnership began under the name of the Blaisdell Brothers Wood Company, in 1879, four brothers being then interested, namely Walter F., Mark L., Joseph W. and Frank L; after two years taking in Philo C. All continue in the business at the present time, except Mark L., who has retired, and lives in Clinton, Connecticut. The brothers continued under the original firm name until 1892, when they formed the Standard Wood Company, taking in three factories in Maine, one in New Hampshire, three in New York state and five in Pennsylvania, besides handling the product of four independent concerns. The business has grown marvellously, until at the present time the Blaisdell Brothers are manufacturing from one hundred

WALTER F. BLAISDELL.

thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand cords of wood yearly, selling in every city and town of any size and consequence from Salem, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia. Joseph W. is President of the company, Frank L. is General Superintendent, and Philo C. Assistant Superintendent. In 1886, Walter F. associated himself with G. D. Curtis, under the firm name of Curtis & Blaisdell, for handling coal in New York city. Their pockets, situated at Fifty-sixth street and East River, were among the first erected in New York. They started with but little knowledge of the business, and old concerns predicted that the new firm would make a failure of their enterprise, as they expended at the

outset a large amount of money in equipping their plant to handle coal economically. They sold the first year about fifteen thousand tons, and the business has grown steadily from that time until in 1896 they handled a hundred and eighty thousand tons. The success they have gained has been due to industry and close attention to the details of the business, combined with the peculiarly happy working together in harmony of all the brothers. Mr. Blaisdell was first married in January 1876, to Nellie Mitchell, daughter of Orin Mitchell of Rockland, Maine, who was a Captain in the Fourth Maine Regiment and served throughout the Civil War. Mrs. Blaisdell died in February 1884, leaving two children: Charles O. and Sarah Ann Blaisdell. In 1890 Mr. Blaisdell was married a second time, to Cordelia Bruce, third daughter of David Bruce of New York city. David Bruce was the inventor of the typecasting machine that has been used for casting all the type in this country since it was invented. His father and uncle founded the old type-foundry of Bruce & Sons, who aided and supported Horace Greeley in starting the New York Tribune. The father of the Blaisdell Brothers, E. F. Blaisdell, is still alive and well, residing on the old place in Winterport. He was an old Abolitionist, and one of the first Republican Representatives sent to Augusta by that party; he has repeatedly been Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Winterport, and has been well and favorably known by all of the old-line Abolitionists and Republicans in Maine for the past fifty years. The mother, Mrs. Nancy Chase Blaisdell, is still living.

BLAISDELL, Silas Canada, M. D., New York city, was born in Winterport, Waldo county, Maine, May 20, 1856, son of Ebenezer Ferren and Nancy (Chase) Blaisdell. The house in which he first saw the light has been in the family for a hundred and ten years; his father and grandfather, all their children and those of his great-grandfather, were born in it, and it never has been out of the name of Blaisdell. A statement of facts relating to Dr. Blaisdell's ancestry and family history is given in the preceding sketch of his eldest brother, Walter F. Blaisdell. Silas C. Blaisdell's early education was received in the common schools of Winterport, except for a short course at Hampden (Maine) Academy. From childhood he always had the desire to become a physician, and everything in the course of his life has been bent to that purpose. On account of the limited means and large family of his parents, he was apprenticed to a cooper, with whom he served for about four years. After that he went to work with a tailor, to learn the art of cutting garments. After about eighteen months of service in that relation he went to Brooklyn, New York, where his first year proved to be the hardest of his whole life, working fourteen hours a day, at the rate of six dollars a week, in the clothing trade. At the end of the year he received contracts from Lowell M. Palmer of the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company, with whom he continued for four years, during which time he was able to save



S. C. BLAISDELL.

money enough to pay his way through college. Dr. Blaisdell cannot remember of having in the whole course of his life had as much as a twenty-five cent piece given to him, for which he did not give the full equivalent of value in labor of some kind. Entering the University of the City of New York in 1879, he was appointed in his first year's course, after a competitive examination out of over seven hundred students, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the college, and won the silver medal. The second year brought him the gold medal — the first and only time in the history of the university that these medals have been awarded, to a first-year and second-year man. The third year, honorable men-

tion, with a hospital appointment if he wished it, was his reward for a hard fight to overcome the deficiencies of his early education. He graduated in the class of 1881–2. Dr. Blaisdell now holds the position of Surgeon-in-Chief of the Eastern District Hospital in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Physician to the Mutual Aid Society, also a member of the Hanover Club and honorary member of the Seawanaka Boat Club. He was married January 29, 1883, to Ella Rebecca Fisher, daughter of Elanson Fisher, the portrait painter.

E. E. CROCKETT.

CROSWELL, JAMES GREENLEAF, Master of the Brearley School, New York city, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 29, 1852, son of Andrew and Caroline (Greenleaf) Croswell. His father, an Episcopal clergyman, was a native of Massachusetts. His mother was the daughter of Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., of Maine, afterwards Professor of Law at Harvard University. He received his early education in the public schools and the High School of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1873. Following graduation he spent three years in Germany, at the Universities of Leipzig and Bonn. He was for a time teacher in St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and then Tutor and Professor of Greek at Harvard College until 1887, when he went to New York city and assumed the position of Head Master of the Brearley School, an incorporated private

J. G. CROSWELL.

school, preparatory for college, which he still holds. Mr. Croswell is a member of the Harvard Club, the New England Society, the City Club and the Barnard Club of New York city. He is also a member and Past Secretary of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In politics he is a Democrat with independent proclivities. He was married May 10, 1888, to Letitia Brace, daughter of Charles L. Brace of New York city; they have no children.

DUDLEY, SANFORD HARRISON, Lawyer, Boston, was born in China, Kennebec county, Maine, January 14, 1842, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Dudley, second Governor of the Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, through Samuel Dudley, eldest son of the Governor, who settled at Exeter, New Hampshire. His boyhood and early youth were passed with his parents successively in China, St. Albans, Auburn and Richmond, Maine, and at the age of fifteen he came with them to Fairhaven,

Massachusetts, where he began his college preparatory studies in the High School. Completing his preparation for college under the direction of a well-known classical teacher in New Bedford, during which time he taught a country school, he entered Harvard in 1863 and graduated in the class of 1867. For three years following graduation he taught mathematics and the classics in the New Bedford High School, meanwhile reading law in the office of Eliot & Stetson, New Bedford, and subsequently pursuing his studies at Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1871. He has received from his alma mater the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B. Immediately upon leaving the law school he was admitted to the Bar and began practice, opening offices in Boston and Cambridge, in which latter city he has always resided since coming to Boston. After a few years however he confined himself wholly to his Boston office, where he has been engaged in general practice ever since. Mr. Dudley has served in the City Government of Cambridge, but has never sought political office or preferment, choosing to give his whole time and energies to his profession. In politics he was originally a Republican, and was for many years an active member of the local party committees; preferably he is still an adherent of Republican principles, but of late has acted independently. He is a member of the Universalist Church in North Cambridge, and active in religious matters, both in church and Sunday School. He has been President of the Universalist Club, the representative lay organization of that denomination in the state; and has served as President of the Universalist Sunday School Union, an organization representing all the Sunday Schools of the denomination in and around Boston and vicinity. He is also a member of the Cambridge Club, the principal social organization of his city; has been President of the Sons of Maine Association in Cambridge; is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and was the first President of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, a corporation established not only for social purposes, but also for the elucidation of early New England history, especially as affected by the lives and careers of Governor Dudley and his descendants. Mr. Dudley has written occasionally for the press, and from time to time has delivered public addresses upon historical and other topics. He was married April 2, 1869, to Laura Nye Howland, daughter of John M. Howland of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. They have three children: Laura Howland, Howland and Elizabeth Prentiss Dudley. The son, Howland Dudley, is destined for his father's profession.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY.

J. H. DEMERITT.

GREENE, JOHN ARTHUR, of the American Book Company, New York, was born in North Waterford, Oxford county, Maine, March 27, 1854, son of John Adams and Lydia (Cummings) Greene. His grandfather Hezekiah Greene was a native of Maine, and his great-grandfather Benjamin Greene, also a native of Maine (then Massachusetts), was a Revolutionary soldier. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Francis P. Cummings of Maine, and great-grandson of Ephraim Chamberlain of Massachusetts, whose niece, Grace Fletcher, married Daniel Webster. His ancestral stock on the paternal side is all English, and on the mother's side, as the name indicates, was Scotch and English; all God fearing and serving men of sterling worth. Four of his great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, besides several other relatives. He received his early education in the public and high schools, and graduated from the Maine State Normal School at Farmington in the class of 1876. He had already taught the usual country schools, and the day after graduation was engaged to teach in the Abbot Family School for Boys at "Little Blue," Farmington, where he continued until 1878, when he was placed in charge of the Farmington High School and the public schools of that village. Taking up the study of law, he was in 1880 admitted to the Bar in Oxford county, Maine, and went to Chicago and began practice in that city; but soon after was offered a position to represent the old publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman & Company in New England, the acceptance of which changed his plans for a career. He expected to return to the law, but was sufficiently successful in his new occupation to tempt him to remain in the business of publishing school books. In 1891 he was tendered an important and responsible position with the American Book Company, the largest concern in the world engaged in publishing schoolbooks. He became Superintendent of the Agency Department in New York for this company in 1894, and was made Manager in 1896, which position he still occupies. He is also a stockholder in the company, and it has been said that "Mr. Greene knows more prominent school superintendents and eminent educators in the United States, and possesses the esteem and confidence of more of such men, than any other man in the country." Mr. Greene is a member of the Aldine Club, an association of authors and publishers; the New York Press Club, and other social organizations of the city; also of the Republican Club of the City of New York, in which he was an officer for several years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and an earnest worker for the party, but has never been an aspirant for public office, being too much engaged in business. He was married April 12, 1880, to Clara F. Allen, daughter of Charles L. Allen, Esq., of Rockland, Maine; they have one child: John Arthur Greene, Jr., born May 13, 1883.

DENISON, ADNA CURTIS, Founder of the Denison Paper Mills at Mechanic Falls, now owned and operated by the Poland Paper Company, was born in Burke, Vermont, November 15, 1815, son of Isaac and Electra E. (Newell) Denison. According to Burke's "Book of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain," the Denison family is of ancient origin, the name appearing in the charter of King Malcolm I, who died in 1665. The English Denisons are said to have sprung from a cadet of this ancient house, who went from Scotland at the time of Charles I, and who fought at Marston Moor. The family is undoubtedly of Norman origin, and its members fought in the Crusades, and were entitled to bear a coat-of-arms, the motto of the Denisons being *Domus Grata*. The American Denisons are descendants of William of England, who came in 1631 in the ship Lyon, with his wife Margaret, sons Daniel, Edward and George, and John Eliot, afterwards apostle to the Indians, who was a tutor to his sons. William Denison settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was deacon, and prominent in affairs, and died in 1653. The son George had two children born in Roxbury; his wife died in 1643, and he returned to England, served under Cromwell, was wounded at Naseby, and nursed at the house of John Boredell, whose daughter Ann he married. He returned to Roxbury, and subsequently settled in Stonington, Connecticut, where he was almost constantly placed in important public position. His wife was always called "Lady Ann." They were remarkable for magnificent personal appearance and force of mind and character. Captain George Denison was distinguished in the military movements of the times, and also active in civil affairs. He has been described as "The Miles Standish of the settlement." His oldest son, Captain John Denison, who held a high position and was a man of mark in Stonington, married Phebe Lay; of their children, William, the fourth son, resided in North Stonington, and married Mary, daughter of John Avery.

Avery Denison, son of William and Mary, was born in 1712, and married Thankful Williams in 1734. Elisha Denison, the oldest child of this marriage, married Ketureh Minor; their children were born in Stonington, but they eventually moved to Ludlow, Vermont. Isaac Denison, son of Elisha, born in 1778, married Electra E. Newell of Farmington, Connecticut, October 21, 1798. He was a pioneer settler of the town of Burke, Caledonia county, Vermont, going there when a young man, and by his industrious labors developing a fine farm and pleasant home from the forest wilderness. He died in Norway, Maine, January 9, 1867. His third son and eighth child is the subject of this sketch. Adna C. Denison received a common school and academic education, and when fifteen years old became a clerk at Sutton, Vermont, in the store of Morrill & Denison, of which firm his father was a member. Here he remained for twelve years, developing during this period a peculiar aptitude for mercantile life. In 1842 he moved to Norway, Oxford county, Maine, and with E. W. Fyler and Clark W. True opened a store under the name of A. C. Denison & Company. In a short time he wrought a revolution in the mercantile business of the Androscoggin Valley, carrying on trade in a different manner from former merchants, buying everything the farmers had for sale, inaugurating cash payments, and transacting a vast business for years. From 1845 to 1848 he had his store at Auburn, Androscoggin county. He was also largely engaged in supplying contractors on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad (now the Grand Trunk), as the head of local firms at South Paris and Bethel in Maine, and Gorham, Northumberland and North Stratford in New Hampshire. In 1848, in connection with Dr. Asa Danforth, he built at Norway one of the earliest paper mills in the state. He also operated sawmills and carried on other enterprises, and his influence was felt in every industry of the section. In 1851 Mr. Denison turned his attention to Mechanic Falls, where he bought the old mill then owned by Isaiah Perkins and others, and built the paper mills there. In 1855, with Sewell Danforth, he erected a paper mill at Duck Pond in the town of Windham, which he later purchased and moved to Mechanic Falls. From 1856, when he made Mechanic Falls his residence, he was the leading business element of the place. In the development of paper manufacturing, in trade, in building improvements and development, and in the encouragement of other manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Denison more than all others added to the growth and importance of Mechanic Falls. He continued the manufacture of paper until four mills and two auxiliary mills were in operation there, on three dams, with a daily production of fifteen tons. His company was among the first to manufacture chemical wood-pulp for use in paper making, building about 1880 a large mill at Canton for this purpose, having a daily production of twelve tons. In 1862 and thereafter Mr. Denison's son, Adna T., was associated with him in his various enterprises. In 1868 they were also prominent in a stock company that purchased and re-modeled a large paper mill on the Farnsworth privilege in Lisbon, Maine, which was burned shortly after it was completed. Mr. Denison's extensive business operations have prevented him from giving much time to positions of a public nature, but he has served with credit in both branches of the Maine Legislature, as Representative from Poland in 1864, and as Senator from Androscoggin county in 1865 and 1866. He has been a Whig and a Republican in politics, an active Universalist in religion, and has won the respect and esteem of an extensive circle of business acquaintances and personal friends. He was married September 13, 1838, to Hannah True, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kennedy) True, of Sutton, Vermont, who died March 23, 1881. They had two children: Adna T. Denison, now resident in Boston; and Fanny M., wife of Calvin Morse Cram, of New York city.

EMMONS, WILLIS T., County Attorney for York County, is a native of Saco, Maine, in which city he still resides. Though yet a young man, he has held important positions in the State and Federal service and is looked upon by his personal and political friends throughout Maine as a man of most promising future. So widely recognized were his legal acquirements and his ability and tact at the Bar, that he was chosen Judge of the Municipal Court in his native city (in 1883) at an age when most young attorneys are struggling for a foothold in practice. His service on the Bench confirmed the high opinion in which he was held by his fellow-citizens; for there he displayed the fair-mindedness, the knowledge of procedure, the intimacy with recondite branches of his profession, and above all, the urbanity, which go to the make-up of an upright and judicious magistrate. It was therefore quite as matter of course that, on the return of the

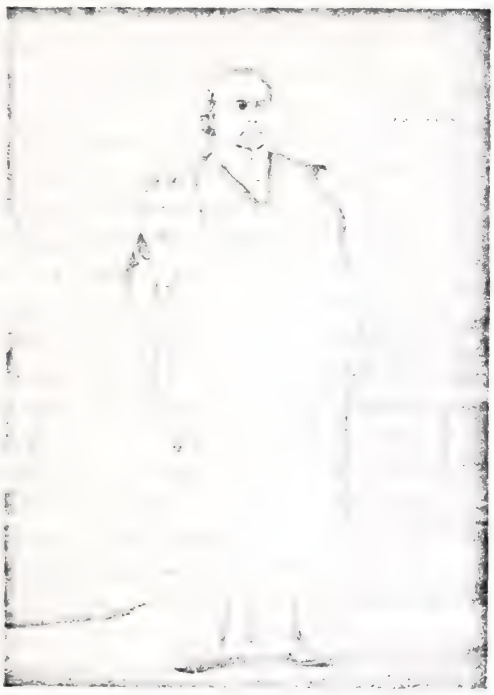
Republican party to national power, he should be considered in connection with Federal appointments; and it was at the earnest wish of Maine Republicans that President Harrison appointed him to the dignified and arduous position of Deputy Collector for the Customs District of Portland and Falmouth, one of the most important districts on the New England coast. So well did he acquit himself in this responsible place that he was continued in office far into President Cleveland's second term, and indeed only resigned to accept the County Attorneyship of York County, to which office he was elected in 1894 by an unprecedented

WILLIS T. EMMONS.

majority, and which he still holds. In this position many important criminal cases have come into his hands, and in the conduct of them he has emphasized those legal talents which gave him so early and so rapid rise at the Bar.

HADLOCK, HARVEY DEMING, Lawyer, was born at Cranberry Isles, Hancock county, Maine, October 7, 1843, youngest son of Edwin and Mary Ann (Stanwood) Hadlock; died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 13, 1897. He was of the seventh generation in descent from Nathaniel Hadlock, who came from Wapping, England, in 1638, settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and subsequently was one of the founders of Lancaster, Massachusetts. Through his paternal grandmother he was also descended from Thomas Manchester, one of the earliest settlers (1642) of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Philip Stanwood, one of the first settlers (1653) of Gloucester, and in the fifth generation, of Job Stanwood, the soldier mentioned in history, and Martha Bradstreet, his second wife; and through his maternal grandmother, of Captain John Gilley, an eminent shipmaster of his time, son of William Gilley, who came to America in 1763. Two of the sons of the first Nathaniel Hadlock were in King Philip's War; three Hadlocks were in the Battle of Lexington; others of the family name, including the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, were soldiers of the Revolution; his uncle Captain Samuel Hadlock, Jr., was in the War of 1812, and his brother, Colonel William E. Hadlock, served in the Civil War. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Hadlock, acquired by purchase the greater part of Little Cranberry Island early in the present century, and settling there, engaged in shipping and general trade, to which business his father, Edwin Hadlock, who was a master mariner in early life, succeeded. Harvey D Hadlock received his early education under the supervision of his mother, a woman of superior culture, and in the schools of his native town. At thirteen years of age, the family having moved to Bucksport, Maine, he became a student in the East Maine Conference Seminary, in which institution and under private instructors he pursued an advanced course of classical studies, which he supplemented by a partial course in the scientific department of Dartmouth College. His legal studies were pursued in the law office of the Hon. Samuel F. Humphrey at Bangor, Maine, under the friendly supervision of ex-Governor Edward Kent, at that time one of the Justices of the Maine Superior Court. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar of that court, and later to the Federal Courts of the district. He began his practice in Bucksport, Maine. Business drawing him to New Orleans, he spent the winter of 1865-6 there, devoting much of the time to the study of civil and maritime law, under the direction of the eminent jurist, Christian Roselius. Within the next three years he was admitted to practice in the courts, State and Federal, of Nebraska, Massachusetts and New York, establishing his main office in Boston in the autumn of 1868. He was then engaged largely

in criminal cases, in the defence of which he met with marked success. In 1871 he returned to Bucksport to engage in promoting the railroad from Bangor to eastern points by way of Bucksport; and in the spring of 1873, the construction of the road being assured, he resumed general practice at Bucksport. He became one of the Directors of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, and counsel for the corporation; and his practice extended to nearly every county of the state, embracing some of the most important cases tried in Maine, in the conduct of which his reputation as an able advocate and jurist was firmly established. In 1881 he moved



HARVEY D. HADLOCK.

to Portland, and there, during a residence of six years, maintained a leading place among the ablest lawyers of the Cumberland Bar, as a successful practitioner in causes involving important interests of railroad corporations, valuable patents and maritime affairs, besides notable criminal cases. It has been said that during that period he tried more causes than any other lawyer in Portland, and performed a prodigious amount of work. Since 1887 Mr. Hadlock had his residence and practiced his profession in Boston, also maintaining an office and enjoying a lucrative practice in New York, the range of his practice extending beyond the limits of the State and Federal Courts of New England and New York, and embracing cases of great importance before the United States Supreme Court. Among the large number of notable cases which he successfully conducted was that of Campbell vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, involving the validity of the steam fire-engine patent, for many years before the courts, and of national importance, affecting every city which used steam fire-engines from 1864 to 1881. Other cases of note were the petition of Frederic Spofford for certiorari vs. the Railroad Commissioners of Maine and the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad; the Treat & Company bankrupt case, pending in the United States District Court of Maine from 1868 to 1889; numerous great trademark cases, maritime, railroad, consular conspiracy and will cases, conspicuous among the latter being the Jenness will case (Concord, New Hampshire) in 1892. Mr. Hadlock's thorough research of the law, coupled with the accuracy and honesty of the conclusions drawn by him, has for many years caused his opinion on constitutional and corporation law to be highly valued and sought after and frequently published. His devotion to his profession throughout his legal career was characterized by the closest application. Case succeeded case without intermission, and day succeeded day of unremitting and unwearied industry, which never could have been performed but for the vigor and unfailing spirits arising from recuperative qualities of the highest order. The results thereby achieved were most brilliant. Mr. Hadlock was of distinguished presence, and his features were indicative of the intellect which carried him at an early age into the vanguard of the legal profession in the country. His arguments were at once condensed and comprehensive of important details. He was alert and vigilant. In addressing a jury, by adapting his expressions to the comprehensions of each member, he combined the eloquence of the orator with the acute reasoning and crisp directness of the special pleader. Naturally he had a large body of appreciative clients, for the resources of the most extensive reading, study and observation, were so finely displayed in his arguments, that his agreement to promote a cause was looked upon as a positive assurance of success. His career is a remarkable illustration of what native ability and persistent, untiring industry can accomplish in the legal profession. Mr. Hadlock, with one exception, in 1876, when he accepted the nomination as Judge of the Probate Court for Hancock County, Maine, refused all judicial and political nominations and

appointments tendered him. He was married January 26, 1865, to Alexene L. Goodell, eldest daughter of Captain Daniel L. Goodell of Searsport, Maine, a prominent shipmaster and later in life a successful shipbuilder. Of this marriage two children are living: Inez Blanche and Webster Deming Hadlock. Their eldest son, Harvey D. Hadlock, Jr, born December 4, 1870, died January 22, 1886. Mr. Hadlock's summer residence was in Bucksport, Maine, occupying a picturesque site on the banks of the Penebscot River.

HAMILTON, Benjamin Franklin, Lawyer, Biddeford, was born in Waterboro, Maine, in 1840, son of Benjamin and —— Hamilton. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the district of Maine, and many of them figured conspicuously in public affairs. Both of his grandfathers figured prominently in the Colonial struggle for independence, and among his kinsmen was Alexander Hamilton, the distinguished statesman. His father was an extensive and prosperous farmer of Waterboro, noted for his public spirit and high-minded liberality. Upon the home farm the boyhood of Benjamin F. Hamilton was passed. He attended the district schools, and after completing a course of study at the New Hampton (New Hampshire) Literary Institute, he returned home, and for a period of several years succeeding taught winter terms of school and worked summers on the farm, meanwhile operating a small industry of his own in burning charcoal and selling it in the Portland, Saco and Biddeford markets. He presided over schools in various towns of the county including Kennebunk, Waterboro and Alfred; and in the latter town, the county seat, where he taught four years, he planned to relinquish the occupation of pedagogue, and began the study of law in the office of Ira T. Drew. Under the preceptorship of this able lawyer he applied himself earnestly to the acquirement of legal knowledge for three years, at the expiration of which time, in 1860, he was admitted to the York County Bar. After attending a course of lectures at Harvard Law School, he commenced in 1861 the practice of law in Biddeford, where he has ever since been established. In 1867 he formed a law partnership with Samuel K. Hamilton, a cousin, under the firm name of S. K. & B. F. Hamilton, which continued until 1872, when the former withdrew and moved to Boston. Two years later Charles W. Ross became his partner, and under the name of Hamilton & Ross an extensive general law business was conducted until 1878, when Mr. Ross was appointed to the Municipal Bench. From 1883 to 1890 the firm was Hamilton & Haley, Mr. Hamilton's associate being George F. Haley; and in 1892, upon the admission to the Bar of his nephew and former student, B. F. Cleaves, the present firm of Hamilton & Cleaves was established. Mr. Hamilton has served in various public capacities, as Supervisor of Schools in his native town, City Solicitor of Biddeford for five years, member of the Board of Assessors for six years, Deputy Sheriff of York County, member of the State Legislature of 1873, and Postmaster of Biddeford under the administration of President Grant. In politics he has been an active promoter and supporter of the principles of the Republican party, has served at two different periods upon the City and County Republican committees, and was for eight years a member of the Republican State Committee during the time when James G. Blaine was at the height of his influence in shaping the destinies of the party. He was also for twelve years President and a Trustee of the Maine State Agricultural Society, and in the Patrons of Husbandry is a member of the Biddeford Grange and Deputy Grand Master of the State Grange. Among other fraternal orders he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, having filled the various chairs in the Biddeford Lodge, also with Laconia Lodge and York Encampment of Odd Fellows, and with the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which he was for four years Grand Worthy Secretary of the State Lodge. Mr. Hamilton was married in 1858 to Ann R. Roberts, daughter of Samuel K. Roberts of Waterboro; they have one son: Arthur S. Hamilton.

HALL, Horatio, General Freight Agent of the Maine Steamship Company in New York, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 17, 1834, son of Horatio and Jane (Kincaid) Hall. He is a grandson of John Hall, a prominent shipbuilder and native of Maine. He was educated in the common schools, and in early life followed the sea. At the present time he is General Freight Agent in New York of the Maine Steamship Company, which operates a line of freight and passenger steamers between New York and Portland, a position that he has held for fifteen years. Captain Hall is a member of the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, the Aurora Club of Greater New York, and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. He was

married February 28, 1863, to Mary E. Johnson; they have two children: Jennie K. and William H. Hall.

GEO. J. BREWER.

HARTLEY, JOHN FAIRFIELD, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury for ten years, 1865–75, was born in Saco, Maine, June 13, 1809, son of Samuel and Hannah (Fairfield) Hartley. Beyond the fact that his father was of English descent, nothing is known of his paternal ancestry. His mother was a daughter of the Reverend John Fairfield, who was a Harvard graduate and a settled minister in Saco for many years. The subject of this sketch is therefore sixth in descent from John Fairfield, the first of the name in this country, who was made a freeman at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640. John F. Hartley received his early education at Thornton Academy in Saco, and entering Bowdoin College in 1825, graduated therefrom with honors in 1829. He read law in the office of Ether and John Shepley, Saco, the former of whom became subsequently United States Senator and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and soon after admission to the Bar removed to Portland, where he practiced his profession until 1838, meanwhile contributing quite regularly to the newspaper press of that city. In 1838 he received an appointment as Clerk in the United States Treasury Department, and removed to Washington. After twenty-five years of service he was appointed to the chief clerkship of the Department in 1863. Twelve years later, in 1865, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and discharged the duties of that office until his resignation May 1, 1875, his term of service in the Department having covered a continuous period of thirty-seven years. Upon his retirement from official life Mr. Hartley spent six months in Europe, and upon his return removed from Washington to Saco, where he has since resided on the old Hartley homestead which has been in possession of the family for more than a century. Mr. Hartley in 1867 received the degree of LL. D. from Norwich (Vermont) University. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and in politics has always been a Democrat. He has been twice married — first, to Martha F. King, of Saco, who died in 1846; and second, in 1850, to Mary D. King, of Saco. Mr. Hartley's children are: Edward, a lawyer in New York city; John A., who was a Captain in the United States army, and

JOHN F. HARTLEY.

died in 1882; Martha, wife of L. Howland Coit, late United States Consul at Valencia, Spain, and who died in that country; and Dr. Frank A. Hartley, a practicing surgeon in New York city.

HARTLEY, RICHARD FOXWELL CUTTS, President of the York National Bank, Saco, was born in Saco, March 2, 1812, son of Samuel and Hannah (Fairfield) Hartley. He is a brother of John Fairfield Hartley, the subject of the preceding sketch, in which connection are given a few facts relating to his ancestry and family history. Richard F. C. Hartley was educated at Thornton Academy in Saco, and from the age of sixteen followed the sea for upwards of thirty years, becoming master of a vessel at an early age. In 1860 Captain Hartley retired from the sea, and has since devoted himself to the care of his extensive private interests, being owner of a large amount of shipping and other property. He has served as President of the York National Bank of Saco for many years. In politics Captain Hartley is a Democrat. He married Sarah Scamman, daughter of Hon. John F. Scamman, of Saco, Representative to Congress from that district.

HARTLEY, FRANK, M. D., New York, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1856, son of John Fairfield and Mary D. (King) Hartley. He is of old New England stock on both sides. His father was the Hon. J. Fairfield Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury for many years, a brief sketch of whose life and career is given on a preceding page of this volume. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city and at Emerson Institute in Washington, District of Columbia, and graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1877. For the next three years he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating from that institution in 1880. Pursuing his medical studies and training at Bellevue Hospital in 1880–2 and in Berlin, Heidelberg and Vienna 1882–4, in the latter year he established himself in practice in New York city, where he has won distinction in his profession. He has served as Assistant Surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital since 1885. He was Attending Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital from 1889 to 1892, Attending Surgeon at the New York Hospital from 1892 to 1897, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital during the latter period. At the present time he is Instructor in Operative Surgery upon the Cadawe in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Dr. Hartley is President of the New York Surgical Society, and a member of the New York Clinical, the Medico-Chirurgical, the Dermatological, the Genito-Urinary and the New York Pathological societies. He is also a member of the University Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

HEYWOOD, CHARLES, Colonel Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, was born in Waterville, Maine, October 3, 1839, son of Lieutenant Charles Heywood, United States Navy, and Antonia Heywood. From the days of General Knox, of Revolutionary fame, down to General O. O. Howard, now retired, the Pine Tree State has been ably represented in the army and navy of the United States, and among the many who have served their country honorably and faithfully, the subject of this sketch deserves especial mention for his long and active connection with the Marine Corps. Charles Heywood was appointed from New York state and commissioned Second Lieutenant on April 5, 1858. His active duties were begun during the quarantine riots at Staten Island in September of that year, and his first sea duty was performed on board the Frigate Niagara, which was detailed to return captured slaves to Africa. Afterwards he was ordered to the St. Louis, Home Squadron, stationed at Greytown, looking after the filibuster Walker. He served on board the Cumberland, Flagship of the squadron of observation in the gulf of Mexico, witnessed the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard in April 1861, and was promoted First Lieutenant in the following May. In August of that year he participated in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, was favorably mentioned by the commanding officer, Major Doughty, and promoted Captain in November 1861. During the winter of 1861–2 he took part in several boat expeditions on the James River, and was on board the Cumberland and commanded the after-gun deck division in the fight with the Confederate Ram Merrimac. In that memorable engagement the first shot from the Merrimac killed nine marines. Captain Heywood fired the last gun in this fight, and his meritorious conduct being especially mentioned in the report of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Morris, and was brevetted Major for distinguished gallantry in presence of the enemy. In 1862 he was ordered to the Frigate Sabine, on special service after the rebel steamer Alabama, and in 1863 to the Ticonderoga, Flagship of the Flying Squadron, on the same duty. Having volunteered for duty under Admiral Farragut in the Gulf Squadron, he was ordered to the Flagship Hartford as Fleet Marine officer, rendered

valuable services in the Battle of Mobile Bay and at the capture of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell, the Rams Tennessee and steamer Selma. For distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy, he received through the recommendation of Admiral Farragut, the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Marine Corps. After the close of the war he was entrusted with important services both on land and at sea, being at one time Fleet Marine officer of the European station, with Admiral Farragut, and during the Virginius affair in 1873 he was Fleet Marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron with nearly nine hundred marines under his command.

CHAS. HEYWOOD.

He served upon the staff of Admiral Mullany during the White League troubles in New Orleans in the winter of 1874 and 1875, and in November 1876 was promoted to the rank of Major. In July and August 1877 he was in command of the Marines at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Reading during the labor riots, and the efficient service rendered by his corps received the thanks of the Navy Department, and also the hearty commendation of Major General Hancock, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
NEW YORK CITY, August 13, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER No. 46.

The marines now at Reading, Pennsylvania, under the command of Colonel Heywood, when relieved by the detachment of United States Artillery, ordered there for that purpose, will proceed to the Marine Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia, reporting to the proper naval authorities. The Major-General Commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct and soldierly qualities of the marines during the entire period of the recent disorders; citizens and soldiers are united in admiration of the soldierly bearing, excellent discipline and devotion to duty displayed by them, while at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Reading. Copy of this order will be forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, that he may be informed of the valuable services and arduous duties rendered by the marines while serving in the Military Division of the Atlantic.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK.

(Signed) JOHN S. WHARTON,
Captain 19th Infantry,
Act'g Asst. Adjt.-General.

(Official)
(Signed) JOHN S. WHARTON,
Captain 19th Infantry, Aide de Camp.

In 1885 he was ordered to hastily equip a battalion of two hundred and fifty marines for the purpose of opening transit and protecting the lives and property of American citizens at Panama. Reporting for duty with the full complement of marines required within twelve hours after receiving the telegraphic order, he arrived in Aspinwall on April 11, and immediately proceeded with his command to Panama, which was then in the hands of the Revolutionists. He took quarters in the railroad buildings outside the walls and proceeded to open and to keep in operation all regular trains along the line. The American marines were confronted by a desperate and turbulent mob, but owing to the firm bearing and formidable appearance of the troops, the expected attack by the insurgents did not materialize. As the inhabitants of the city conceived the idea that the United States had other motives rather than to simply protect the lives and property of their citizens, Colonel Heywood's position was for a time a hazardous one, but he was reinforced by the second battalion together with a strong detachment of Naval Artillery, making a brigade of nearly one thousand men, of which he had command during the entire occupation of the Isthmus by our forces. His command was the first to arrive and the last to depart, and this was not done until the federal forces were restored to power. Upon his departure from the Isthmus the following letter of thanks was received from Admiral Jouett:—

NORTH ATANTIC STATION,
U. S. FLAGSHIP TENNESSEE (1 Rate),
ASPINWALL U. S. C., May 22, 1885.

COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD, U. S. M. C.,
Commanding Battalion U. S. Marines, Isthmus of Panama:

Sir, — Your departure from the Isthmus with your command gives me occasion to express my high estimation of the

Marine Battalion. You and your battalion came from home at the first sound of alarm, and you have done hard and honest work. The Marine Battalion has been constantly at the front, where danger and disease were sure to come first, and always, when a conflict has seemed imminent, I have relied with most implicit confidence on that body of tried soldiers. No conflict has come, but I am well aware how nobly and steadily, through weary and anxious nights, exposed to a deadly climate, the marines have guarded our country's interest. Please communicate to your command my grateful acknowledgment of their faithful services on the Isthmus of Panama, and accept my sincere thanks for your own earnest and valuable assistance.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Your obedient servant,

JAS. E. JOUETT,

Rear Admiral Commanding U. S. Naval Force on North Atlantic Station.

On March 9, 1888, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Heywood was appointed Colonel Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, January 30, 1891. He was married October 25, 1866, to Caroline Bacon, of Washington, District of Columbia.

HOLT, ERASTUS EUGENE, M. D., Portland, was born in Peru, Oxford county, Maine, June 1, 1849, son of Erastus and Lucinda (Packard) Holt. He commenced his early education in the public schools of Canton, an adjoining town, where his family moved in his early boyhood. Subsequently, after acquiring the foundations of a mercantile training under such prominent business men of that section as Albion Thorne, John P. Swasey, Dura Bradford and Otis Hayford, he attended Hebron Academy, and Westbrook and Gorham seminaries, all well-known Maine institutions of learning. While fitting for college he taught school during some part of every year, by this means defraying the expenses of his educational course. Circumstances necessitating a postponement of his purpose to enter college, he determined to devote himself at once to a thorough course of medical study and training, and in pursuance of this plan entered the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College in 1872. Later he attended courses of lectures in Boston and at the Medical School of Dartmouth College, and returning to Bowdoin graduated from the Medical School of Maine in 1874. Then continuing his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, New York, he graduated therefrom and received his *ad eundem* degree in 1875. While pursuing his medical studies he was for a time Principal of the City Reform School of Boston. Following graduation he returned to Maine and commenced the general practice of medicine in Portland, where he became the first-appointed House Physician of the Maine General Hospital, and an Attending Physician of the Portland Dispensary. He was also appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Medical School of Maine, and officiated in this position for two years. His quarterly reports of medical and surgical cases treated at the Maine General Hospital during his service at that institution, published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and his historical sketch of the hospital published in the Portland

E. E. HOLT.

Transcript, thus early attracted attention to his scientific attainments and literary abilities, and evinced the interest and activity in the affairs of the hospital which has been characteristic of him ever since. In 1881 Dr. Holt went abroad for study in the special departments of ophthalmology and otology, and after spending some months chiefly in the hospitals of London, he returned and resumed his practice in Portland, devoting himself principally to diseases of the eye and ear, in which specialty he soon established a reputation extending beyond the limits of the state. While in Europe Dr. Holt was a member of the Seventh International Medical Congress, held in London in

August 1881. Soon after his return from abroad he became impressed with the great need of an eye and ear infirmary in the state of Maine. About 1886 he began to secure signatures to a petition for the incorporation of such an institution, with the result that early in that year a meeting of the signers was held in the City Building of Portland, and the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary was duly organized. Rooms were secured in Federal street and prepared for the reception and treatment of patients. Dr. Holt was appointed Executive Surgeon, and in April 1886 the Infirmary was opened with promises of usefulness and success which have been more than realized. Soon the institution was able to purchase the building which it occupied, and additions and improvements were made from time to time as needed. But its facilities and accommodations could not keep pace with the requirements of its increasing patronage, and accordingly in 1890 steps were taken for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new and larger building of improved construction and modern appointments. In May 1891 the corner stone of the present imposing edifice on Congress street was laid, with Masonic and other fitting ceremonies, the principal address being delivered by Dr. Holt; and in December 1892 the new building was formally opened and dedicated. Up to this time thousands of patients had been treated and hundreds of operations performed by the Infirmary, and since establishment in its new and model quarters the institution's usefulness and efficiency have been continually increasing under the direction of Dr. Holt, who still remains its executive head. Dr. Holt has also been active and prominent, both professionally and as a humanitarian, outside of the institution with which his name is so conspicuously identified. In 1891 his earnest efforts resulted in the passage by the Legislature of an "Act for the Prevention of Blindness," relating to the treatment of infants at birth, Maine being the first state after New York to place such a law upon its statute books; and in 1896 he was instrumental in securing the enactment of a medical registration law, requiring that every person desiring to practice medicine or surgery shall be examined and found proficient in all the branches of medicine before a certificate permitting such person to practice in the state shall be granted. Dr. Holt was the founder of the Portland Medical Club in 1876 and of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science in 1894, was one of the originators of the New England Ophthalmological Society, and founder and editor of the Journal of Medicine and Science, the official organ of the Maine Academy of that name. He is also a member of the Maine and the American medical associations, the American Ophthalmological and American Otological societies, and the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. As an author and writer on medical and surgical subjects he is widely known. The list of his numerous papers contributed to various journals or read before medical societies is too long to be enumerated here, but among his published writings may be mentioned, besides a "Report on Otology," and his incidental editorial articles in the Journal of Medicine and Science, papers read before the Maine Medical Association on "Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus," "Diseases of the Mastoid," "Strabismus Convergens," "Otitus Media Suppurativa," "Treatment of Ulcers of the Cornea," and "First One Hundred Cases of Cataracts"; before the American Ophthalmological Society on the "Removal of Steel from the Vitreous of the Electro Magnet," "Orbital Cellulitis," "Commotio Retinæum," etc; papers in the Journal of Medicine and Science on the "Relations of Modern Civilization to Affections of the Eye and Nervous System," the "Relations of Ametropia to Diseases of the Eye," "Some of the Practical Results Derived from a Study of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye," "Otitis Media Suppurativa," and "Ophthalmology and Otology"; papers read before the American Otological Society in "Boiler-Makers' Deafness," "The Hearing Power in Different Conditions," "Report on a Case of Teratoid Tumor of both Auricles"; a paper in the American Journal of Otology on "Acute Inflammation of the Middle Ear," and "Detachment of the Retina," in the American Journal of Ophthalmology. To these should be added his annual Reports as Executive Surgeon of the Maine and Ear Infirmary. Referring to Dr. Holt's labors in the great field to which his life has been devoted, a well-known writer says of him: "Few men in the United States, and perhaps none in New England, have won higher distinction in the special departments herein mentioned. To his reputation as a scientist he has added that of a humanitarian and philanthropist; and as the field of his usefulness as a practitioner has expanded, he has sought by energetic methods to extend to the poor the full benefits of the latest results of his researches and studies. The Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in Portland is a monument not only to his profound learning and

skilful hand, but also to his sympathetic nature and generous heart." Dr. Holt is a prominent Mason, being a member of Atlantic Lodge, Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Commandery Knights Templar, and other bodies up to and including the Thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Bramhall League, Portland and Country clubs and Portland Athletic Association. He is actively interested in all matters of a public nature, an illustration of his public spirit being his subscription of a thousand dollars as one of the incorporators of the new Portland Theatre, which will rank when completed among the finest in New England. Dr. Holt married Mary Brooks Dyer; they have six children: Lucinda Mary Belle, Clarence Blake, Roscoe Thorne, Erastus Eugene, Jr., Dorothy and Benjamin Dyer Holt.

KENDALL, RALPH MILLS, Merchant, Boston, was born in Bridgton, Cumberland county, Maine,

R. M. KENDALL.

March 19, 1854, son of Robert Pope and Sophia Ward (Wilson) Kendall. He is a lineal descendant of Francis Kendall, who came from England to America between 1630 and 1640, and was one of a small colony of about thirty-five persons who were the first proprietors of the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, in which Francis died about the year 1706. Ralph M. Kendall received his early education in the common schools of Bridgton, and from the age of fifteen until he was twenty-two worked in a retail store in Biddeford, Maine, where he acquired the elements of a thorough business training. He then entered the service of Bradford & Anthony, an old and prominent cutlery house of Boston, and continued in their employ until 1883, when in association with Messrs. Dame and Stoddard he organized the present firm of Dame, Stoddard & Kendall. This firm, of which Mr. Kendall is still a member, purchased the business of the old firm of Bradford & Anthony, and have since continued as their successors, as importers and wholesale dealers in cutlery, fishing tackle, skates, athletic goods and bicycles. Mr. Kendall is a thorough-going business man, and has never held any civil or political office, although taking an interest in all public affairs. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married August 23, 1887; he has no children.

LITTLEFIELD, LYMAN AUSTIN, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Springvale, York county, Maine, December 14, 1845, son of Lyman and Julia Ann Littlefield. His grandfather and great-grandfather on the paternal side were both natives of Wells, Maine. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Springvale and of Boston. At the age of seventeen, October 17, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and served during the war. On the eighth of September 1863, while on an expedition on a picket boat below Charleston, South Carolina, he was taken prisoner in company with one hundred and eight others, eleven of whom were officers. They were first placed in the magazine in Fort Sumter, and at midnight of the next night were removed to the city jail at Charleston, where they were retained for a week, with only a handful of mush per day for food. A plan to break out was discovered, and the prisoners were sent to the city jail in Columbia, South Carolina, where they were kept about three months. Nearly all the party had only shirt and trousers for clothing, and suffered much from cold. The food here consisted of a small "corndodger" and a very small bit of meat per day. From thence they were taken to Richmond and confined at Castle Crew for about four months, with some four hundred on each of three floors. The food here

was cornbread once a day and pea-soup once a week, with sometimes a little meat of poor quality. In order to keep warm they were obliged to sleep "spoon fashion," occasionally turning over in squads to alternate the exposed portion of their bodies. The prisoners were here vaccinated with bad virus, in consequence of which many lost their arms from gangrene, and some deaths occurred from its effects. In February they were taken to Andersonville, Georgia, where they were kept until September 8, the anniversary of their capture. There were thirty-eight thousand prisoners confined in one stockade, with scarcely any shelter, although a few had some

LYMAN A. LITTLEFIELD.

pieces of old tents. The food was scarce and bad, and many died from starvation. Nearly all were barefooted, and many had no clothing at all. A few of the men had some money and they were allowed to purchase articles at exorbitant prices — flour at two dollars per pound, molasses at one dollar and a half per pint, etc., and short measure at that. While here Mr. Littlefield had a box sent him from the North, but after being notified that it was at the gate, together with several others sent by loving hearts at home for friends confined there, the prisoners saw the boxes broken open and rifled of their contents, which were made to furnish supplies for a picnic held in their very sight, but in which they were not allowed to participate. From thence the prisoners were sent to Savannah, Georgia, whence Mr. Littlefield and all the naval prisoners were to be sent North for exchange. While in hospital at Savannah, Mr. Littlefield and another man attempted their escape. They eluded the vigilance of all the sentries and travelled by night through a swamp, but on the third night, just as they were congratulating themselves on their prospect of success, they were recaptured by three guards, who robbed them of their pocket knives — everything of value they possessed. The next day they were placed in a surfboat on wheels and sent back to Savannah under a cavalry guard, and were marched through the city, all the while subjected to taunting insolence. Mr. Littlefield was placed in a cell for three days, and Lieutenant Davis (a nephew of the Confederate President), who had charge of all the prisoners, attempted to have him shot, but learned with intense chagrin that he had not the authority. Mr. Littlefield was then taken to the stockade, where he was three or four times a day triced up by his wrists until he grew black in the face, and then made to stand on a barrel and hold up a board labelled, "I have broken my parole." For two days he was obliged to mark time for four hours with a heavy joist on his shoulder, at the end of which time a peremptory order came for immediately sending all the "blue jackets" to Charleston for exchange. They were first sent to Charleston, but on account of the yellow fever could not be exchanged there, so they were forwarded to Richmond. Sixteen days after leaving Savannah, orders came for sending the Yankees to the Union lines. They left Libby Prison in the morning and went by flag-of-truce boat down the James River. At Vienna the prisoners were landed and marched about a mile, when they embarked on board the Union flag-of-truce boat City of New York, and on the twentieth of October landed at Annapolis, Maryland, rejoicing that God had preserved them through all their privations and dangers and brought them once more under the dear old flag. When he arrived at Annapolis Mr. Littlefield was reduced almost to a skeleton. He reached the Union lines with no clothing but an old shirt, and and a pair of trousers made of a couple of cottonmeal sacks, which while acting as Sergeant of his mess at Andersonville, he had contrived to confiscate. Mr. Littlefield's term of service expired October 6, 1864, but as he had not been exchanged he remained a paroled prisoner. After the war Mr.

Littlefield settled in Washington, District of Columbia, where he has since resided. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married August 14, 1873, to Alice Cumberland; they had three children, all born in Washington: Julia Ann, aged twenty-two; Charles Austin, aged twenty, and George Howard Littlefield, aged sixteen years. Mrs. Littlefield died December 31, 1895.

LUDWIG, GARDNER, M. D., late of Portland, was born in Waldoboro, Lincoln county, Maine, June 20, 1812, son of Jacob and Susan (Hutchins) Ludwig; died in Portland, February 17, 1896. He was a direct descendant in the fourth generation from that Joseph Ludwig (Englished as Lewis) of Nenderoth, in the German Principality of Dietz, who embarked for this country, with his wife Catherine Kline and three children in June 1753, but died on the passage. The widow and children arrived safely at Broad Bay, Waldoboro, in September of the same year, where the well-known German Colony was formed under the auspices of General Samuel Waldo. The eldest of the children, Jacob, born in Germany in 1730, became a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and was the first Town Clerk of Waldoboro. His second son, also named Jacob (father of the subject of this sketch), represented the town of his birth in both the legislatures of Massachusetts and of Maine. Gardner Ludwig received his early education in the common schools and at Warren and Lincoln academies. Evincing an inclination for the pursuit of the science of medicine he entered upon the study of the profession with his kinsman, Dr. Moses R. Ludwig of Thomaston, and with Dr. J. G. Brown of Waldoboro. He was graduated at the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, in the class of 1833, afterwards attended a course of lectures in New York city, and began the practice of his profession at Searsport, Maine. Thence he removed to Rockland, where he practiced thirteen years. Forty-five years ago he removed to Portland, where he continued a general practitioner of medicine and surgery to the day of his death. He was a member of the Maine Medical Society, and Superintendent at the United States Marine Hospital at Portland under the administration of President Pierce. Held in great love and esteem by his patients and in high honor by his confreres in the profession he adorned, he leaves behind him the memory of a learned, benevolent and successful physician. In politics Dr. Ludwig was a Democrat, but he held no political office except that of member of the Portland Common Council under Mayor Thomas in the time of the Civil War. He married January 28, 1836, Elizabeth Lothrop, daughter of A. Lothrop of Portland and granddaughter of Thomas Weighty. The union, otherwise ideally happy, was not blessed with children. Mrs. Ludwig was all her life interested in charitable work and for many years identified with the Samaritan Association of Portland. On the twenty-eighth of January, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. The seventh of the following February Mrs. Ludwig died, aged nearly eighty-six years. On the seventeenth of the same month, Dr. Ludwig's life also drew to its close. Happy in life, death did not long divide them.

GARDNER LUDWIG.

McQUAIGE, PETER, Stevedore, New York, was born in Ireland, December 1, 1846, son of Patrick and Mary McQuaige, and came to Portland, Maine, when an infant. His father was a cooper by occupation. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, and in early life followed the sea for twelve years. For the last twenty-five years he has

been engaged in a general stevedoring business in New York. Captain McQuaige is a Democrat in politics. He was married eighteen years ago to Bella James.

MORISON, LINCOLN, Fruit and Produce Merchant, Boston, was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 23, 1844, son of Haines Learned and Sarah (Gibbs) Morison. On the Morison side he is of Scotch descent; his maternal ancestry is English. His grandfather James Morison was one of the first settlers in East

L. MORISON.

Livermore; his grandmother Morison was a Learned. On the maternal side his grandfather was Jacob Gibbs and his grandmother was a Hathaway, both natives of Livermore. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on the homestead farm, attending district school in East Livermore winters, until the age of eighteen, in the spring of 1862, when he went to Boston. For two years he worked on a farm in Weston, then for a time drove team for a tannery in Brookline, returning and working for another summer on the Weston farm. In the succeeding fall he entered the employ of Seaverns & Company, Boston, in the fruit and produce business, with whom he continued for seven or eight years, until the firm dissolved. He then, 1876, went into partnership with Mr. Seaverns, under the firm name of Seaverns & Company, which continued until Mr. Seaverns' decease in April 1895. Since then Mr. Morison has continued the business under the name of Seaverns & Company, with B. R. Hafford as partner. Mr. Morison has worked hard and been very successful. He has for the past three years carried on the home farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres in East Livermore, where he makes a specialty of raising cattle. He has remodeled and rebuilt the old house from its foundations, and erected a new barn a hundred feet long by forty-five feet wide, making about the best farm buildings in the county, the improvements costing six or seven thousand dollars. Besides cattle raising, he is breeding some fine horses at the old farm, having a stud of twenty-five or more, including some of the best stock in New England. He also owns a large fruit farm in Temple, Franklin county, Maine, the Libby Orchard, so called, about four miles from West Farmington, on which he has raised some of the finest fruit grown in the state of Maine. His success in fruit-raising is mainly due to the constant care bestowed upon the trees, trimming, fertilizing, etc. His apple orchards consist of from thirteen to fourteen hundred trees, and the varieties grown are largely the Snow, King, Baldwin and Russets. The product is expected to be about six hundred barrels the present year. Mr. Morison is actively interested in the affairs of his native town and county, and has served as President of the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society since 1895. He was married at the age of twenty years to Mary A. Norton, of Livermore, who died in 1889, having borne him six children, of whom three are living: Stella Winifred, now the wife of Ernest S. Currier of Hallowell, Maine; Charles Haines and Ned Lincoln Morison. In 1893 he married Nellie O. Norton of Livermore, a cousin of his first wife, by whom he has a son: Stanley Houghton Morison. Mr. Morison resides in Medford, Massachusetts, on a fine place covered with fruit trees, which he has owned for the last fourteen years, situated on Pearl street, one of the prettiest streets of that charming suburban city. He keeps two horses, and drives to Boston every day in the year, except Sundays. Electric cars he has no use for, as he takes great pleasure in driving, and finds needed rest and exhilaration at night after the business of the day, in the buggy-ride of five miles to his suburban home.

PARSONS, EDWIN, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the Parsons Brothers widely known as The Three Financiers, all of whom were born in Alfred, York county, Maine, son of William and Mary (Parsons) Parsons; the date of his birth was April 25, 1823; he died in New York, August 21, 1895. The name of Parsons is a very ancient one, and is found on record in various counties of England and Ireland. Walter Parsons resided at Mulso and was the owner of Ross Castle in 1290. In 1481 Sir John Parsons was Mayor of Hereford. Robert Parsons resided at Bridgewater in 1546, and later founded an English College at Rome. Thomas Parsons was knighted by Charles I. in 1634. Of his descendants, Sir John and Sir Humphrey Parsons were Lord Mayors of London respectively in 1704 and 1731-40. The first record we have of the family in America is of Cornet Joseph Parsons (1), who sailed from Gravesend, England, to Boston, in the brig Transport, Edward Walker master, July 4, 1635. The Parsons Brothers, Edwin, George and Charles, are his descendants in the seventh generation. Cornet Joseph Parsons settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, whence he moved to Northampton, that state, in 1652. His wife was Mary Bliss. Their eldest son, Joseph Parsons (2), born November 1, 1647, married Elizabeth Strong and lived in Northampton, where he was Justice of the Peace and Captain of the Militia. Their eldest son, Rev. Joseph Parsons (3), born January 28, 1671, married Elizabeth Thompson in 1701, and was ordained at Lebanon, Connecticut. Their eldest son was also Rev. Joseph Parsons (4), and was born May 4, 1702, married Frances Usher, daughter of Lieutenant Governor John Usher of Medford, New Hampshire, and was ordained in 1726 at Bradford, Massachusetts, where he preached until his death in 1765. He had six sons who grew up, three of whom were respectively clergyman, physician and lawyer. His son William Parsons (5), born October 22, 1743, in Bradford, Massachusetts, married Abigail Frost Blunt, great-granddaughter of Colonel William Pepperell of Kittery Point, Maine, February 19, 1769; he was a farmer, trader, dealer in lumber, manufacturer of potash, and was the first Justice of the Peace in Alfred, Maine, where he died August 4, 1826. His son William Parsons (6), born in Alfred, June 14, 1780, was a farmer and for some years one of the Selectmen of that town, and died in Kennebunk, Maine, October 8, 1864; he married his second cousin, Mary Parsons, daughter of Colonel Joseph Parsons of Parsonsfield, January 14, 1814. Edwin Parsons (7), son of William and Mary, was born April 25, 1823. He began his business life as a clerk in a mercantile house in Boston in 1841. At the age of twenty-one he accepted a position in a cotton house in Savannah, Georgia, at a salary of two hundred dollars a year. Three years later his employers took him into partnership, and changed the firm name from Scott, Carhart & Company to Edwin Parsons & Company. The firm held a high rank, and continued under his management until 1856, when his brother George, who had in the meantime become a partner, took control of the

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Savannah house. At this time occurred the dissolution of the New York firm of Brigham & Carhart, correspondent of Edwin Parsons & Company, and Edwin went to New York and became a partner of L. H. Brigham in the firm of Brigham & Parsons. In 1862 this firm dissolved, Mr. Brigham retiring, and was succeeded by the new firm of Edwin Parsons & Company, in which Charles Parsons, the youngest of the three brothers, was a partner. Mr. Parsons was an exceptionally good judge of investment securities, and in a quiet way accumulated property rapidly. Before his death, which occurred August 21, 1895, he had donated to relatives and friends over a million dollars. His brother Charles was appointed administrator of his estate, which

amounted to between four and five millions. One of his especial characteristics was a dislike to be in debt, and at his death the household bills for a few weeks formed his entire indebtedness. He was largely interested in the Champion and Republic mines in Michigan, properties that were exceedingly valuable and the securities of which proved very profitable investments. He was one of the incorporators, member of the first Board of Directors and for a time President of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, now a part of the Canadian Pacific system; was a Director of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and assisted in reorganizing and rehabilitating many railroad corporations and enterprises; and was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union and Lawyers' clubs of New York, and the American and New York historical societies. Mr. Parsons was an extensive traveller, and was a careful observer of the scenes incident to tourists' trips. He had a clear and happy way of describing by word-painting the people and customs of the countries he visited, which charmed his hearers and made him welcome in any company. He had a great fondness for fine paintings and statuary, and the beautiful collection which he acquired is evidence of his appreciation of works of art and his good judgment in selecting them. In politics he was a Whig until that party disbanded, when he became a Republican. He advocated making gold the standard of currency, and never would purchase for investment any bonds that were not payable in gold. He was half-owner of the Bank of Middle Georgia, at Macon, and by forwarding to it large amounts of gold, enabled it to maintain specie payments in 1857, when nearly every other bank suspended such payments. His foresight in having the funds of the bank forwarded in 1861, part to Baring Brothers at London and part to New York, enabled the Bank of Middle Georgia when wound up after the war to redeem all its bills and obligations, and pay its stockholders two hundred dollars for each one hundred dollars of stock, a result not equalled by any other Southern bank. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Llewellyn Swayne, daughter of Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, who survived him. His New York residence was one of the imposing houses of the city, situated on Riverside Drive, at the southeast corner of Ninetieth street. Mr. Parsons' donations and benefactions were unostentatious and many were never known to the public. At Bethesda, near Savannah, Georgia, he erected for the Bethesda Society a building where orphan boys are instructed in various trades. More than a score of young men and young women received from him the financial aid that enabled them to go through seminaries or colleges, or otherwise equip themselves for a start in life. His career, like that of his ancestor Colonel William Pepperell of Kittery, was a "plane of continued elevations." His resting place is in Trinity Cemetery on the bank of the majestic Hudson.

PARSONS, GEORGE, President of the consolidated street-railway system of Savannah, Georgia, was born in Alfred, York county, Maine, November 1, 1826; he was the fifth son of William and Mary (Parsons) Parsons; and the seventh generation from Cornet Joseph Parsons of Springfield, Massachusetts. His boyhood was spent at home, going to school in the winter and assisting his father on the farm in summer until he was seventeen years old. Then he spent a year with his uncle, Dr. Usher Parsons of Providence, Rhode Island. Throughout boyhood and his whole business life, George was so closely associated with his older brother Edwin that a sketch of him would not be complete unless connected with that of his brother. Edwin was about four years the senior of George, and directed and assisted his younger brothers in starting his business, for he was a born captain, and in early boyhood was called "Esquire" by his seniors (at a time when the title meant something), and was called the "Old Squire" by his juniors when they disliked his rulings. In 1843 Edwin went to Savannah, Georgia, and entered the office of J. D. Carhart & Scott, cotton merchants, and two years later, in 1845, George joined his brother in the same office. In 1846, Mr. Scott having moved to Macon, the firm took the name of Edwin Parsons & Company, and thus at the age of twenty-three Edwin Parsons was at the head of one of the best cotton houses of Savannah, with ample means and credit for anything he desired to do. The firm prospered. In 1856, when it seemed best that a house should be opened in the North, the firm took the name of George Parsons & Company, and Edwin went to New York, leaving many warm friends in Savannah, for he was a jovial, handsome and magnetic man. Business continued prosperous in New York and Savannah until 1861, when the political horizon looking very squally, Edwin and George contracted their credits, invested

their funds largely in cotton and shipped it to Liverpool. They were the principal owners and directors of the Bank of Middle Georgia, and at this same time closed the business of the bank while solvent and before it got filled with Confederate currency. With most of the banks in the South "it was not so." The Savannah office was closed in 1861, and not again reopened, but the New York office remained open during the war. From that time on Edwin and George gave their attention to railroad and mining interests. For fifty years they were intimately associated in business, and after the war, until the death of Edwin in 1895, they occupied the same office and were interested in similar securities. Mr. Parsons has business interests in the South, and spends a portion of each winter in Savannah. He is President of the Savannah, Thunderbolt & Isle of Hope Railway Company, which operates all the principal electric street and suburban railways of Savannah. He is also a Director in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company and the Virginia Midland Railway Company. Mr. Parsons was married December 13, 1865, to Sarah Elizabeth Eddy, of Fall River, Massachusetts; they have seven children. His summer home is in Kennebunk, Maine.

PARSONS, CHARLES, President of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, was born in Alfred, York county, Maine, February 6, 1829, son of William and Mary (Parsons) Parsons. He spent his boyhood chiefly in Alfred and Kennebunkport, Maine, receiving his early education in the local schools and at Yarmouth (Maine) Academy. At the age of seventeen he made his first thousand dollars, on a lot of timber land in Kennebunkport, which he purchased of a brother of Hugh McCulloch. In 1850 he went to Providence where he completed his education, residing with his uncle, the late Dr. Usher Parsons of that city. Dr. Parsons was for some years a Surgeon in the Navy, and was tying up arteries on the flagship Lawrence in the Battle of Lake Erie when Commodore Perry sent his brief but historic message to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." He was the only Surgeon in the fleet able to do duty, and the Commodore's message was justifiably brief, with over three quarters of the officers and crew strewn about the vessel, dead or wounded. Charles Parsons at the age of twenty-three started on a pleasure trip for Cuba. The steamer touched at Key West to deliver the mail and he decided to land. He remained there a month. About the time he landed, a good English vessel, the Cambyses, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, put into Key West on account of the illness of her Captain, and while making port she touched a reef. Although she sustained no injury, she was condemned by the Islanders, dismantled and sold in several parcels. Mr. Parsons, through agents, purchased all of them and in a few days had her refitted, purchased a cargo of cotton at auction, put it on board, obtained American papers for the

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Cambyses and dispatched her under the American flag to New York, where his agents, Brigham & Carhart, sold both vessel and cargo at a good profit. The parties instrumental in having the vessel illegally condemned at Key West were much annoyed that a young stranger should purchase and send the vessel away. This was an early evidence of Mr. Parsons' quickness to grasp business matters. During the winter of 1853-4 he resided in New Orleans, and was engaged in shipping Southern produce to Northern markets. From 1854 until 1861 he was engaged in the commission business in Savannah, Georgia. Two days before Savannah was blockaded, he dispatched three vessels to foreign ports, and t

same night left with his family for the North by the only railroad that had not been destroyed by the Confederate Army. In 1862 he entered into partnership with his brother Edwin Parsons in New York city, where he has since resided. In 1880 Mr. Parsons was Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company which bought the road at the sale under foreclosure. He reorganized it successfully and was its President for about a year. It is now consolidated with the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. In 1883 he was elected President of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, which office he still holds. His success in the management of this road has been phenomenal. In five years from the time he took charge the road was entirely relaid with steel and the property brought to trunk-line standard. While under his management, the mileage has been increased by the purchase of the Syracuse, Phœnix & Oswego Railway, the building of the Norwood & Montreal Railroad, the lease and consolidation of the Utica & Black River Railroad and the purchase of the Rochester & Ontario Belt Railway. In extending the latter road two miles into the heart of the city of Rochester, he had many opposing interests to combat, but "he got there all the same." When Mr. Parsons took charge of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, it barely earned its fixed charges. In four years the company earned ten per cent on the stock, divided six per cent among its stockholders and put the balance into permanent betterments. The annual earnings per mile increased from thirty-five hundred to about six thousand dollars. Under Mr. Parsons' management the stock became a regular six-per-cent dividend security, causing the stock to advance from about fifteen cents on the dollar to par, and the five-per-cent consolidated bonds from sixty-five to over par. In 1891, Mr. Parsons called a meeting of the Directors one evening and had a stock-dividend of twenty per cent declared, and on the following day leased the road in perpetuity to the New York Central Railroad Company on a guarantee of all fixed charges, and five per cent per annum on the capital stock. Mr. Parsons is naturally a reticent man. He makes no boasts of his past achievements nor promises for future successes. He quietly meets the issues of life as they arise, always adjusting his talent and energies to the exigencies of duty, and thereby masters the vast majority of circumstances. He called the Board of Directors together one evening and laid before them the agreement for the lease of the Utica & Black River Railroad, the road which had long been the competitor of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and the first news the public received of it was the next morning, when all the station agents of the leased road were informed by telegraph that the road had been delivered to the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company. The press in commenting on the lease said that the merchants were dumbfounded at the news, and that not a man remarked, "I told you so." This only illustrates how little Mr. Parsons is given to talk, and how richly he is endowed with go-ahead-ativeness. In 1892 Mr. Parsons was elected President of the New York & New England Railroad, which office he held for one year. In 1894, with his brother, George Parsons, he purchased of a Reorganization Committee the South Carolina Railway, and organized a new company under the name of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company, which Mr. Parsons took charge of as President. In 1896 he was elected Chairman of the Committee to reorganize the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and in March 1897 he was appointed Receiver of the road. He was also one of the Committee appointed in March 1897 to reorganize the Brooklyn, the Union and the Seaside elevated railroads of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Parsons has not however confined his operations to railroads. When New Orleans defaulted on its bonds and the value of its securities was depreciated to about one-third of their face value, he purchased large amounts of them, and compelled the city to levy taxes to pay them. This involved a long contest in the Courts; the decision of the Lower United States Court was unfavorable, but the United States Supreme Court ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued to compel the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of the bonds. It was this decision that killed the New Orleans gambling premium bond scheme. Mr. Parsons is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society and several other similar associations. For twenty-five years he was an attendant of the Reverend Doctor Howard Crosby's Church, and served many years on the Board of Trustees. He has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange twenty-eight years, where he occasionally drops in to give an order and to chat with the bulls and bears. Mr. Parsons was married in 1855 to Sarah I. Shepley, daughter of the late Reverend Doctor David Shepley. They

have seven children, four sons and three daughters. The two oldest sons, Charles Parsons, Jr., and Edwin Parsons, were graduated at Yale, and the two youngest are preparing for college. Mr. Parsons' city home is at the corner of Park avenue and Fortieth street, and his country residence is on his beach on the Maine coast at Crescent Surf, Kennebunk, Maine.

REDMAN, JOHN B., Mayor of Ellsworth 1884–5, was born in Brooksville, Hancock county, Maine, in 1848. Both his father, Erastus Redman, and his grandfather, Hon. John R. Redman, were for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Hancock county. When but two years old he came with his parents to Ellsworth, where he received his early education in the public schools. Subsequently he attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1866 entered Bowdoin College, graduating with the class of 1870. During his college course he taught as Principal of the Orono High School and the Cherryfield and Bluehill academies. Soon after graduation he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Arno Wiswell, father of Judge A. P. Wiswell of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. In 1873 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of law in Ellsworth, in which he has since continued. He served for a time as City Solicitor of Ellsworth, and in 1880 was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Ellsworth, which position he held for four years. In 1884 he was elected Mayor of the city, and was re-elected in 1885. Politically Mr. Redman has always been strong in his allegiance to Democratic principles, but his broadminded and liberal views upon public questions have won for him the esteem and goodwill of many among his political opponents. He was a Delegate of his party to the National Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden, and was a Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention that nominated General Hancock for the Presidency, officiating as one of the Secretaries of that convention. At the time of President Cleveland's first nomination, Judge Redman was made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and notwithstanding that Mr. Blaine was the Presidential candidate of the Republicans in that campaign, he made a vigorous and spirited canvass of the state and made a highly creditable showing in the election. He is an able public speaker, and has participated effectively in many political campaigns upon the stump in Maine and other states. In 1886 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maine, by President Cleveland, but held the position only for a few months, until the consolidation of the district with that of New Hampshire and Vermont. Subsequently he received from President Cleveland the appointment of Collector of Customs for the District of Frenchman's Bay, which office he at present holds. Judge Redman has a large professional practice and is widely known throughout the state. He has been actively and prominently interested in all matters affecting the welfare of his city, especially in the line of promoting new industries. He is a Director of the Burrill National Bank of Ellsworth, and for several years was connected with the supervision of the city schools. He is also one of the Trustees of Bluehill (Maine) Academy, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College.

SMALL, RUFUS, one of the oldest active life-insurance agents in the United States, was born in Limington, Maine, September 22, 1814, son of John and Mary (Nason) Small. The name of Small is traceable in England as far back as the year 1300, at which time John and William Small were noted men of Dartmouth in Devonshire. The American ancestor was Francis Small, who is said to have been related to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and through the Champernownes to Queen Elizabeth of England. He settled first in Capssic, just out of Portland, Maine. He later lived in Scarboro, still later in Kittery, and also resided in Cornish, as it is recorded that in the summer of 1668 his house in that town was burned by the Indians. He then moved to Cape Cod, taking his younger children with him. From his oldest son, Samuel, who remained in Kittery, the father of the subject of this sketch is descended. Francis Small passed his last days in Provincetown, Massachusetts, with his youngest son, Daniel, of whom the mother of our subject is a direct descendant. Many of the immediate descendants of Daniel Small settled in Maine, but it is unknown which of them was the direct ancestor of Rufus. His grandfather, Reuben Small, who resided in Limington, York county, was twice married, and to his first union were born four sons, having the Bible names of Jeremiah, Reuben, John and Bartholomew. The children by his second marriage were Timothy, Daniel, Phoebe and Mary. John Small, father of Rufus, acquired a small tract of land

situated near Small's Mills, on the stage road from East Limington to Cornish, and known to this day as Slab street, as most of the lands were fenced in with slabs from the mills. He built a small dwelling, in which Rufus was born, and aside from farming he worked in the mills, receiving the current wages, which were less than one dollar per day. This with the aid of his wife Mary, who was a famous knitter, and spinner and weaver of linen, supplied the limited wants of the family. His children by his first marriage were John and Mehitable; and his second wife, Mary Nason, of Biddeford, whom he wedded October 10, 1810, became the mother of three sons,

RUFUS SMALL.

two of whom lived to maturity, namely: Rufus, the subject of this sketch, and Asa, born December 1816. Rufus Small was reared in accordance with the usual manner in vogue among the farming people of his day, and at the age of seventeen his father gave him his time. He apprenticed himself for two years to a blacksmith, David Strout of Limington, who agreed to teach him the trade, give him three months' schooling each year, allow him seventy-five dollars in cash to use as he pleased, and also furnish him with clothes, and a freedom suit. He learned his trade, which he followed for a time in Limington and afterwards as a journeyman in Boston, and returning to Limington he bought the shop in which he had served his apprenticeship, and also the house and land of his old employer, Mr. Strout. He later gave his shop and goodwill to his brother Asa, and this particular period in Mr. Small's life marked the beginning of an unusually industrious and varied business career. He first built and ran a country store, in which he was prospering when store and stock of goods were destroyed by fire. He immediately built a new store and hotel, which he conducted for a time, but trusting his customers too liberally having resulted in the failure of the former, and finding no money in running a country hotel, he procured a peddler's cart on credit, hitched to it his little black mare, procured a stock of goods and notions in Portland, and started out to do business on the road. In four days he was home again with quite a stock of goods left, and with over fifty dollars in cash profits, out of which he paid for his cart. Then starting out among his neighbors, who patronized him well, he continued the business so successfully that at the end of the first year he had saved enough to cancel his indebtedness to Portland creditors resulting from his store failure, and leave him with a surplus of several hundred dollars. Then adding another horse and a new cart, and increasing his stock of goods, he was soon supplying with yankee notions all the country stores and many in the cities from New Hampshire to Eastern Maine, making his trip about once in two months. Before long he was carrying a stock worth ten thousand dollars, which required a new peddler's wagon at a cost of two hundred dollars, and a third horse costing a hundred and twenty five dollars for a leader. With this splendid turnout, called a "spike team," he carried on a most successful business, becoming known and respected by the merchants of Maine and New Hampshire, and after some four years in all on the road retiring with about ten thousand dollars. Selling his property in Limington at a sacrifice, he moved to Biddeford, where he had in the meantime bought land and built a house, and went into the blacksmithing business. From 1850 to 1855 he worked at his blacksmith trade, bought and sold real estate, and carried on the auction and commission business in Biddeford. During this time, at the instigation of some of the most prominent men in Biddeford, he inaugurated and managed a lottery scheme, in which a well-known business block of the city figured as a sort of capital prize. He was also interested in insurance,

shipping, mechanical inventions, manufacturing, and various business enterprises, some of which were more or less profitable while others proved losing ventures. In 1855, Mr. Small was induced by Dr. Bridgman, General Agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Springfield, to take the agency of that company for the states of Maine and New Hampshire. From that time he has worked at the insurance business all his life. That Mr. Small is one of the few men capable of making a success of the arduous duties of a field operator in the life-insurance business, is demonstrated by the fact that he has since represented some of the largest companies at a high salary, and is still actively engaged in the work, having written up for insurance over seven thousand parties. He was in many respects the pioneer of the present system of life insurance, and during his experience of over forty-three years he has probably secured more applications covering large amounts than any other agent now in the business. After giving up the general agency for Maine, he represented the Massachusetts Mutual Company in different localities, including Washington, District of Columbia, where he obtained interviews with President Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson and other notable men of their time, resulting in their application for life policies, the final arrangement with Mr. Lincoln having been concluded the day previous to his assassination. He also insured the heads of each department, together with their subordinate officers and clerks, covering a large number of first-class risks. Several prominent insurance men of the present day gained their first knowledge of the business under his instruction, and it is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that of the many business men of Biddeford and Saco whom he insured during his earlier years, he has outlived ninety per cent of them. Since 1870 Mr. Small has made his headquarters in New York city and for many years has resided at 1060 Dean street in Brooklyn. Although he has generally been successful in his business enterprises, his generous nature and desire to assist his relatives and others whom he considered deserving have been the means of causing him many losses, and he is not as wealthy today as he otherwise would have been. During all these years he has been a member of the Congregational Church, to the support of which he is still a liberal contributor, and although he has many times suffered financially and otherwise from the cupidity and dishonesty of designing persons, he has borne his losses with patience, having implicit faith in a higher power that shall finally judge and rectify every injustice in this world. Like most young men of his day, he had a fondness for the militia, and was at one time Captain of the Jackson Guards of Limington, the members of which were nearly all named Small. While a member of the Guards he was drafted for the "Aroostook War," which fortunately proved a bloodless conflict. At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, Mr. Small opened a recruiting office in Biddeford, under the Maine authorities and authorized by the Governor, and enlisted a company of men for Colonel Neal Dow's regiment, then mustering in the capital of the state, Augusta. It was the intention that he should command the company, but as Colonel Dow's regiment was more than full, Mr. Small's company was transferred to another that was incomplete, and was therefore not entitled to a full complement of officers. There being no official position for him, he returned home disappointed. One of his sons, Charles S. Small, was already in the service of his country, in the Fifth Maine. He served until honorably discharged by reason of being made nearly blind by a stroke of lightning while on picket duty with the Army of the Potomac, from which injury he now draws a pension. Mr. Small was for many years Moderator of the town meetings in Limington, which in those days were oftentimes the occasion of heated and excited discussion over political and local questions, and in which trying position he always gave satisfaction. He also served for fourteen years as a Justice of the Peace and Quorum in York county, covering two terms, receiving his first commission from Governor Dana in 1847 and his second from Governor Wells in 1856. He had also by the study of law become efficient as a Trial Justice in York county, as the records show. During his term of office he solemnized many marriages. After moving to Biddeford he took great interest in the welfare of the town and in its elections. He served at various times as Street Commissioner, Collector of Taxes, and as Chief Constable or Chief of Police. He held the latter office during the early days of the Maine Liquor Law, and being a firm believer in the law, and well supported by the leading citizens and town officials, he succeeded with the aid of his lieutenants in absolutely driving out the sale of liquors from the town, and also procured the issuance and execution of search warrants in all the towns of York county. He was also prominently connected with the old Biddeford Fire Department, in the city

when it was considered an honor to belong to a volunteer fire company and "run with the machine." Mr. Small was made a Master Mason in Adoniram Lodge, Limington, in 1849. His first Presidential vote was thrown for Andrew Jackson, his next for W. H. Harrison, and since the formation of the Republican party he has earnestly supported every candidate down to the present Chief Executive. On July 4, 1839, Mr. Small married Harriet Staples, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Tarbox) Staples, the former of whom was a native of what is known as the Guinea District in Biddeford, and his wife was born on the Plains Road near the mouth of the Saco River. The Staples family settled at Old Orchard many years ago, and John Staples, Mrs. Small's great-grandfather, who was a Revolutionary soldier, received a large grant of land on the Saco River, which was inherited in turn by her grandfather, John, and her father, Moses Staples. Moses was a hard worker and a very religious man. Mr. and Mrs. Small became the parents of nine children, of whom five are living. Three died in infancy, and Harriet Ellen, born March 25, 1848, married to Horace W. Blake, November 25, 1873, died in Brooklyn, New York, September 10, 1882. The living are Mary Elizabeth, aged fifty-six; Charles S., aged fifty-five; John Henry, aged fifty-three; Sarah Alice, aged forty-five, and Georgietta, aged forty-two years. Mary Elizabeth married Joseph N. Coffin and lived in Biddeford. Charles S. served in Company K, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, until honorably discharged for disability; he married Fanny McKenny, daughter of Willis McKenny, of Saco. John Henry, who married a daughter of Captain Waldo Hill of Biddeford, is now Manager of the Maritime Department of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, and resides in Brooklyn. Sarah Alice married Elliot Jordan and resides in Oakland, California. Georgietta is now her father's housekeeper. Harriet Ellen left one son, Clarence Rufus Blake, who was reared and educated by his grandfather and is now living in Brooklyn. Mrs. Small died January 1, 1887, aged sixty-eight years. Shortly after Mr. Small's marriage and "settling down" in Limington, he took to his home his aged parents to support; and after his removal to Biddeford in 1850, he continued to take the same care of the parents until their decease at eighty-two years, giving them a Christian burial in his well-cared-for plot in the old Biddeford Cemetery, with marble headstones to their memory, as a dutiful son should do.

ADDISON R. SMITH.

SMITH, CHARLES H., Soldier, retired, was born in Hollis, York county, Maine, November 1, 1827. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted and was sent to Augusta in charge of a squad for his regiment, and thence was shortly afterwards transferred to Washington. In March 1862 he was sent to Upton Hill, Virginia, to take charge of camps abandoned by the Army of the Potomac on its departure for the Peninsula. On September 13, 1862, he was assigned to duty as Provost Marshal at Frederick, Maryland, where he remained until he rejoined his company, January 16, 1863, and thereafter was in service in the field until the close of the war. He participated in the campaign of 1862, including the reconnoissance to Front Royal; the Battle of Cedar Mountain, after which he was detailed with his company to bury the dead on the battle-field, under a flag of truce; the retreat of General Pope, Second Battle of Bull Run, and the engagement of Frederick City, with regiment on Stoneman's Raid; Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, and after charge rallied and conducted the regiment from the enemy's rear; commanded regiment at Middleburg, where his horse was shot under him; commanded regiment at Upperville, and held the charge through the advance; commanded regiment

in skirmish with the enemy's rear guard at Westminster, Pennsylvania; in Battle of Gettysburg, and the pursuit of the enemy that followed; in skirmish at Hall town, and in the battle of Shepardstown; commanded First Maine and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry on reconnoissance from near Auburn to White Plains, through Thoroughfare and Hopewell Gaps, August 16-17; commanded regiment upon a reconnoissance to the Blue Ridge as far as Sperryville, the regiment being twice cut off by the enemy on the return, October 12–13; conducted a reconnoissance from Centreville to Manassas, finding and fighting the enemy, October 14; commanded First Maine and Second Pennsylvania Cavalry in the movement from Fayetteville towards Rappahannock Station, driving the enemy's pickets and outposts all away, and fell back at evening by orders, October 22; repeated the movement with the same forces October 23, meeting firm resistance; commanded regiment through the Mine Run Campaign and conducted the rear guard of the left column of the army on its retreat from Mine Run to and across the Rapidan, November 26 to December; commanded four regiments from Bealton Station to Luray, finding and fighting the enemy at Little Washington, Sperryville and Luray, December 21–24; commanded regiment as part of the reconnoissance from Bealton Station to Front Royal and return, fighting the enemy at Salem, January 4, 1864; commanded regiment on a reconnoissance to Sulphur Springs and Jefferson, April 18; commanded regiment in the campaign of 1864 from April 29 to June 24, fighting May 4; reconnoissance from Chancellorsville to Fredericksburg and return, and participating in the fight at Todd's Tavern, May 7; commanding regiment and Second Pennsylvania at Todd's Tavern, May 8; conducting the advance from Beaver Dam Station to Ground Squirrel Bridge, and fighting part of the way, May 10; conducting rear guards May 11, having a severe fight near Ground Squirrel Bridge and a skirmish later in the day, and having a horse shot under him; fighting all day in front of Richmond, May 12; conducting the regiment and the prisoners of the defence from Haxball's Landing to the Chickahominy to build bridges and drive off the enemy, March 16–18; fighting at Hawes' Shop, May 28; commanded his regiment and Second Pennsylvania in the fight at Barker's Mills, June 2; under fire but not engaged, June 5–6; fighting at Trevillian Station, June 11; conducting a reconnoissance to Louisiana Courthouse and skirmishing with the enemy, June 12; fighting at Whitehouse Landing, January 21; commanded regiment at battle of St. Mary's Church, June 24, where he had two horses shot under him, and was himself shot through the thigh about two o'clock in the afternoon but did not relinquish command of the regiment until the day was done; commanded Second Brigade in the severe engagement west of Ream's Station, August 23, where he lost three regimental commanders and was wounded in the ankle; commanded brigade in the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, in a dash from the Weldon Railroad to and beyond Pebbles's Farm; running over the enemy's pickets and outposts to September 2;

CHAS. H. SMITH.

in a skirmish on Jerusalem Plank Road (cattle raid), September 16; in a fight at Wyatt Farm, September 29, and under fire supporting the First Brigade on the Vaughan Road, October 1; commanded Third Brigade in the Battle of Boynton Plank Road, October 27; charged and routed the enemy at Rowanly Creek and again at Gravelly Run; formed on the right of infantry on the plank road to repel an assault, and afterwards protected the rear of the Second Corps against Hampton's Cavalry in a hard fight until dark — four spirited fights in four different places in one day; commanded brigade in reconnoissance and skirmish down Weldon Railroad, November 7; in movement to Stony Creek,

where he fought and defeated the enemy, December 1; in movement to Bellefield, December 7–12; skirmishing with enemy December 8, fighting him on the 9th, covering the rear on return march to the crossing of the Nottaway and fighting the enemy all day the tenth; commanded brigade in Appomattox Campaign, March 29 to April 9, 1865; in the fight all day at Dinwiddie Courthouse April 9, where he was hit in the leg by a bullet which passed through his horse; in the sharp fight at Jetersville, April 5; in the attack on the retreating flank and in the battles of Sailors' Creek April 6, Briery Creek and Farmville April 7, and Appomattox April 9; commanded brigade in movement against Johnson's army, April 24 and following. He was successively promoted from Captain (First Maine Cavalry), commissioned October 19, 1861, to Major, February 16, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 1, 1863; and Colonel, June 1863. He was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 1, 1864, "for distinguished conduct in the engagement at St. Mary's Church"; and Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for highly distinguished and meritorious services." His commands held included command of First Maine Cavalry from May 5, 1862, to January 7, 1863; First Maine and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry on reconnoissance, August 16–17, 1863; First Maine and Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, October 22, 1863; four regiments from Bealton to Luray, December 21–24, 1863; brigade January 8 to February 17 (division, February 11–12) and from March 25 to April 25, 1864; First Maine and Second Pennsylvania at Todd's Tavern, May 8, 1864; same command at Barker's Mills, June 2, 1864; brigade, August 20, 1864; division, on the Weldon Railroad, August 21–22, and brigade at Ream's Station, August 23, 1864; and took command of the new brigade (Third) authorized and organized especially for him, October 18, 1864. He was under fire in person about sixty different times, was hit by bullets three times, and had five horses shot under him. General Smith was mustered out August 11, 1865. On July 25, 1866, he was tendered a commission in the regular army, being offered an appointment as Colonel of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, which he accepted September 17, 1866, and was transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry on March 15, 1869, with which he served as Colonel until retired in 1891. On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Sailors' Creek, Virginia"; also on the same date receiving the brevet rank of Major-General, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Since his retirement General Smith has resided in Washington, District of Columbia.

OREN B. WHITTEN.

SNOW, WILLIAM MORTON, Merchant, Boston, was born in Rockland, Maine, May 4, 1837, son of Larkin and Alice (Small) Snow. He is descended from Hon. Nicholas Snow, the progenitor of the family in this country, who landed at Plymouth from the ship Anne in July 1623, and married Constance Hopkins, one of the Mayflower pilgrims, in 1626. After receiving his early education in the district and high schools of Rockland, and graduating from the Bucksport (Maine) Seminary, he entered upon mercantile life in Rockland in the employ of his father, who was a merchant, lime manufacturer and shipowner. When quite young he conducted the multifarious duties of supervising the entire business during his father's sickness, and at that time assuming control of his lime business. Relinquishing this connection in 1860 he went into business on his own account, which he continued for about a year, and then went West with his brother, Edward A. Snow, to Darlington, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the general merchandise

business. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he closed out his business at a considerable sacrifice and enlisted as a private in the Third Wisconsin Regiment for a term of three years. His regiment shortly after rendezvous at Fond du Lac was sent to the Army of the Potomac and participated in the early engagements of the war, being particularly prominent in the First Battle of Harper's Ferry, under Banks. Subsequently the regiment was in all the principal battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, including Antietam, South Mountain, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. After the Battle of Gettysburg, the Twelfth Corps, to which the Third Wisconsin was attached, was sent West and united with Carl Schurz's Eleventh Corps, the two making up the Twentieth Corps, and joining Hooker's Army, participated in its engagements from that time down to Atlanta. In the charge at Cedar Mountain Mr. Snow was badly wounded, almost mortally, and the bullet received then he carries in his body to this day. Again before Atlanta he was severely wounded, and was left on the field all night; from this latter wound his life was threatened for many years, during which time he was obliged to visit different sections of the country seeking the change of climate that would aid recuperation and restoration of health. He was also slightly wounded in front of Resaca, Georgia. After receiving promotion to Corporal Sergeant and First Sergeant, while lying in the hospital recovering from his wound received at Cedar Mountain he was given the rank of Second Lieutenant, "for meritorious service." Soon after he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and detailed by General Ruger to serve on his staff. In this capacity he served for about a year, on account of his wound was not able to take on active service with his regiment. Subsequently Colonel Hawley of the Third Wisconsin desiring to promote him to a Captaincy if he would return to his old regiment, he did so and was made Captain of Company B, Third Wisconsin. His regiment was brigaded with the Second Massachusetts Infantry, under command of Colonel (afterwards General) George H. Gordon, through most of the war, and both were constantly under detail whenever dangerous and important work called. Upon the expiration of the three-years' term of enlistment, the regiment re-enlisted for the war, and Captain Snow returned to Wisconsin to recruit its ranks, after which he participated in the war until nearly the end of the struggle, when he resigned on account of wounds. Coming East to Boston, he started in his present wholesale business, in which he has continued for nearly thirty years. He has established a large and successful trade covering the entire country, his business extending from California to the Mediterranean, and receiving fruit from points as far distant as the Holy Land. Mr. Snow was active in the formation of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and has been very prominent in all the remarkable progress and developments of the last few years in his line of business. His business is carried on in partnership

W. M. SNOW.

with his brother, Edward A. Snow, under the firm name of Snow & Company. It has grown to a marvellous extent, and its scope is second to none in the country, extending from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and contributing a large and constantly increasing business to the railroads and inland transportation lines of the country. Mr. Snow has served as a Director in several corporations and business organizations, and is at present a member of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Associated Boards of Trade. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Boston Athletic Association. In politics he is a Repub-

lican, but was never an aspirant for political honors. He was married March 4, 1891, to Rose Prescott Brown, of Brookline, Massachusetts, where they now reside.

D. P. STOWELL.

STANLEY, FREELAN OSCAR, of the Stanley Dry Plate Manufacturing Company, was born in Kingfield, Franklin county, Maine, June 1, 1849, son of Solomon and Apphia (French) Stanley. After receiving a common-school education he graduated from the State Normal School of Farmington, Maine, and subsequently from Hebron (Maine) Academy, and entered Bowdoin College, but left that institution after a year and a half, and began teaching. He taught school for twelve years, and then engaged in manufacturing at Mechanic Falls, Maine, where he continued until burned out in 1883. He then engaged in the dry-plate manufacturing business, which he still pursues. Mr. Stanley resides in Newton, Massachusetts, and is a member of the Hunnewell Hill Club of that city, of which he has been twice elected President. In politics he is an Independent. He was married April 18, 1876, to Flora J. R. Tileston, of Mechanic Falls, Maine; they have no children.

STANLEY, FRANCIS EDGAR, of the Stanley Dry Plate Manufacturing Company, was born in Kingfield, Franklin county, Maine, June 1, 1849, son of Solomon and Apphia (French) Stanley. He is a twin brother of Freelan O. Stanley, the subject of the preceding sketch. His early education was received in the common schools, supplemented by two terms in the State Normal School at Farmington, Maine; and his training for active life was derived from actual contact with practical business affairs, in the struggle for existence. He has been engaged in the successive occupations of farm laborer, carpenter, teacher, machinist, carriage maker, portrait artist, photographer, and lastly that of dry-plate manufacturer, besides several others of minor importance. Mr. Stanley is an Independent in politics and religion, as in all else, belonging to no society, not even a church or a political party. He is, however, a member of the Newton Club of Newton, in which city he resides. He was married January 1, 1870, to Augusta May Walker, of New Portland, Maine; they have three children: Blanche May, Emma Frances and Raymond Walker Stanley.

WHITE, WILLIAM BEZALAEL, Merchant, Boston, was born in South Paris, Oxford county, Maine, August 28, 1835, son of Captain Bezalael and Nancy (Whitney) White. His grandfather Nathan White was a son of Peter White of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. The wife of Nathan White was a daughter of Benjamin Chapin of Worcester, Massachusetts. On the maternal side his grandparents were Israel and Lucy M. Whitney. He was educated in the district schools of South Paris, and at the age of seventeen went to Abington (now Rockland) Massachusetts, and engaged in the shoe manufacturing business. In 1861 he started shoe manufacturing on his own account, but soon after closed out his business to enlist in the militia, afterwards organized as the Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for a term of forty months. After serving for about three months in the Twelfth at Fort Warren, he was transferred to the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment, which he helped to organize. In this regiment he first served as Adjutant, was promoted to Captain on August 26, 1861, to Major on May 1, 1863, and to Lieutenant-Colonel on October 15, 1863, participating in the engagements of the Army of the Potomac at Yorktown, near or around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Beverly Ford, Mine Run, Battle

of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, and North Anna where he was wounded. He was mustered out of service in September 1864, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. Returning to Rockland (then Abington), Colonel White re-entered the shoe manufacturing business, and later engaged in his present manufacturing business in Boston of boot and shoe patterns and fancy leather goods, resididing in Quincy, Massachusetts, from 1875 to 1895, and for the last two years in Boston. He has made five or six inventions in connection with his business which have been patented and have proved useful and profitable. In 1889 his son became a partner in the business, which has since been carried on under the name of W. B. White & Son. Mr. White served as a Trustee of the Public Library of Quincy under appointment by Mayor Porter, and has held office on the Civil Service Commission for five years. He was a member and served as President of the Chess Club when a resident of

WM. B. WHITE.

Rockland, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. He voted for Lincoln in 1860, but since then has been an Independent in politics. He was first married in 1862 to Frances Shaw, of Rockland, who died in 1871, and by whom he had three children: Adeline Frances (died at eleven years), Nellie Louise (died at twenty-two years), and Arthur Carrol White, now living in New Mexico. In 1878 he was a second time married to Carrie Augusta White, of Quincy, who died in 1892; by this union there are no children.

S. M. WATSON.

WING, George Curtis, Lawyer, Auburn, was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, April 16, 1847, son of Walter W. and Lucy Amanda (Wyman) Wing. His grandfather, Reuben Wing, came to Maine from the town of Harwich, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, when a child, with his parents, who settled in Readfield, Kennebec county. When eighteen he went to Livermore as one of the very first settlers, clearing up a farm upon which he lived until his death in 1862 at the age of ninety years. The father of the subject of our sketch, who was through life a highly respected citizen, died at the home of his son, February 22, 1897, at the age of nearly eighty-six years. The mother, a daughter of Rev. William and Lucy (Parkhurst) Wyman, and a woman of remarkable intelligence, energy and capability, is still living at the age of seventy-eight. Her father and grandfather were Baptist ministers.

George C. Wing received his early education in the public and high schools of Livermore, and fitted for college and studied law with the late Henry C. Wentworth as a tutor. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching, and was constantly employed in that occupation for about three years. At twenty-one, after passing a critical examination, he was admitted to the Bar at Auburn, Maine, April 23, 1868. After practicing at Lisbon Falls for two years he removed to Auburn, and since has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. It can be safely said of him that he has had the largest and most lucrative law practice in Androscoggin county, and one of the largest in New England. His dockets show that he has brought over ten thousand actions, including, of course, those brought by the firms of which he has been a member, namely, George C. Wing, Morrill & Wing, and George C. & Charles E. Wing. When but little more than twenty-five years old, as County Attorney, he conducted the trial of James A. Lowell for the murder of his wife. As this was one of the most remarkable trials that have ever been held in the state, he acquired by the ability and learning which he displayed in it a very high reputation. He was elected County Attorney of Androscoggin county in 1872, was elected Judge of Probate in 1875 and re-elected in 1879, and in 1884 was appointed by Governor Robie to that office, which he held until the following year, declining a re-appointment. He was a member of the Superintending School Committee of Auburn in 1872–3, and in 1878–80 and 1884–7 served as City Solicitor. For six years after coming to Auburn Mr. Wing was in partnership with Hon. Nahum Morrill, and thereafter with his brother, Charles E. Wing, until the latter's death, which occurred July 25, 1893. Charles E. Wing was widely known as a well-read, able and reliable counsellor, and as a man of strong convictions and thorough integrity. He was well educated, was an accomplished musician, of commanding presence, entertaining in manner, and one whose number of friends was only limited by his circle of acquaintances. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years was deeply lamented by his brethren of the Bar and by the community in which he was respected and loved. Judge Wing politically has always been a Republican, but has never held any elective political office. He was nominated by acclamation in 1884, during his absence from home, as a Representative to the Legislature; but on the day of his return publicly declined the honor. He served as Chairman of the Republican State Committee during the Presidential campaign of 1884, and as Chairman of the State Republican Delegation to the Chicago National Convention in that year. He has also served as Judge-Advocate-General on the staffs of both Governor Bodwell and Governor Marble. In business enterprises also Judge Wing has been both active and prominent. He was in 1875 one of the incorporators of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of Auburn, and has ever since been a Director of that institution. In 1885 he took a prominent part in the formation of the Maine Benefit Life Association, framing the act of incorporation and virtually securing its passage by the Legislature. The charter was procured in the face of most strenuous opposition from the representatives of the old-line insurance companies. Upon the organization of the company Judge Wing was made the President, and in that capacity has ever since exercised an active and energetic oversight of the business of the association, which has long since been recognized as the leading assessment-insurance company in the state. He is Vice-President of the Auburn Trust Company, and one of the Directors of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railway, in connection with which enterprise he was to a large degree in-

GEO. C. WING.

strumental in obtaining the extension of the road into Lewiston and Auburn. In 1895 he was elected President of the Auburn Board of Trade, which position he still holds. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Past Master of Tranquil Lodge of Auburn, member of Lewiston Commandery Knights Templar, and member of the Scottish Rite societies in Portland. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Socially Judge Wing is essentially a home man; he was a charter member of the Calumet Club of Lewiston and the Abenaqui Club of Auburn, but rarely or never visits clubs at home or abroad. He was married at Livermore, May 2, 1870, to Emily Billings Thompson. They have two sons: Nahum Morrill Wing, born May 6, 1871, who graduated at Colby University in 1894 and entered Harvard Law School, but was obliged on account of his health to seek a change of climate and has since been residing in Denver, Colorado, where he has been admitted to the Bar; and George C. Wing, Jr., born October 6, 1878, now a student in Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

ATWOOD, FRED. — Page 505. Appointed June 14, 1897, by Governor Powers, a Trustee of the Maine State Reform School, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Hon. John J. Perry.

BALLOU, J. W., Bath. — Page 582. No data furnished.

BLACK, R. W. — Page 307. Deceased, March 25, 1897.

BON LAY, AVILA O. — Page 143. Should be Bou Lay.

BOYD, BYRON. — Page 147. Now (1897) Secretary of State.

BREWER, MAJOR GEORGE J., Washington, D. C. — Page 596. No data furnished.

BURLEIGH, EDWIN C. — Page 509. Elected June 21, 1897, Representative to Congress from the Third Congressional District of Maine, to succeed Hon. Seth L. Milliken, deceased.

CHISHOLM, HUGH J. — Page 275. Elected President American Paper Manufacturers' Association, February 1897.

CROCKETT, E. E., Castine. — Page 589. No data furnished.

CURTIS, JOHN B. — Page 116. Deceased, June 13, 1897.

DALTON, REV. ASA, D. D. — Page 19. "Next to his direct ministerial work, the greatest service Dr. Dalton has rendered the community, as all will acknowledge, is the system of lectures which he was the first to establish and successfully carry through in Portland. He began them many years ago and has continued them without interruption. By referring to the reports we find that three of these courses were on Shakespeare, — his English historical plays, his Greek and Roman plays and the six great works that mark him as the greatest dramatic poet of all time. He also gave elaborate courses on the great races and ages and ideals of history, the Greeks as authors of our civilization; the Romans as pioneers of empire; Italy, the mother of art, and all the states of Europe; Spain, once mistress of the world; France, her rival; Germany, the Conqueror of France and England, the successor of Rome. The ages of Pericles, of Augustus, of the Medici, of Philip II. of Spain, of Louis XVI., of Elizabeth and of Chatham, furnished the themes for one winter. The great epic poets, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Tasso and Milton followed; also the Greek dramatic poets and poetry, including Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides. The history of England was the subject of two courses. Others might be mentioned, but this list will suffice to show the extent and variety of these lectures, all of which were listened to by large and enthusiastic audiences, frequently including the late Governor Washburn and Judge Goddard, and many of the professional and scholarly men of the city, and also of its most intelligent women, not a few of whom ascribe the rise and rapid growth of their literary clubs to these lectures. In fact, to Dr. Dalton's influence, more than any other one cause, is due the Woman's Literary Union and the remarkable activity of Portland women in this direction."

DEMERITT, J. H., Washington, D. C. — Page 590. No data furnished.

HAINES, DR. W. M. — Page 189. Deceased January 1897.

JOHNSON, DR. WELLINGTON. — Page 131. Born in Augusta, Maine, November 3, 1896, Lewis Sayre Johnson; son of Dr. Wellington and Mary E. (Lewis) Johnson.

KNOWLTON, HIRAM. — Page 45. In second line from top of page, second column, "Norton" should read "Knowlton." Third line from top, second column, should read "Norton vs. Lisherness," etc.

LARRABEE, SETH L. — Page 46. Speaker Maine House of Representatives, session of 1897.

LEAVITT, JUSTIN M. — Page 247. Enlisted at age of seventeen, in 1863, not 1864.

MURRAY, GENERAL BENJAMIN B. — Page 249. Married January 2, 1897, to Maria Wadsworth Harris, daughter of Lewis L. and Maria H. Wadsworth, formerly of Pembroke, Maine, both now deceased. Maria W. was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 10, 1837: her parents were born in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

NOBLE, FRANK L. — Page 163. Deceased, March 28, 1897.

SMITH, A. R., Thomaston. — Page 612. No data furnished.

STOWELL, D. P., Waterville. — Page 616. No data furnished.

THOMAS, W. W. — Page 89. Deceased, November 1896.

WATSON, S. M., Portland. — Page 617. No data furnished.

WENTWORTH, THOS. H. — Page 141. Date of service as Representative to the Legislature should be 1877, instead of 1887. In sixteenth line from bottom of page, first column, in place of "Rules" read "Bills"; was "Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills," etc.

WHITTEN, O. B., Portland. — Page 614. No data furnished.

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